GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL

1885-86

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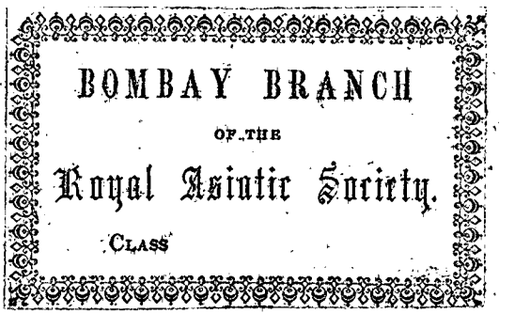

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1885-86.

SUMMARY.

TOURS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL DURING 1885-86.

On 12th May 1885 the Lieutenant-Governor returned to the Presidency from Dárjíling to preside over a Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the state of the defences in the river Húglí and in the port of Calcutta. Accompanied by the members of this Commission, which met for deliberation periodically at Belvedere, the Lieutenant-Governor made a trip down the Húglí in the S.S. *Buckland* and personally inspected the fortifications at Falta and the sites proposed for new forts and defences on both banks of the river.

On 21st May His Honor returned to Dárjíling, where he remained till 16th July, and then came back to Calcutta.

On 11th August Sir Rivers Thompson availed himself of a month's leave of absence granted to him by the Government of India for the benefit of his health, and proceeded on a visit to Ceylon. During his absence the Hon'ble H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I., conducted the administration of Bengal.

On Sir Rivers Thompson's return to Calcutta on 18th September he found it necessary to proceed at once on a river tour in the *Rhotas* through the districts of Bardwán, Krishnagar, and Murshidábád, which at that time were inundated over a large tract of country by the overflow of the Bhágírathí river through a breach in the Laltikuri embankment at Berhampur. The timely and effectual efforts of the local officers in dealing with this great disaster were witnessed by His Honor, who personally visited in a steam-launch some of the inundated villages. A fund was raised in Calcutta by public subscription to supplement the grants made by the Government to alleviate distress among the part of the population which had lost their food-stores or cattle in the floods.

His Honor reached Dárjíling on 5th October and remained there a month. He then returned to Calcutta, and on 16th November embarked from Diamond Harbour in the British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. *Madura* for False Point. Here he landed and selected the site of the new buildings for the Port Establishment required to replace those which had been swept away by the cyclonic storm-wave that inundated that part of the Orissa coast in September 1885.

Travelling by the Kendrapárá canal, the Lieutenant-Governor went on to Cuttack, and from thence to Purí, visiting *en route* the celebrated Buddhist temples at Bhuvaneswar.

During his five days' stay at Cuttack the Lieutenant-Governor received in public darbár the Rajahs and Chiefs of the Tributary States of Orissa, and on the same occasion presented to the minor Rajah of Purí the sanad of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, conferring upon him the title and dignity of Rajah Bahadur. The Lieutenant-Governor also took the opportunity of inspecting the High Level Canal.

Embarking at Purí in the India Government S.S. *Undaunted*, the Lieutenant-Governor sailed to the mouth of the Damra river, near which a new light-house is to be constructed, and from there went on to Balasor by the canal. From Balasor His Honor visited Baripáda, the capital of the tributary State of Morbhanj, which is under the administration of the Government during the minority of the present Rajah. His Honor returned to Calcutta by the Coast Canal, arriving there on 5th December.

On 13th February Sir Rivers Thompson left Calcutta on a short visit to Dacca and Maimansingh, where he presided at the ceremony of opening to public traffic the Dacca State Railway. His Honor returned to Calcutta on 18th February.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

The period of two years for which the Agricultural Department in Bengal was sanctioned experimentally expired at the end of 1886, and the experience of its working having shown that it was of great use, and even necessary to the administration for settlement purposes, the Lieutenant-Governor, after the close of the year under report, recommended to the Government of India that the Department should be permanently sanctioned.

Rules for the admission of natives of India to the higher grades of the Opium Department by selection were published after the close of the year. A candidate so appointed is considered as a probationer for the first two years of his service before he is finally appointed.

Act VIII of 1885 (the Bengal Tenancy Act) came into operation on the 1st November 1885, and rules under the Act were published in December 1885. A brief account of its working during the five months in which it was in force will be found in the chapter on Land Revenue.

The manufacture and sale of excise salt in Orissa having for some time been on an unsatisfactory footing, the salt administration in that Division has, at the instance of the Government of Madras, and with the approval of the Government of India, been placed under the management of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, subject to the control of the Government of Bengal. Considerable improvements in the administration of the salt revenue are expected to result from the change.

The passing of Act III (B.C.) of 1885, which extended Local Self-Government over a large portion of these provinces, caused a considerable number

of local changes of administration. The Act provides for the establishment of District and Local Boards, having extensive powers and duties in regard to roads and communications, hospitals and dispensaries, sanitation, vaccination, famine relief, taking of census, maintenance of staging bungalows, holding of fairs and exhibitions, and other matters of public interest and utility. Powers have also been given to them to construct and maintain tramways, railways, and water-works, and to take charge of, and construct, public buildings on behalf of Government. The rules made under the Act provide for the transfer to the District Boards of the allotments for primary education and scholarships within the area under their control; of the grant-in-aid allotment for certain classes of schools; and of the net grants to all Government schools that are placed under the direct management of the Board.

There were several minor administrative changes in the Emigration and Public Works Departments, which will be found mentioned in the chapters relating to them in the body of this report.

On the 21st March 1885 a Commission was appointed to revise the salaries of ministerial officers and to reorganise the system of business in executive offices. It sat during the year 1885-86, but its report was not submitted till August 1886. The recommendations made by it do not therefore fall within the limits of this report.

POLITICAL.

In *Hill Tipperah* the year was healthy and a fairly prosperous one for the people. The cotton crop was injured by rain, but the rice crop was good, while the outturn of oilseeds in the hills was above the average. Owing to a short crop in some parts of the hills, the price of rice rose from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-6 per maund; but this was advantageous to the cultivators of the plains, who generally have a surplus for sale. The wages of labour were very high. Owing to a want of that sense of absolute security which is essential for the growth of a people's welfare and prosperity, there was a marked contrast between the appearance of the British territory and that of the hill territory along their lines of contact, greatly in favour of the former.

The export trade of the country might have been considerably improved if there were greater facilities of communication, and if trade generally were not checked by petty taxes levied by the State, and by rates of export duty frequently charged by farmers without the permission of the administration. Hill Tipperah is naturally rich in many ways, but as regards manufactures the country is poor. This is due partly to poverty and want of enlightenment, but chiefly to want of due encouragement by the administration. Coal-mines have been discovered, and the coal on examination has been found good. Silver has also been found, but the cost of working it was too heavy to be profitable.

The revenue administration of the State continued in its former unsatisfactory condition. The expenditure largely exceeded the income, and the State was embarrassed by a heavy load of debt. The Police Department was in great need of reform, the fees in civil litigation were nearly twice those levied in British territory, and the state of communications continued to be very bad. In the schools the teachers were said to be irregularly paid, and there were no arrangements for inspection. There was no regular postal system, and the

only post-office was attached to the Agency. As regards the large estates of the Maharajah in British territory, the state of affairs was not satisfactory. The relations between the Maharajah's amla and his tenantry in Noákhálí are so strained that the Collector is about to recommend a settlement under section 101 of the Tenancy Act. Matters are not quite so bad in the Tipperah district, but great difficulty is experienced in realising the cesses, and it is proposed to appoint a Cess Collector under section 99 of the Road Cess Act.

Four of the *Tributary States of Orissa* were under direct management, the remainder being administered by their respective Chiefs subject to the general control and supervision of the Superintendent. Taking them as a whole, the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed, except in certain specified tracts, and the crops were good. The winter crops were everywhere satisfactory, and generally the autumn crop was up to the average. The public health was, as a rule, good during the year. Arrangements have been made, as an experimental measure, for the trial of offences committed in the Tributary Maháls within the limits of the Maháls themselves. The execution of civil decrees passed in the States against British subjects resident outside of the States has also been under the consideration of Government. Since the close of the official year the Rajah of Tigariá has died. He was a ruler of the old patriarchal type, and was much liked by the people of the State. No other event of particular interest occurred in the Maháls during the year.

In the *Chutiá Nágpur Tributary Maháls* and political States the rainfall was sufficient, and the crops good in all the States but four. An extension of communications is urgently needed in order to develop these little States. No new roads have been opened, but some important ones passing through certain of the States have been maintained by the Singbhúm Road Cess Committee. The state of affairs in these States was generally satisfactory, the principal exception being Korea.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts two raids were committed during the year, both, it is believed, by certain trans-frontier Kukís. Four Chakmás were killed and two wounded. Owing to these and previous outrages the villages near the frontier have for some time past been in considerable excitement. The closing of the bazars against the Haulongs, supposed to be concerned in some of the earlier raids, has not had the anticipated effect. The annual darbár and mela at Rángámáti were, owing to the above disturbances, not so successful as usual, and it is proposed in consequence to hold the next darbár at Demágiri.

Nothing occurred worthy of note in connection with the State of *Kuch Behar*. The relations of this State with the Government continued to be most satisfactory.

The question of increasing the allowance given to the Maharajah of *Sikkim* has been under the consideration of Government, but as the Maharajah has not adhered to the terms of the treaty, under which he is to reside in his own country nine months of the year, the question has been dropped.

In consequence of internal dissensions in the State of *Bhután* it was considered advisable to delay, till the cessation of these dissensions, the payment to the Bhután Government of the annual allowance made under existing treaty engagements.

SURVEY.

The most important *survey work* carried on during the year was the experimental survey of pargana Bisára in Muzaffarpur under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and including a record of rights and a settlement of rents. The cadastral survey was conducted by a professional party, and the record of rights and settlement of fair rents by officers acting under the immediate supervision of the Director of the Agricultural Department. The professional party recorded the areas of holdings, facts of undisputed possession, of crops grown, and of irrigation. The maps and measurement records of each village, as they were completed, were made over to the revenue officers, who proceeded to the village and determined and recorded the status and interests of all parties concerned. They also recorded the amounts of existing rents, and settled and recorded fair rents on the application of either landlord or tenant, or otherwise. The total area cadastrally surveyed to the end of June 1886 was 410 square miles. The rents were recorded and the status determined of 15,876 tenants, while fair rents were settled on the application of either landlord or tenant in cases of 3,546 raiyats. Three hundred and twenty-three boundary disputes were amicably settled, and in no case was an appeal made to the Special Judge from the decisions of the Settlement Officer. The total cost of both survey and settlement is estimated at about $8\frac{1}{3}$ annas per acre. The success of the work may be judged by the absence of that friction and those difficulties which were expected in connexion with it. Since the close of the year the orders of the Secretary of State have been received that this experimental survey should for the present be abandoned. The revision of the survey in Midnapur was practically brought to a close during the year. The work consisted chiefly of the measurement and testing of estates imperfectly measured, of the preparation of duplicate copies of settlement records, and of the correction of survey registers. The office of the Junior Superintendent of Survey was abolished on the 30th June 1886. The demarcation of the boundaries of the Government lands on the sides of the Grand Trunk Road continued, and the work, so far as it related to the district of Húglí, was completed. The survey of ghátwáli lands in Bánkurá was continued on a simpler system. Instead of a cadastral survey showing each ghátwál's holding, the operations were narrowed into a simple demarcation of the external boundaries of the tenures. It is in contemplation to undertake a survey of the town of Calcutta, and a special Act for that purpose has recently been passed.

SETTLEMENTS.

There were 611 *settlements* concluded during the year, of which 154 were original. The revenue assessed was Rs. 2,43,518, being Rs. 56,130 in excess of that previously received. The actual expenditure was Rs. 73,463. In the Bardwán Division the pending settlements refer mostly to *chákrán* lands in Bardwán and Húglí. The result of litigation with the raiyats of the Majnamuta and Jalamuta estates in the Midnapur district was reported last year. With the view of closing long-pending litigation, it was decided to offer a reduction of three annas in the rupee to the general body of raiyats, and to make this reduction the basis of a final settlement of all matters in dispute. The Majnamuta tenants nearly all agreed to the compromise. In pargana Erinch, however, 103 raiyats have all refused. The cases came on before the District Judge for hearing since

the close of the year, but the result has not yet been reported. The important settlement of Mircha Diár in the Rájsháhí Division was completed. In the Dacca Division 294 petty cases remained for disposal at the end of the year. In the Chittagong Division an inquiry was instituted for the purpose of determining some undecided questions connected with the recent resettlement of the short-term noábád tálúks in Chittagong, and more particularly the question whether the *khás taraf tálúks* and the resumed *lákhiráj tálúks* had properly been brought under resettlement. This last question was decided in the affirmative, with the result that nearly five thousand additional tálúks became open to resettlement, and the necessary orders were accordingly passed. In the Orissa Division the Khurdhá settlement, which had long been practically finished, still required a considerable amount of miscellaneous work before the completion report can be submitted. In the Chutiá Nágpur Division the settlement of the estates of Kharakdiha and Chai in the Hazáribágh district was still pending.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

The number of Government estates under *management* was 3,159, of which 2,950 were the actual property of Government and 209 were private estates managed by Government. The total demand from estates belonging to Government was Rs. 31,93,925, and the percentage of collections 65·82, as compared with 67·91 of last year. For 1,315 estates directly managed there was a gross demand of Rs. 38,67,663 and a current demand of Rs. 27,63,045. The percentage of collections on the former was 69·2, and on the latter 96·9. The results were not very successful in comparison with those of other years, but nevertheless the net income was larger than could have been obtained had the estates been farmed out. The falling off has been general in the Bardwán Division, but principally in connexion with the Majnamuta and Jalamuta estates. In the Presidency Division the falling off was about 12 per cent. on the current demand. In the Rájsháhí, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions the percentages of collections on the current demand increased by 16, 10, and 8 respectively. In the Patná Division the percentage of collections on the current demand was about the same as last year, short collections being attributed to pending litigation and to a failure of the *rabi* crop in part of Sháhábád. In Orissa the collections were 92·7 on the current demand, against 111·4 in 1884-85 and 63·5 in 1883-84.

During the year the sum of Rs. 54,753 was spent on the *improvement* of Government estates. The principal improvements were the excavation of tanks, sinking of wells, drainage, irrigation, embankments, and similar works. The Agricultural Department gave an impetus to the cultivation of new staples in Government estates. In the Government estates of Sháhábád the experimental cultivation of wheat on scientific principles was conducted with success. Similar results attended experiments in the cultivation of peas, wheat, *masuri*, and potato in Bardwán. In some parts of the country the use of the Bihiyá sugar-mill is increasing, and there is a hopeful tendency in some places to accept improved ploughs constructed on a cheap pattern.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The decrease in the *number* of wards' and attached estates was continued during the year, the former numbering 97,—less by 10, and the latter 79,—less by 11, than the preceding year. The annual *rent demand* was Rs. 93,42,744,

and the collections amounted to Rs. 87,77,439, or 93·9 per cent. This percentage was rather better than in either of the two preceding years. In three of the estates there were short collections owing to the introduction of the new forms of receipt under the Bengal Tenancy Act. In two of these there were heavy unrealisable balances; and where this fact and the results of particular suits indicate that the raiyats challenge with effect the validity of the rent-roll, the introduction of the new forms of receipt on which the annual rent has to be specified must bring disputes to an issue, with the ultimate effect of putting an end to a state of things which can only be regarded as intolerable.

The total cost of *management* was 7·9 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand. Rs. 58,430, subscriptions and donations, were spent on schools and Rs. 33,007 on dispensaries.

No new *surveys* on a large scale were undertaken during the year, but the expediency of now commencing them on certain estates has been under discussion since the close of the year.

Considerable *distress* was occasioned in several portions of the country to tenants of wards' estates by the inundation of September 1885. In the Kanika estate in Orissa great damage and loss of life occurred through the cyclone of 22nd September. The condition of other districts which did not suffer from special causes was generally prosperous.

The reports of the progress in *education* made by the wards are in general satisfactory. The principal exception is in the case of three wards in the Orissa Division.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Two Acts, viz. an Act to further amend the Village Chaukidári Act, and an Act to amend Act II (B.C.) of 1866 and the Calcutta Police Act, became law; and four Bills—one to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act; the second, to amend the Act providing for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah; the third, to consolidate and amend the law relating to kánúngos and patwáris; and the fourth, to provide for the registration of permanent tenures—were under consideration.

The object of the Act to amend the Village Chaukidári Act was to introduce a better system of appointing panchayats, and to secure the more certain and punctual payment of chaukídárs. The Act provides for the selection of panchayats by a magisterial officer on the spot, and fixes three years as the term for which the appointment shall be held. It is further provided that they shall pay in their collections to the Magistrate, and in case they find themselves unable to realise the chaukidári assessment, power is given them to appoint a tahsíldár, whose salary will be collected from the defaulting villages. The object of the other Act which became law was to enable the Calcutta and Suburban Police to arrest without a warrant drunken persons guilty of riotous or indecent behaviour in the public streets and persons committing offences against public decency.

The object of the Bill to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act was to extend its benefits to immigrants and temporary sojourners, by permitting notices to be served on parents requiring them to have children vaccinated, by authorising the Health Officer to require any unprotected person on any vessel arriving in the port of Calcutta with small-pox on board to be vaccinated, and by affording the Health Officer greater facilities for ascertaining whether persons are protected or not. This Bill was passed on the 10th April 1886. The Bill to amend the law regarding steam-boilers and prime-movers was recast in Select Committee, which struck out all words which referred to the inspection of prime-movers. It also was passed on the 10th April 1886. The Bill relating to kánúngos and patwáris was before the Select Committee during the year, and no report was presented during the session. The Bill providing for the registration of permanent tenures had been in 1884 referred to a Select Committee. In April 1886 the preliminary report of the Select Committee was presented and ordered to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

In addition to the above, a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the town and suburbs of Calcutta was introduced and read in Council on the 10th April 1886. It will form the subject of remarks in next year's report.

POLICE.

Excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the total *sanctioned police force* consisted of 72 superior officers, 3,428 subordinate officers, and 19,594 constables, but the actual strength was somewhat less. The actual *expenditure* amounted to Rs. 41,95,793, and the cost of the force employed on purely police work was about Rs. 26,22,486, or 7·6 pies per head of population. Taking the province as a whole, there was one policeman to every 3,123 persons, the police force being lightest in Behar, where the proportion was 1 to 3,778, and heaviest in Orissa, where it was 1 to 2,672. Besides this force, there was a force of 170,097 men employed as town and *village police* not subject to the general rules. The average annual emolument of each of these is estimated at Rs. 31-8. There having been complaints that these chaukídárs were not regularly paid, and that the panchayats kept no regular accounts, a draft Bill was under the consideration of Government during the year; and ultimately it was resolved to give the present system a further trial, but to pass an amending Act providing for a better system of appointment of panchayats, and for the more punctual payment of the salaries of the chaukídárs. The Bill became law as Act I (B.C.) of 1886 since the conclusion of the year under report. During the year the police on the Eastern Railway districts were organised under an Assistant Inspector-General, and on the Tirhút and Bengal and North-Western lines under the Assistant Inspector-General, East Indian Railway. The system of restricting the police to the duties of detecting and preventing crime and keeping order, watch and ward being provided for by the railway authorities, as on the East Indian Railway, was considerably extended during the year under report. *Punitive police* were quartered in only three places in Bákarganj. The police maintained order among about four and three quarter millions of people at 172 *fairs*. The *casualties* among the police increased from 2,971 to 3,224. There were more retirements, resignations,

and discharges, but fewer dismissals. The police service is not so popular as it used to be when the work was lighter; and in some of the eastern districts it is practically impossible to keep the force up to its full strength. The number of judicial and departmental *punishments* of police-officers considerably decreased; and judging from figures, their conduct appears to be improving. At the close of the year 10,570 men wore good-conduct stripes, and during the year money rewards were received by 1,657 officers and men. There were four cases of torture well established against the police, in three of which adequate punishments were inflicted. The number was less than in the preceding year, but it is plain that the practice still continues, and can only be eradicated by the continuance of severe measures.

In *crime cognizable* by the police there was a decrease in offences of from 112,365 to 107,410. Considerably more than one-half of the decrease occurred in cases relating to nuisances and the salt and excise laws. The percentage of *cases declared false* decreased from 6·3 to 6·0; but there can be no doubt that the actual percentage of false cases is very much higher. Out of 6,462 of these cases, prosecutions were instituted in only 1,404 cases and convictions obtained in only 353. The difficulties experienced in obtaining a conviction against a person who brings a false case are so great that very few prosecutions are instituted. As remarked in the previous year's report, there have as yet been no signs that the moral sense of the mass of the people on this subject is on the side of the law; and until this be the case, there is little hope of the crime being extirpated. Reported serious *offences against the person* decreased from 5,140 to 4,944, but the number of persons convicted rose from 2,709 to 2,745. There was an increase in the number of cases of murder and of abduction. In the Patná Division, where the population is poverty-stricken and extremely dense, the exposure of infants continued to be unusually prevalent. There were 24,103 cases of serious *offences against person and property*—a number slightly less than in the previous year. There was an increase of 11 in the percentage of these cases which ended in convictions. Probably, but for a certain amount of agricultural distress in the spring, the figures for these offences would have been lower. *Dakaitis* continued exceptionally numerous, being one more than last year. The Divisions in which this crime was most prevalent were Rájsháhí, Bardwán, and Chutiá Nágpur. The number of persons convicted against whom *previous convictions* were proved increased from 1,482 to 1,577. The increase, being accompanied by a decrease in cognizable crime, is satisfactory. The Maghiya Dom settlements in Sáran and Champáran have continued to prosper. The Sáran Doms are found most difficult to reclaim, but nevertheless a marked improvement is noticed in the cultivation of their lands. Seven hundred and fifty persons, or 1 to every 54,515 of the population, were called upon to find *security for their good behaviour. Non-cognizable offences* decreased from 107,368 to 105,996. The reduction occurred in offences against public justice, cheating, and in cases connected with special laws, such as those referring to municipalities, salt, and pounds. The amount of *property stolen* increased from Rs. 9,92,560 to Rs. 10,30,005, and the property recovered from Rs. 2,67,092 to Rs. 3,00,158. The worst results were in Maimansingh and Rangpur, where the amount recovered was as low as 11·8 and 14·9 per cent. respectively of the amount stolen. Deaths by *suicide* increased from 2,531 to 2,712, and cases of *accidental death* from 26,903 to 31,347, of which 13,622 were caused by drowning.

The police force in the *Chittagong Hill Tracts* consisted of a District and Assistant Superintendents, and of 539 frontier and 108 civil police. The total cost of the force was Rs. 2,18,969, against Rs. 1,92,291 in the previous year. There were 53 cognizable cases, against 33 in the previous year, while there was a large decrease of from 532 to 65 cases in non-cognizable crime. The police at the northern post were most effectively employed as patrols instead of being placed at outposts.

The total cost of the police in the *town of Calcutta* increased from Rs. 4,28,783 to Rs. 4,59,344, of which Rs. 2,89,290 was paid by the Municipality, Rs. 1,00,149 by Government, and Rs. 69,905 from fees and fines. The increase in cost was principally due to the appointment of new mounted police. The number of up-country men in the force was 1,899, and of Bengalis 219. Bengali recruits will not come forward for enlistment owing to dislike to the discipline enforced, coupled with the fatigue and exposure which the duties entail. The mortality in the force was only 9·13 per thousand, but it is said that many others go home sick and die in their own country. Sickness is caused by exposure at night in malarious localities, and a large number of young up-country men break down every year before they become acclimatised. The number of persons arrested or summoned in the town and suburbs fell from 54,888 to 46,781, and the cases also fell from 51,588 to 47,771. In the town the cognizable cases fell from 17,204 to 14,786. The principal decrease was in street offences, which fell by nearly two thousand. There was also a considerable decrease in serious offences, both against the person and against property. In the suburbs cognizable cases slightly increased in number, but the majority were very petty. With regard to non-cognizable crime in town and suburbs since the conclusion of the year, the Calcutta Police Act has been amended so as to allow the police to arrest persons committing certain street offences. It is hoped that these hitherto non-cognizable offences will now be reduced to a minimum. In one case a European constable and a native shopkeeper extorted Rs. 1,000 from a European shopkeeper, and were convicted. In the town previous convictions were proved against 280 habitual offenders, and 128 notorious criminals were photographed. Great attention was paid to the registration of old offenders, and endeavours were made to keep habitual criminals under surveillance. Thirty-nine *fires* broke out in the town, suburbs, Howrah, and in the 24-Parganas, destroying property to the value of Rs. 99,254, against Rs. 5,60,348 in the previous year. None of them was attended by any loss of human life. The fire-brigade rendered assistance at all of them. There were 54 cases of *suicide* in the town and suburbs, and 247 *accidental deaths*. Seventeen of the latter were caused by street vehicles; and taking into consideration the incompetency and carelessness of native drivers, and the narrowness of the most crowded thoroughfares, it is surprising that carriage accidents are not more frequent. There was an increase in the *transport of arms and ammunition* to Bengal frontier districts and the North-Western Provinces owing to rumours of impending disturbances on the Afghan frontier.

The total number recorded of persons killed by *wild animals and venomous snakes* was 11,823, and higher than in any of the preceding four years: 10,112 deaths resulted from snake-bite. The increase is generally attributed to improved registration, but in the Rájsháhí Division and some of the districts of the

Bhagalpur Division the heavy rains flooded the low lands and compelled the snakes to seek shelter in and around human dwellings. The total number of cattle killed fell from 12,397 to 12,223. In Maldah, especially, there was a decrease owing to a large number of leopards and tigers having been killed by native hunters. The number of wild animals destroyed was 5,932, and of venomous snakes 53,995. The amount paid in rewards was Rs. 29,884, of which Rs. 20,145 were paid for the destruction of wild animals.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No change was made in the system of *administration* of criminal justice during the year 1885. The number of Stipendiary Magistrates at the Presidency remained the same, but the number of Honorary Magistrates in the town of Calcutta rose from 92 in 1884 to 103 in 1885. The number of Mufassil Benches was increased by two. In the interior there were altogether 30 Sessions Judges and 390 Stipendiary and 1,541 Honorary Magistrates.

Before the *High Court* 141 persons came to trial, and of these 93 were convicted, 31 being sentenced to death. In its appellate jurisdiction the Court decided 2,826 cases on appeal, reference, or revision.

Before *Courts of Session* in their original jurisdiction 3,271 persons were under trial, of whom 1,540 were convicted. Courts of Session sentenced 49 persons to death and 181 to transportation. There were 348 trials by juries, in 66 of which the Judge wholly or partially disagreed with the jury. In 26 cases only did he disagree so completely with the verdicts as to consider it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the matter to the High Court as a court of reference. In 25 of these cases heard by the High Court the verdicts were set aside in 18 cases, new trials were ordered in 3 cases, and in the remaining 4 cases the verdict was accepted. There was an increase of from 8,296 to 9,067 in the number of persons who appealed to the Court of Session. The original sentence was modified or reversed in the case of 2,556 persons.

In the Courts of *Magistrates* other than those at the Presidency 177,795 persons were brought to trial, of whom 104,419 were convicted and 3,061 committed. The Presidency Magistrates dealt with 39,113 persons, of whom 34,753 were convicted and 45 committed. Altogether fifty-nine juveniles were sentenced to detention in a reformatory school.

There were 242 *European British subjects,* involved in 216 cases, brought to trial, of whom 189 were convicted. Three cases were tried by native Magistrates. The offences with which they were charged were mostly breaches of special and local laws and offences against the peace.

The statistics of offences and offenders are noticed under the head of Police. There were 1,965 *persons whipped* under judicial orders, being 138 more than in 1884. In more than 85 per cent. of these cases was the punishment inflicted for theft. The total number of *witnesses* who attended the different courts during the year was 422,629.

PRISONS.

The general system of prison administration remained unaltered during the year 1885. The number of prisoners admitted was almost exactly the same as in the previous year, but there was a small increase in the daily average prison population. The difference is said to be due to the fact that scarcity prevailed for some part of the year in certain districts, and led to an increase of petty crime. The general health of the prisoners was worse, and the number and percentage of deaths were higher than in 1884. In some jails in unhealthy districts the death-rate continued very high. Offences against prison discipline were fewer than in the preceding year. There was a diminution in the severer form of punishment for jail offences, viz. sentences of flogging, reduced diet, and solitary confinement. A rise in the price of provisions and a larger expenditure on clothing caused an increase in the cost, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, of jail administration. The average net cash earnings of the prisoners employed on jail manufactures increased considerably. No alteration was made in the system of jail manufactures and in the employment of prisoners.

The *number of prisoners* in jail at the end of 1885 was 15,076, against 15,354 in 1884. Of these, 121 were convicts from Burmah, whose conduct has been good, and whose work is highly spoken of. The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 80,853, as against 80,852 in the previous year. The daily average of prison population rose from 15,101 to 15,177, which was due to an increase in the number of sentences of six months' imprisonment and upwards. The percentage of prisoners confined in central jails was 55·96, as compared with 54·36 in 1884. This is due to an increase in the number of long-term prisoners.

Offences against prison discipline diminished from 56,564 to 48,789. The main decrease was in the Alípur Jail, which has been only working half time owing to the depression in the jute trade; and from this cause alone there were 4,891 less offences relating to work. There was also a decrease under the head of smoking or possessing forbidden articles, due to the stoppage of building work, in which free artisans came into contact with the prisoners. Flogging was inflicted in only 347 cases. This was only 3 per mille of the prison population. In the English convict prisons the proportion is 9·8. Sentences of reduced diet have been discouraged, and show a large decrease. The number of prisoners discharged under the *mark system* decreased from 1,665 to 1,565. This result is due to the fact that the system has been more carefully worked, and that the number of prisoners to whom it is applicable has decreased. All jails, except the Alípur Jail, at which there is a military guard, are now guarded by *warders*. A special allowance was sanctioned for warders in unpopular districts, and since then there has been a decided improvement in the guards, and there is no want of recruits. There continues to be a steady decrease in the number of *escapes*. Altogether 14 convicted prisoners escaped, and of these all but 3 were recaptured.

The total *expenditure*, exclusive of the amount spent by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 11,16,423, being higher than in any year since 1880 and Rs. 59,933 more than in 1884. The principal items of increase were diet, establishment, hospital charges, clothing, and contingencies. The average cost

of each prisoner rose from Rs. 69-15-4 to Rs. 73-9-0. The charges for diet increased owing to several causes. There was a larger number of prisoners to be fed, the price of the principal articles of diet was higher, and there was an increase of sickness during the year, and hence many prisoners, though not actually in hospital, were given extra diet. Charges for transfers of officers were heavier owing to various causes. The increase under the head of clothing was to a small extent due to the provision of warm *janghiyas* for weak prisoners in unhealthy jails. The net cash *earnings* rose from Rs. 2,86,517 to Rs. 3,65,202. The average number of prisoners employed on *manufactures* decreased from 6,478·18 to 6,340·96. The most successful jails for manufactures were the Presidency Jail, the Central Jail at Baxár, and (among district jails) that at Dárjíling.

The *subsidiary jails* continued to be under the direct management of subdivisional officers, with Civil Hospital Assistants as Deputy Superintendents. The total number of prisoners admitted was 28,014, against 28,625 in 1884, the daily average number being 728. Of convicts, 14,120 were admitted.

The *general health* of prisoners in the jails during the year was worse than in 1884. The death-rate per mille rose from 49·7 to 59·2, which was largely due to the excessive prevalence of cholera in several districts. Of those who died, 34·99 per cent. were admitted in indifferent health and 30·14 in bad health. In unhealthy districts, as might be expected, the death-rate was extremely high; but this was also the case in Hazáribágh, where there was a severe outbreak of cholera, and at Monghyr due to accidental circumstances. In seven jails the death-rate from all causes exceeded 100 per mille. Even allowing for the bad health of the prisoners on admission, the death-rate is still very high, and the Government looks rather to the unremitting watchfulness and care on the part of jail officials in carrying out the various arrangements for the well-being of the prisoners than to any improvements in jail buildings for a reduction in the mortality.

At the Alípur *Reformatory School* the number of boys at the close of the year 1885 was 108. The cost of maintenance per head fell from Rs. 140-9 to Rs. 128-12-4. From reports received concerning the conduct of the boys after release, it appears that on the whole the discipline and training undergone in the institution are productive of satisfactory results. At the Hazáribágh Reformatory there were at the close of the year 194 boys. The total expenditure was Rs. 21,798, as against Rs. 11,930 in 1884. The principal increase in expenditure was in the item of building. The released boys are nearly all leading honest lives. The health at the Alípur school was excellent during the year. At Hazáribágh there were four deaths, two being due to the epidemic of cholera already referred to.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

There were 1,331 suits for disposal on the *Original Side of the High Court* during 1885, and the Court disposed of 878. There was a great improvement both in the number and in the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court, compared with the work in 1884. There were 453 suits pending at the close of the year, against 844 in 1884. On the *Appellate Side* the High Court sat for 242 days and disposed of 7,457 appeals and

applications; the number of these, and their proportion to the whole number before the Court, being much greater than in the preceding year. The number pending at the end of the year was 3,267, against 4,983 at the end of 1884. The proportion of work undisposed of was 30 per cent. of the whole work of the Appellate Side.

In the *Courts in the interior* the original civil suits instituted numbered 453,281, of which 238,066 were suits for money and 177,847 were under the rent law. Out of 467,188 cases disposed of no less than 377,178 were in Munsiffs' Courts. There was a considerable increment in institutions, which occurred almost entirely in suits for money, for rent, and for specific relief. In the case of suits for immovable property there was a considerable decline.

In the *Calcutta Court of Small Causes* the suits instituted decreased from 31,074 to 30,644. A considerable portion of the decrease is, however, merely nominal, and due to an alteration in the system of registration. The rest of the fall occurred in suits of nearly all values, and does not call for special remark. Out of a total of 33,666 cases for disposal, the number pending at the close of the year was only 2,664. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 3,08,321, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,08,892, being a decrease of about Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively from the figures for the previous year.

In the *Mufassil Small Cause Courts* the institutions increased from 53,887 to 56,214. The increase was most marked in the courts near the metropolis and in the districts of Húglí and Jessor.

There were, in the year 1885-86, 1,008 appeals and original *suits to which Government was a party*. Of these, 86¼ per cent. were decided in favour of Government, as against 75 per cent. in 1884-85. The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Government fell from Rs. 6,19,974 to Rs. 4,78,645. Nearly half of this is the value of land acquisition suits. The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realisation during the year was Rs. 6,26,182, against Rs. 6,42,647 in the previous year. Omitting the Canning decrees, amounting to Rs. 5,81,279, which were remitted during the year, the amount under realisation was Rs. 44,903, and the amount realised Rs. 12,338. There were 1,113 cases decided in favour of, and 158 against, the *Court of Wards*, while 44 were compromised or withdrawn. The amount under realisation under decrees in favour of the Court was Rs. 9,37,524, and the amount realised Rs. 1,69,179. There has been a large increase in the number of these cases, due to the fact that several important estates have lately come under the Court of Wards.

REGISTRATION.

The operations of the Registration Department were again greatly developed during the year 1885-86. The total registrations increased from 688,380 to 723,901. There has been, almost without exception, a general and steady increase in all classes of documents. Compulsory registrations affecting immovable property increased by 3·01 per cent., optional registrations of the same kind by 9·06 per cent., and other registrations by 5·54 per cent. A marked and satisfactory feature of the year's operations was the increase in the total number of optional registrations. They numbered 46·67 per cent. of the whole number, and, compared with the figures for the preceding year, rose by

7·72 per cent. It is probable that optional registrations will, owing to a decision of the Calcutta High Court on section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and to the operations of the Bengal Tenancy Act, show a still further increase.

Of the documents registered, 597,416 related to *immovable property*. Of these 274,275 were *leases*. As in previous years, the grant of perpetual leases, of which 87,236 were registered, was almost entirely confined to Bengal. Term-leases registered increased from 175,045 to 180,939. Of these 136,258 were registered in Bengal Proper. Behar, however, took the first place as regards registration of large values, the average value of each lease being Rs. 119·55, against Rs. 39·86 in Bengal. Leases for one year and under increased from 5,363 to 6,100. The proportion of leases to counterparts registered again fell, this time from 26·83 to 24·92 per cent. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the raiyat has to pay the cost of both documents, by the unwillingness of the zamíndárs to bind themselves in writing, their unwillingness to attend at registration offices, and their wish to prevent the raiyat from using the lease as a valuable security for the purpose of raising money.

Registrations of *deeds of sale of immovable property* of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards showed a small increase. Those for the sale of immovable property of less value increased from 115,540 to 120,381. The increase is probably due rather to a greater appreciation of the benefits of registration than to pressing necessity or agricultural depression. Registrations of *deeds of mortgage* of immovable property of Rs. 100 and upwards in value increased by 6·46 per cent., and it is noticeable that in those districts in which a large number of sales of this class of property occurred a large number of these mortgages were also registered. Registrations of deeds of mortgage of smaller values increased by 16·89 per cent. From the returns made out as to the classes of persons to whom transfers of immovable property were made, it appears that zamíndárs were the largest buyers of shares in entire revenue-paying estates, raiyats in the case of revenue-free properties, and small tálúkdárs and tenure-holders in the case of intermediate tenures. About half the purchasers of raiyati holdings at fixed rates were raiyats, while in 58,787 transactions regarding raiyati holdings with rights of occupancy 38,919 raiyats were the buyers. The figures show clearly that the agricultural classes are not parting with their interests in the soil, and that mahájan and money-lending purchasers are not so numerous as is sometimes alleged.

Out of 124,699 instruments relating to *movable property* 89,501 were money *bonds*, against 85,459 in 1884-85. No satisfactory explanation is given for the increase, nor for the fact that as many as 30,533, or more than one-third of the whole, were registered in Jessor alone.

Three new rural *sub-registry offices* were opened during the year, and 29 sub-registry offices at subdivisional head-quarters were converted into rural offices.

The total *receipts* for the year rose from Rs. 10,74,501 to Rs. 10,88,177, the *expenditure* from Rs. 5,54,110 to Rs. 5,68,365, and the surplus consequently fell to Rs. 5,19,812, or Rs. 579 less than last year. The actual net balance, deducting payments by transfer, was, however, Rs. 4,50,651, against Rs. 4,49,100 of the previous year.

The number of ceremonies registered under the *Muhammadan Marriage Act* rose during the year from 7,410 to 7,524. No practical advance has been made so far as registrations under the Act is concerned, and people do not appear to have come to appreciate the Act any more than in former years. It does not appear that any particular effect has been produced by the alterations in the rules and procedure referred to in the two last General Administration Reports.

Fourteen new *companies* with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 41,26,600 were registered during the year. Of these, 10 were tea companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 18,46,600. The decrease in the total number of new companies compared with the year 1884-85 was two, and in the nominal capital Rs. 10.19,400. Out of 23 companies under liquidation, 15 commenced winding up and 8 were finally wound up during the year.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The fourth *general election* of Commissioners for the *town of Calcutta* took place on the 15th December 1885. The number of voters was less than in 1882, which was due to the more rigid scrutiny exercised in examining claims for registration as voters. The Commissioners held 29 general *meetings*. The Town Council, in which the real business of the Corporation is done, met 46 times during the year. The total *loan liability* of the Commissioners at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,41,972. They had a reserve fund of Rs. 4,38,845. The *income* of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 27,77,883, and the *expenditure* to Rs. 29,65,314. Much progress was made during the year in the reclamation and improvement of *bastis*. In thirteen of them the improvements were completed. In two they have been commenced. Projects for the improvement of four *bastis* have been finally approved, while those for nineteen more were under consideration of the Commissioners. Thirty-six *tanks* were either filled up or dewatered during the year, and the sites of two filled up tanks in Ward No. 6 were acquired by the Corporation for the purpose of converting the space into a place of public recreation. Forty-one *bathing-platforms* were completed, and are now in actual working order. The construction of six more platforms was completed during the year. They only require to be connected with the piping to make them fit for use. The sites for 37 additional platforms have been acquired or were under acquisition when the year closed. The *vital statistics* of the town were compiled for the calendar year 1885 instead of the official year, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Army Sanitary Commission. The number of births registered was 8,358 as compared with 8,290 in 1884. The registration was more satisfactory than in previous years. The number of deaths was 12,707 as compared with 12,694 in 1884, giving a death-rate of 29·3 per mille against 29·2. Towards the close of the year the Commissioners appointed a whole-time Health Officer, and the appointment received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The working of the *new Municipal Act* III (B.C.) of 1884 was on the whole satisfactory, and the elected Commissioners generally took much interest in the affairs of their respective municipalities. The income of the year amounted to Rs. 26,32,864, and the expenditure to Rs. 27,35,679. There was a balance of Rs 4,98,490 at the close of the year 1884-85.

The Bengal *Local Self-Government Act* III (B.C.) of 1885 came into force in the 16 districts mentioned in schedule 3 of the Act on the 1st October 1886. Rules under the various clauses of section 138 of the Act have been passed, and District and Local Boards have been constituted. Funds have been placed to the credit of District Boards by the transfer of the balances of the District Road Committees under the Cess Act on the 1st October 1886. The District Boards have also been vested with the powers of the Magistrate under chapters I to IV of the Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871.

MARINE.

At the close of the year the strength of the *Pilot Service* was 61 pilots and 24 not fully qualified leadsmen and mates. Four leadsmen apprentices were recruited from training ships in England. One of these appointments was reserved for a local candidate, but none appeared. Excluding light-vessels pilot and other Government vessels, sea-going vessels, tugs, and steamers plying to the Orissa ports, and native craft, 582 steamers and 387 sailing vessels arrived in Calcutta during the year. The corresponding figures for 1884-85 were 528 and 395. The gross tonnage of the port was 38,46,325 tons, against 34,75,145 in 1884-85. The tonnage has not risen to that attained in former years, but the increase may be taken as indicating a revival in the trade of the port. There was a decrease of 6 in the number of arrivals and an increase of 9 in the number of departure of ships of heavy draught. The cases of grounding decreased from 51 to 37. Cases of collision were 16, against 17 in 1884-85. Only two pilots received substantial punishment. The pilotage receipts amounted to Rs. 7,59,771, or Rs. 20,021 in excess of those of the previous year. The mercantile community have benefited to the extent of Rs. 1,34,077 during the year from the reduction of pilotage by 15 per cent. carried out in 1881. Forty-nine out of 85 candidates passed the examination for colonial, and 28 out of 39 that for local certificates.

The *health* of European seamen in Calcutta was exceptionally good during the year. The death-rate, 23·6, fell to nearly one-half of what it was in 1884, and the mortality from cholera appears to have been the lowest on record. The mortality amongst the native population of the port similarly fell from 7 to 4 per thousand.

The net profits of the *Shipping Office* amounted to Rs. 4,731, exceeding those of the previous year by Rs. 288. 14,829 seamen were shipped and 13,946 discharged, against 15,649 and 14,438 in the previous year. Remittances by money-orders sent home by British seamen showed a considerable decline, due, it is said, to the low rate of exchange. Seventy-four distressed seamen were sent home. During the year the system of "continuous discharges" was introduced for native seamen on a voluntary footing. Its success will depend on the Shipping Companies making the possession of a "continuous discharge" an indispensable condition of employment.

Excluding an advance from Government of Rs. 29,06,498 to meet the expense of the dock-works, the debts due by the *Calcutta Port Commissioners* was Rs. 1,17,38,681. The assets of the Trust, exclusive of the value of the Strand Bank lands, which they received free of cost, were Rs. 2,01,34,011, excluding

Rs. 29,06,498 expended on the Kidderpur Dock-works. The total income under Revenue accounts was Rs. 25,86,136, against Rs. 26,28,319 in 1884-85. The total expenditure was Rs. 27,31,612, and after including the credit balance of the previous year the net credit balance of 1885-86 was Rs. 3,94,620. The Capital account shows an income of Rs. 22,49,479, after deducting last year's deficit, and an expenditure of Rs. 21,22,977 which was spent on new works. The principal items of expenditure were for vessels for the Port approaches, for the Tea warehouse at Armenian Ghát, for the Petroleum wharf at Baj-Baj, for a new cargo-boat for the 30-ton crane, for payment of claims for the Howrah Foreshore Road land, for two new jetties and a landing stage, for an anchor-vessel, a light-vessel, and a dredger. Rs. 13,46,854 were spent on the new dock-works at Kidderpur. Besides minor operations, the river was surveyed from Calcutta to Chandarnagar (Chandernagore). The damage caused to the lighthouse at False Point by the cyclone has been completely repaired. The petroleum wharf and depôt at Baj-Baj were completed, and were opened for traffic in July 1886.

The operations at *Chittagong* and at the *Orissa ports* were of minor importance. At the former there was a considerable decrease in the number of vessels trading with the United Kingdom and those employed in the Náráinganj trade. At False Point the construction of new buildings in place of those washed away by the storm-wave was commenced, and the harbour was resurveyed.

METEOROLOGY.

The *system* of meteorological observations established in 1883-84 for the extension and development of provincial meteorological reports has been steadily followed. The only change of importance which took place was the reduction of certain second-class observatories to the category of third-class ones. The third-class observatories at Tezpur in Assam and at Maldah and Krishnagar in Bengal, the establishment of which was sanctioned last year, were started during the year under report, and a voluntary observatory at Bánkurá also commenced sending observations during the year. The readings recorded at the 21 imperial and at the 25 provincial third-class observatories were found to be generally trustworthy, and the instruments when inspected were generally found in good order. The earthquake of July 1885 caused considerable damage to instruments at some of the Northern Bengal stations. The receipts from subscriptions for weather reports of the Bay of Bengal covered the cost of printing and distribution.

The *south-west monsoon* was a week later in establishing itself than in 1884. The winds advanced over East and North Bengal with, in many cases, excessive rain on the 7th and 8th of June, and gave the first heavy rain to Behar and Orissa on the 16th and 17th of the month. In July the current continued fairly strong, giving rain in excess in North Bengal and Behar and a defective fall in Orissa. A great increase in the strength of the monsoon took place in August and September, and over the greater part of the province greatly excessive rainfall was registered during that period.

There were a number of smaller *cyclonic storms* during the year, and one small but very violent cyclone, which crossed the Orissa coast on the

morning of the 22nd September. The centre passed over False Point at about 6-30 a.m., and by its violence, and by the severe storm-wave by which it was accompanied, did much damage and caused great loss of life, which are described more fully in the next section.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

In the cold weather of 1884-85 there was more or less cause for anxiety on account of existing or apprehended *scarcity* of food owing to crop failures in various localities of the western portion of these Provinces. By degrees, however, the area calling for special care or attention from Government narrowed down, and in May 1885, so far as the effects of the monsoon of 1884 were concerned, only in the Patná and Bardwán Divisions did any reason for anxiety continue to exist. The anxiety in regard to the affected tracts in the Patná Division was always of a mitigated character, and more in the nature of apprehensions for the future than of concern regarding existing distress. But over about 1,000 square miles in the Bánkurá, Bardwán, and Bírbhúm districts, in which there had been crop failure more or less pronounced for two successive years, serious distress, necessitating the establishment of systematic relief operations, became apparent in the spring. Even in these last districts, however, the supply of food was always plentiful in the markets, and at prices which can hardly be said to have touched famine rates. The classes who stood in need of relief were the beggars and others who in ordinary times subsist on the charity of their neighbours, and day-labourers, and the difficulty lay in the fact that the failure in the local crops restricted the labour market and forced on Government the necessity of providing employment for those whose circumstances prevented them from emigrating in search of work. In the administration of all measures of relief the provisions of the Provisional Famine Code were rigorously adhered to, and it is gratifying to be able to record that the success of the relief operations in this Division in the prevention of mortality from want of food was complete. From 1st April to December 1885 the total cost of relief to Government was Rs. 1,96,000.

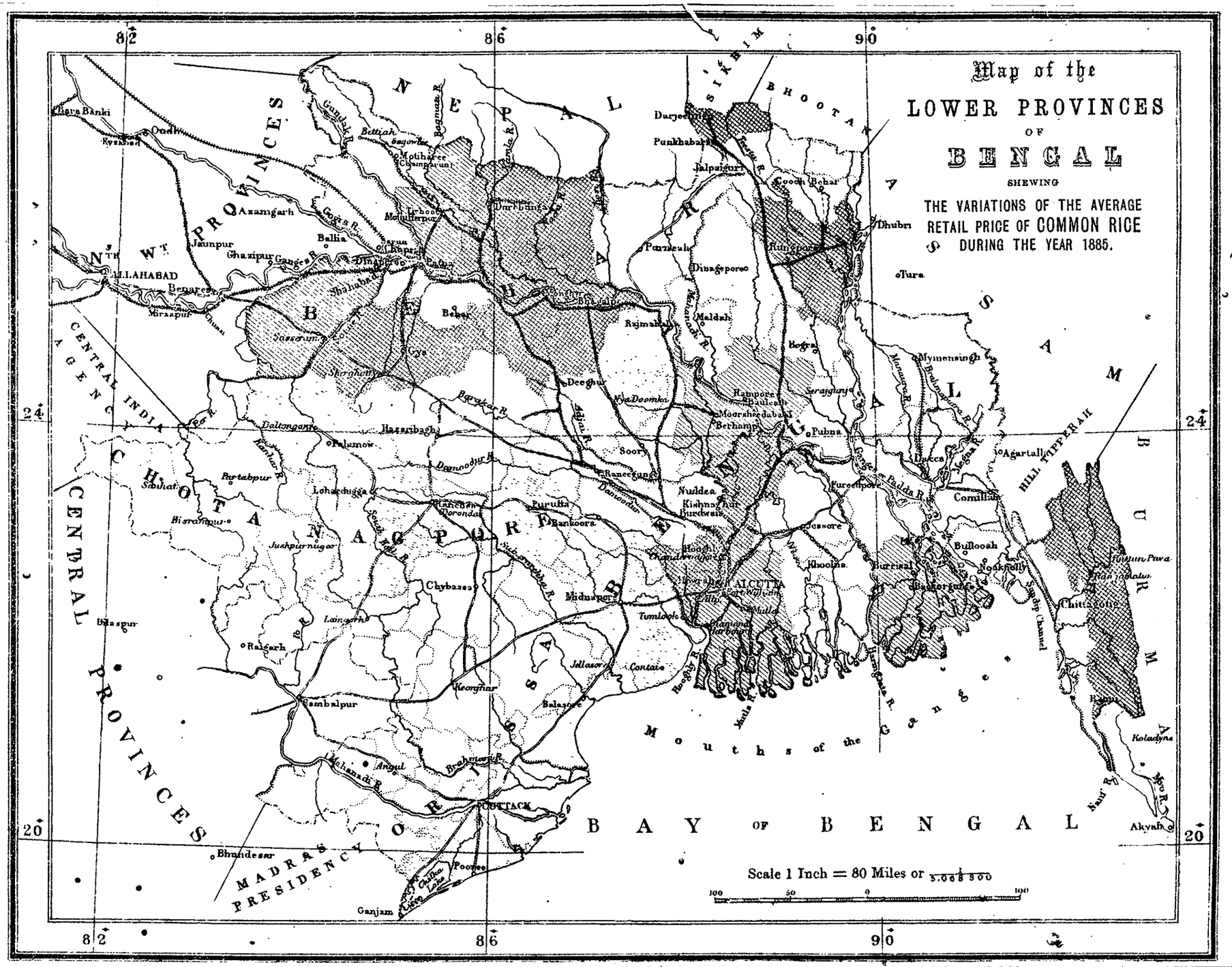
The excessive rainfall of August and September 1885 caused extensive *floods* in South-West and Central Bengal and in parts of the Bhagalpur Division. The Ganges, and the great rivers into which it divides as it passes through Central Bengal, rose to unusual heights and spilled in destructive floods over the surrounding country. The districts which suffered most were Murshidábád and Nadiyá. In the former no less than 1,250 square miles, or more than one-half of the total district area, were under water. In the latter district nearly 2,200 square miles were inundated. Though much temporary hardship and discomfort were caused by these floods, the floods did little or no permanent harm, and, in fact, ensured to the cultivators for the next few years crops far more abundant than those they lost. For the relief of immediate distress, relief circles were formed in the affected areas, and a central committee was formed in Calcutta to collect subscriptions and organise relief for those forms of distress with which Government agency could not adequately cope. The committee received Rs. 65,665 in subscriptions, and expended Rs. 37,000 in the relief of distress. The balance has been invested so as to form a nucleus of a distress fund to be applied promptly on the occurrence of future calamities by famine or inundation in these Provinces.

A great disaster overtook the province of Orissa in the *storm-wave* which submerged a portion of the coast of the Cuttack district at the mouth of the Mahánadi river on the 22nd September 1885. At 6-20 a.m. on that date a sea-wave 15 feet in height broke over False Point. Two hundred and fifty square miles were submerged by it in its course; 11 villages were completely swept away, every man, woman, and child in them being drowned at the same time; 150 more villages were entirely levelled, and their crops completely destroyed, but a considerable portion of their population escaped. It is estimated that altogether about 5,000 persons were drowned by the storm-wave. Immediately after the disaster, the Government officials visited the devastated country and distributed food to the survivors. At the beginning of the relief operations as many as 8,000 persons daily were in receipt of charity. The villages which were not utterly destroyed recovered from the effects of the storm with remarkable rapidity, and within a short time few vestiges of its destructive character remained. In the Balasor district much less damage was done by the storm-wave, which was stopped by the embankment of the sea-coast canal, which thus saved hundreds of square miles of country from being submerged by salt water.

It will thus have been seen that, though the year was one of calamities, they were all local in their effects. With these exceptions the *general condition of the people* was good, the crops were (with the exception of jute) above the average, and the prices of labour were either stationary or showing a tendency to rise. In only four districts (excluding the town of Calcutta) was the average retail price of common rice during 1885 less than 13 sers per rupee, while in twenty-eight districts it was more than 15 sers per rupee. Even in the districts of Bardwán, Bánkurá, and Bírbhúm, which were most affected by failure of crops, the average prices were 16 sers 4 chhatáks, 18 sers 1 chhaták, and 15 sers 4 chhatáks respectively per rupee. The annexed map shows the average retail prices of common rice throughout the province, the darkest colour showing where it was dearest.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The *Botanical Gardens* at Calcutta kept up their general appearance in a very satisfactory manner. The show of orchids was excellent. The river frontage, which had suffered from erosion, was protected by a facing of broken brick metal. A large quantity of mahogany seeds was received from Kew and Jamaica, and about 20,000 seedlings were successfully obtained. A year's further experience shows that the paper mulberry tree (which supplies the material from which the *tappa* cloth of Polynesia and the bulk of the paper of China and Japan are manufactured) finds a congenial soil in Bengal. The bark of this plant is one of the best of paper fibres. A machine has been patented for the utilisation of the fibre of the common plantain for paper-making. The herbarium attached to the garden received material additions during the year. The *Lloyd Botanical Gardens* at Dárjíling were reported to be recovering from the ravages of the cockchafer grubs, and the landslips from the Sanitarium Hill, which used to cause much damage, have ceased. An *exhibition of silk coccons* was held at Rámpur Beauleah in January 1886. It is reported to have fostered a spirit of emulation among the cocoon-rearers by bringing together cocoons of the various silk-producing tracts.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
THE VARIATIONS OF THE AVERAGE
RETAIL PRICE OF COMMON RICE
DURING THE YEAR 1885.
Average price of common rice.
From 11 to under 14 seers per rupee.
14 & under 15 seers per rupee.
15 & under 16 seers per rupee.
16 & under 18 seers per rupee.
18 & under 20 seers per rupee.
20 seers & over per rupee.
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
N.W. PROVINCES
NEPAL
SIKIM
BHOOTAN
ASSAM
HILL TIPPERAH
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 5,068,800
100 50 0 100
82 86 90
24 20

The *Agricultural Department* did much useful work during the year, encouraging exhibitions and improved methods of cultivation. Its principal duty, however, has been the supervision of the experimental survey of pargana Bisára in the district of Muzaffarpur, which is described in the section of this summary dealing with Survey. In this branch of work continuous employment will be found for the Department in the Government and wards' estates.

FORESTS.

The *area* of reserved, protected, and district forests under the Forest Department, in addition to 149,228 acres of proposed reserves, was 7,183,388 acres. The greater part of the forests are in the Sundarbans and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. There are also important areas in Dárjíling, Jalpáigurí, Chutiá Nágpur, and Orissa. Information has for the first time been collected during the year under review regarding the length of the boundaries of all Bengal forests except those of Orissa: 912 miles of boundaries were re-cleared, and 203 miles newly demarcated. Something was done towards the provision of detailed *working plans* for all forests, but progress was hampered owing to want of establishment. Since the close of the year a special division for this purpose has been created. The list of the Bengal *controlling staff* continued to be combined with that of Assam during the year under review, but since the commencement of the current year a separation has been mutually agreed upon and carried out. Of 1,363 cases of *breaches of forest laws,* 739 were compounded, against 800 out of 1,243 in the preceding year.

The forests specially protected from *fire* were 829,253 acres in area, against 806,209 last year. The additional areas taken in hand were in the Angul and Singbhúm forests, where great difficulties were experienced. In the latter only 20,900 acres were saved out of 101,120 specially protected, but the whole of the non-protected area (233,480 acres) was burnt. In Angul 106,614 acres out of 179,200 were successfully protected. In other forests the measures taken for protection were unusually successful. Excluding Singbhúm, only 667 acres out of an area of 2,119,390 acres, in which no special protective measures were taken, suffered from fire.

To the *plantations* 146 acres were added. In the Baxá and Chittagong Divisions mahogany was found to germinate freely. In the latter Division also divi-devi and paper mulberry seedlings were successfully planted out. There were 36 lines of new roads opened, and 191 existing lines repaired.

The *yield* of the forests was in timber 6,589,578 and in fuel 18,803,054 cubic feet. There was a total increase of 3,388,743 under both heads over the figures for the previous year. The increase is due to a greater demand, and also to the failure of an opposition raised by the firewood merchants of Calcutta to prepayment for produce. The *receipts* rose from Rs. 5,71,152 to Rs. 5,97,132, while the *expenditure* fell from Rs. 4,11,915 to Rs. 3,70,399, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 2,27,033.

MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

With regard to *indigo,* the actual outturn of 1884-85 fell short of the estimate, but it is believed that the outturn for 1885-86 greatly exceeded that of the previous year. The quantity exported during 1885-86 was 76,109 cwt.,

showing a decline of 28¼ per cent., and the figures are the lowest since 1879-80; but the quality of the crop and the prices were considerably better than last year. There has been a corresponding falling off in shipments to each of the consuming countries except in the case of Russia, for which the exports rose from 2,101 to 2,550 chests. The principal decrease has been in exports to the United Kingdom, but all the East Indian indigo has gone into consumption, and the position of the dye is now said to be very strong. Large shipments still continue direct to America and Germany, and with rapidly increasing population and in absence of competition from other dyes, the consumption of indigo in the United States should continue to advance.

The total number of *tea* gardens known to exist in the year 1885 was 369, and the area under plant in the 359 which furnished returns was 63,489 acres, with an outturn of 14,049,681lb. Compared with the returns for the year 1884, there was an increase of 23 in the number of gardens, of 7,790 acres in the area under tea, and of 2,309,391lb in the total yield. The year was a favourable one for the tea industry, and the average yield per acre varied from 158½lb in Dacca to 424lb in Jalpáigurí. The average for the province was 312lb per acre, against 281lb in the preceding year. The average price, 10 annas 9 pie per pound, was a great improvement over the 8 annas 9 pies per pound of the preceding year. In the Chittagong Division the industry is now on a sound footing. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the outturn increased from 14,977lb to 22,127lb, and in the Chutiá Nágpur Division it was 23,962½lb more than last year. The season was generally good, and favourable rates were obtained in the market. In the Dacca Division the area under tea remained the same, but the outturn increased by 25 per cent. In the Rájsháhí Division the season was a good one, and better prices were obtained than last year. In Jalpáigurí the number of gardens increased by 17, and the total outturn by 910,115lb. When the survey of tea lands, which is now being conducted, reaches the fertile part of the unreserved forests, there will probably be a still further extension of cultivation.

The results obtained at the only *coffee* plantation in Lohárdagá were disappointing. The average yield per acre fell from 51·2lb to 30·7lb. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts three-fourths of an acre yielded 330lb.

To the *cinchona* plantations 187,000 plants of the hybrid variety and 239,000 of *Calisaya Ledgeriana* were added. The planting out was confined to yellow bark trees, no red bark having been put out anywhere. There are now over five-millions of trees of various ages in the plantation. The crop of the year was not large, having amounted to 205,410lb of dry bark. The expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 79,728. The demand for the febrifuge was considerably less than in previous years. The outturn from the factory, which is regulated by the demand, accordingly fell from 6,464lb to 4,743lb. Owing to the smaller quantity manufactured, the cost of manufacture per pound was slightly increased. The decline in the issues is due to the presence at the depôts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay of 7,000lb of London-made febrifuge sent out for sale under instructions from the Secretary of State, and also to the low price at which quinine is now obtainable in the market. The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge amounted to Rs. 93,473, and the actual profit to Rs. 30,220; but in addition to this there

was a large saving in expense to Government medical institutions through the substitution of febrifuge for quinine.

The manufactures and mines of the various Divisions of these Provinces are described in the body of this report.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency, exclusive of Government transactions, declined from Rs. 70,21,51,840 to Rs. 68,72,16,029. Imports, both foreign and coasting, fell from Rs. 30,28,51,914 to Rs. 27,87,05,795. Exports show a slight increase of from Rs. 39,92,99,926 to Rs. 40,85,10,234, the increase being observable both in foreign and in coasting trade.

The value of the imports of the foreign trade of *Calcutta* declined from Rs. 24,07,73,371 to Rs. 22,59,51,097. The principal decrease was in cotton goods, both in piece-goods and in twist and yarn, metals, machinery and mill-work, mineral oils, and corals. On the other hand, the imports of malt liquors and spirits show a marked increase; while the import of tea has increased 122 per cent., though the quantity imported is still far below the average importations of the years 1881-82 to 1883-84. The imports of gold fell from Rs. 77,76,346 to Rs. 49,35,489, or 36 per cent. The exports, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 7,04,055. The value of exports from the port declined from Rs. 32,15,49,602 to Rs. 32,14,62,739. The principal articles of export are—opium, jute, raw and manufactured, tea, grain and pulse, oilseeds, hides and skins, indigo, cotton, and silk. Of these the value of the jute exported declined by more than twenty-three lákhs of rupees in value, which is due to the short crops of last year. Indigo also shows a falling off of 15 per cent. on the value of the quantity exported. On the other hand, rice, tea, hides and skins, show a large increase. The heavy decline in the wheat trade noticed in last year's report has been followed by an advance of over 63 per cent. The figures are, however, still much below the average of the past four years. The heavy fall in the export of refined sugar, also noticed last year, continued. The figures are 4,229 cwt., against 12,852 cwt. in 1884-85 and 159,996 cwt. in 1883-84.

The total value of the foreign trade of *Chittagong* has further fallen off from Rs. 83,10,652 to Rs. 82,94,672. So also the total value of the trade of *Orissa ports* shows a decrease of 9·2 per cent. In the foreign trade of Balasor and Cuttack an improvement is observed, but the trade of the port of Puri was in a languishing state during the year. The total value of the trade of the small port of *Narainganj* considerably diminished during the same period.

INTERNAL TRADE.

The registration of internal traffic was carried on under the existing *system* with no important modification. The collection of statistics of the internal trade of the province was limited to the registration of the traffic of the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong, and Orissa, and of that carried along the railways and the chief water-ways of the province. As regards the interprovincial road and river traffic, registration at the Karamnása bridge in the Sháhábád district

was commenced in December 1884; and sufficient information having been collected in respect thereof, the registering station was abolished from 1st October 1886. A registering station was in the same month opened at Sherghátí in the Gayá district with the view of obtaining data for railway extension. Regarding the river-borne trade between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces the registration at Ballia on the Ganges was discontinued from August 1886, but the Gogra-borne traffic, which is much larger than that on the Ganges, will continue to be registered at Maniár till March 1887. Registration of the boat traffic between Bengal and Assam is carried on under orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam at Bhairab Bazár and Dhubrí.

The value of *goods imported* into *Calcutta* increased from Rs. 63,34,98,462 to Rs. 63,51,22,714, those imported by the East Indian Railway having risen by nearly a kror of rupees. The value of goods imported by country boats was something over 10 krors, being an increase of 8½ lákhs over the figures for the previous year. Goods imported by inland steamers increased by 6 lákhs; by the Eastern Bengal Railway by nearly 24 lákhs; while that by road decreased by one kror 13½ lákhs of rupees. The total quantity of all imports also increased by 20½ lákhs of maunds. The value of the *exports from Calcutta* increased by 6 lákhs of rupees, but the quantity decreased by 8⅓ lákhs of maunds.

The quantity of *raw cotton* imported and exported showed a considerable rise. The consignments from the North-Western Provinces were 1,56,121 maunds more than in the previous year. The cotton crop there had suffered from rain in 1884 and 1885; but the drought during the latter part of 1885 did much to improve its quality, and in many cotton districts, although the crop was not heavier, still it was much finer than in the year 1884. There was a decrease of about 6½ per cent. in the imports of European *twist and yarn*, and of about 11½ in those of the Indian article. The exports, however, showed a considerable increase in both kinds of about 10½ per cent. The clearances of European *piece-goods* show a decline of about 1½ per cent. as compared with 1884-85, but of 4½ as compared with 1883-84; while the exports show a decrease in value of Rs. 85,24,355, but an increase in quantity of 7·21 per cent. owing to the comparative cheapness of Manchester goods. Imports of Indian piece-goods show a falling off of 10·77 per cent., but in the export trade there was an increase of 8·64 per cent. The supply of *indigo* carried to Calcutta was 33·25 per cent. below the figures for 1884-85, and the exports also show a decrease of 28·76 per cent. The quantity of raw *jute* carried to Calcutta was 5·92 per cent. below the trade of 1884-85, but 15·20 per cent. in excess of that of 1883-84. The export trade shows with the same comparisons a decrease of 7 and an increase of 12½ per cent. respectively. *Gunny-bags* show an increase of 13·36 per cent. in imports and a slight decrease in exports. The comparatively plentiful harvests of the year resulted in a general increase in the *food-grain* traffic, but it still shows a considerable falling off when compared with 1883-84. Two krors and 54 lákhs of maunds were imported into Calcutta, as against 2 krors 21 lákhs in 1884-85. So also the exports increased from 1 kror 56 lákhs to 1 kror 83 lákhs. Of the staple food-grains, the only two which show a falling off in price were wheat and the lesser millets, the decrease being 7·75 per cent. in the case of the former and 1·68 per cent. in that of the latter. Under barley the average rise in price was 12·89 per cent., under the best sort of rice 20·08 per cent., and under common rice 20·46 per cent. The imports of wheat rose by more than

53 per cent. owing to a brisk demand for export by sea. The exports, too, rose by nearly 62 per cent., but they were still 44·33 per cent. below those of 1883-84. The total imports were nearly 72 lákhs, and the exports 58 lákhs of maunds. The import of gram and pulse advanced 4·54 per cent. owing to a demand for export to Madras and other ports. The exports were almost equal to those of 1884-85, but they exceeded those of 1883-84 by 2,86,222 maunds, or 22·75 per cent. Under rice and paddy the imports were 1 kror 40 lákhs of maunds, against 1 kror and 30 lákhs in 1884-85. Similarly, the exports increased from one kror to one kror and five lákhs of maunds. In the import trade of the miscellaneous spring and rain crops there was a decrease of 5·15, and in the export trade of 45·53 per cent.; but in both cases there was still a large increase over the figures for 1883-84. The trade in *hides* shows an increase of 1·77 per cent. in the imports and of 4·47 in the exports as compared with 1884-85. As compared with 1883-84, the increases were 24·45 and 17 per cent. respectively. The quantity of foreign *salt* imported diminished from about 90 lákhs to 87 lákhs of maunds, while the importation of indigenous salt was only 332 maunds. The exports of salt from Calcutta decreased from 83½ lákhs to 82½ lákhs of maunds. So also *saltpetre* showed a decline both in its imports and in its exports. The trade in *linseed* shows a considerable increase, the advance being 27·39 per cent. in the imports and 25·64 per cent. in the exports. On the other hand, imports of *mustard seed* decreased from 38 lákhs of maunds to 30½ lákhs, and exports from 30 lákhs to 20½. The *silk* trade also showed a decline of 18·66 per cent. in the imports and of 15·08 per cent. in the exports. In the *sugar* trade there was hardly any fluctuation except in the case of imports of undrained sugar (*gur*), which decreased by 6·12 per cent. *Tea* shows an increase of 12·19 per cent. in the imports and of 7·25 per cent. in the exports. *Tobacco* also showed a considerable increase under both heads.

The total value of the inland *trade of* the port of *Chittagong* again showed a large development, the amount being nearly 34 lákhs of maunds, against 26 lákhs in 1884-85. The trade in raw cotton, gunny-bags, rice, and paddy showed the principal increase, there being a decline in lime and limestone, caoutchouc, cotton twist, piece-goods, jute, and salt. Country boats *vid* the Megna river carried to and from Chittagong 21,63,143 maunds of the value of Rs 59,92,618.

The total quantity and value of the *traffic* carried *on the Nadiya rivers* showed a falling off. The decline in quantity was 9·04 per cent. It was principally due to the floods, during the height of which through traffic was practically stopped.

Traffic on the Midnapur and Hijili Canals increased somewhat in quantity, but showed a diminution in value. There was a large increase of 7,17,550 maunds of paddy carried on them. Traffic on the Orissa Canals also showed a considerable decline in value. A portion of the Orissa Coast Canal was opened for trade in July 1885, and it carried 3,65,388 maunds, valued at Rs. 8,14,561.

The traffic carried by *inland steamers* on the Brahmaputra and Upper Megna again showed a large increase. The river steamer companies carried 7 lákhs of maunds, and those of the Eastern Bengal Railway 2 lákhs of maunds more than in the preceding year. Of goods carried by *country boats* between Assam and Bengal, 71½ lákhs of maunds, of the value of more than 1 kror 82 lákhs of rupees, were registered. The imports from Assam consisted chiefly of lime

unhusked rice, and oranges; the exports, of cottons, pulses, oils, salt, sugar, spices, and cocoanuts.

The gross traffic of Bengal with other provinces carried by *rail* increased from 2 krors and 9½ lákhs to 2 krors and 90½ lákhs of maunds. The imports increased by 44·35 per cent., and amongst these, those into Calcutta show the enormous rise of 52·33 per cent. The exports increased by 25·53 per cent. The principal items of increase amongst the imports were raw cotton, cotton twist, manufactured fibres, wheat, rice, gram and other food-grains, liquors, copper, oils, opium, and ghí, and amongst the exports, coal, cotton twist, Indian piece-goods, dyes, manufactured fibres, food-grains, and ghí. In Bengal itself the net traffic increased from 4 krors 40½ lákhs to 4 krors 67½ lákhs of maunds. On the State railways the traffic increased from 2 krors 59½ lákhs to 2 krors 99¼ lakhs of maunds. On the Eastern Bengal Railway alone the increase was 18 lákhs of maunds: on all the other State railways, except the Patná-Gayá line, there was also an increase.

The system of registering the trade of these provinces with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan remained substantially unchanged during the year.

The total value of the trade was more than 1 kror and 59 lákhs of rupees, and showed an increase of 7·11 per cent. The trade with *Nepal* amounted to 1 kror and 45 lákhs of rupees, being an increase of 5 lákhs. The principal articles imported were—cattle, fibres, vegetables, rice and paddy, other rain crops, hides, opium, ghí, saltpetre, linseed, mustard seed, spices, timber, and silver; and amongst those exported may be mentioned piece-goods, vegetables, metals, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, and manufactured wool. The principal items amongst the imports from *Sikkim* were ponies, musk and yak tails; and amongst the exports to that country, horses, ponies, and mules, and piece-goods. There was an increase in all these articles except musk. The total trade increased from 5 lákhs 80 thousand to nearly 11 lákhs 70 thousand rupees. Trade with *Bhutan* has suffered owing to the late commotions in that State, but with the establishment of a settled Government a revival of trade may be hoped for. The principal decline was in the trade in horses, woollen stuffs, madder, vegetables, caoutchouc, ghí, and musk amongst the imports, and in tobacco, sugar, piece-goods, rice, and paddy amongst the exports.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

There was a considerable reduction of expenditure on *Imperial* services during the year. Under this head only Rs. 23,696 were spent on military, and Rs. 5,83,575 on civil works. The corresponding figures for last year were Rs. 1,53,465 and Rs. 11,62,082 respectively. The chief Imperial work completed was the office for the Director-General of Post-offices.

The total *Provincial* outlay amounted to Rs. 27,26,652, or almost the same as last year. The principal buildings completed were the Jessor Collectorate, the Secretariat offices, and the "Shrubbery" at Dárjíling. The Judge's court-houses at Maimansingh, Farídpur, and Pabná were under construction. For the Police Department a new District Superintendent's office was built at Barísál. A portion of the Chemical Laboratory in the Medical College was converted into a lecture theatre, and good progress was made in the new building for the

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
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SHEWING
RAILWAYS & CANALS
REFERENCES.
Railways open shewn thus
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Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5068800
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BAY OF BENGAL
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ORISSA
BENGAL
CALCUTTA
Darjeeling
Siliguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Dhubri
Mogulhat
Kurigram
Rungpore
Tura
Purneah
Dinagepore
Maldah
Bogra
Mymensingh
Rajmahal
Bhagulpur
Monghyr
Patna
Dinapore
Ghazipur
Benares
Allahabad
Mirzapur
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Chupra
Goruckpore
Motiharee
Segowlie
Bettiah
Bara Banki
Oudh
Fyzabad
Sasseram
Gya
Behar
Lakhisarai
Sherghatty
Deeghur
Rampore Bauleah
Serajgunge
Nathnagur
Azimgunge
Berhampore
Pubna
Dacca
Agartallah
Comillah
Giridih
Hazaribagh
Daltonganje
Palamow
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Barakar
Soory
Bancegunge
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Jessore
Furreedpore
Goalundo
Bullooah
Barrisal
Backergunge
Hooghly
Howrah
Tarkessur
Midnapore
Chybassa
Jushpurnuggur
Bisramgunge
Purtabpur
Sirguja
Jushpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Sambalpur
Keonjhar
Balasore
Cuttack
Mahanadi R.
Brahmuny R.
Angul
Jellasor
Pontai
Tumlook
Diamond Harbour
Mutla
Saugor I.
Kedgeree
Chittagong
Ruttun Pura
Rangamatia
Sandip Channel
Bauro
Koladyne
Akyab
Bhundesar
Chilka Lake
Pooree
Ganjam
Soane R.
Ganges R.
Gunduk R.
Kosie R.
Mahanuddy R.
Damoodar R.
Subarnrekha R.
Brahmapootra R.
Meghna R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Kurnafooly R.
Sangoo R.
Koladyne R.
Kuladyne R.
Mahanuddy R.
Mahanuddy R.
Mahanuddy

Motíhárí school. For the Medical Department a laboratory for microscopic investigations was built in the compound of the General Hospital, Calcutta, and half the buildings of the Swarnamayi Hostel for lady medical students were completed. Amongst improvements in communications may be noted the Son causeway, the works on which were continued, and which was expected to be completed during 1886-87. An iron girder bridge was erected on the Ganges-Dárjíling Road, and the consolidation of metal on the first section outwards of the Ránchi-Hazáribágh Road was finished. Fair progress was made with the Bhagalpur water-works, which will be completed, it is hoped, early in 1887. The port water-supply works at Chittagong were completed. A new light-house on Shortt's Island, at the mouth of the Damra, was commenced. The net profit on the Síbpur workshops was Rs. 31,437. At the Barákhar Iron-works the outturn of pig-iron was 5,325 tons. This was nearly all either sold or utilised in the factory. The number of miscellaneous castings shows a steady increase. Among other articles may be mentioned ploughs and rice-bowls, for which a steady demand is springing up. The principal manufactures were sleepers and jaws for the North-Western Provinces.

Considerable expenditure was incurred in carrying out *repairs* rendered necessary by earthquakes and floods. At Berhampur an earthquake cost nearly nine thousand rupees. The brick-factory at Akra was flooded in June. In the same month the subdivisional residence at Jahánábád in Bardwán collapsed after excessive rain. The September floods did great damage to the Calcutta and Jessor road and elsewhere, while the Orissa cyclone in the same month severely damaged a portion of the Orissa Trunk Road.

IRRIGATION.

The *total capital outlay* on irrigation works not charged to revenue amounted up to the end of the year to Rs. 5,69,86,969, being more by Rs. 6,38,487 than the corresponding figures of the previous year. These figures include loss by exchange for the first time, this item having been hitherto treated as an indirect instead of as a direct charge.

The *revenue account* of the canals shows Rs. 15,84,935 as gross receipts and Rs. 11,53,416 as working expenses; the net revenue was therefore Rs. 4,31,519, which is more than three times that of the previous year and more than four times that of 1883-84. This is almost entirely due to the great advance made in the Son canals. On the other hand, the Local Government was responsible to the Supreme Government for a sum of Rs. 22,66,610 as interest on direct capital outlay, so that the net loss has been Rs. 18,35,091, as against Rs. 20,84,863 in the preceding year.

In the *Orissa Circle* the expenditure was Rs. 9,92,922, or Rs. 2,85,788 less than in the preceding year. The principal works completed during the year were the Gobri Canal extension, at a total cost up to date of Rs. 4,45,630, and the Patamundi Canal, at a total cost of Rs. 9,32,640. For the latter protective works are still required, and much damage was done in August 1885 by the sudden collapse of an escape. In this circle the cyclone of September 1885 also did considerable damage to an extension of the Kendrapárá Canal. The total loss in this circle due to this cause is approximately estimated at Rs. 61,000. The length of canals for irrigation and navigation is the same as

last year, but the distributaries have been increased by $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The area irrigated increased from 57,372 to 71,955 acres, and the water-rates show an increase to the extent of Rs. 55,597. The tollage receipts increased to Rs. 64,407, or about Rs. 10,000 more than last year. The total revenue increased from Rs. 1,43,585 to Rs. 2,07,350, and the working expenses from Rs. 3,15,737 to Rs. 3,42,577, leaving a net total deficit of Rs. 1,35,227, as against Rs. 1,72,152 of the previous year.

In the *South-Western Circle* the total expenditure continues to show a steady decrease. In 1883-84 it was Rs. 23,39,352, in 1884-85 Rs. 19,89,002, and in the year under report Rs. 17,84,790. On the Midnapur Canal the capital expenditure has been up to date $82\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, of which Rs. 10,062 represent this year's expenditure, as against Rs. 24,072 of 1884-85. The net profit of the year under review, Rs. 52,624, was higher than in any year since 1881-82. The collection of water-rates shows only Rs. 69,972 outstanding, as compared with more than a lákh in the preceding year. The navigation returns exhibit a steady development, especially in through traffic. The Hijili Tidal Canal has suffered severely from the deposition of silt, and it requires remodelling, for which a project, costing Rs. 10,39,571, has been submitted to the Government of India. This canal is the connecting link between the river Húglí and the Orissa Coast Canal, and the development of traffic on the latter depends greatly on the efficiency of the Tidal Canal. During the present year it showed a profit of only Rs. 3,846. It was hoped that the Orissa Coast Canal would have been fully opened for traffic in July 1886, but this hope has not been fulfilled. The cause of delay was the cyclone of September, already mentioned, which not only did considerable damage to certain portions of the canal, but, by destroying cattle and vegetation over a large tract, gave rise to epidemic disease and brought the work almost to a standstill. In working the Orissa Canal, so far as it was completed, there was a net loss of about Rs. 16,000. This was the first year in which a revenue account for it was opened. In the Calcutta and Eastern Canals the capital expenditure now stands at Rs. 51,59,067, and the net profits were Rs. 2,92,737. These canals are thoroughly remunerative. Rs. 77,668 were spent in keeping the Nadiyá rivers open for traffic during the dry season, and the profit was Rs. 1,06,113. It is satisfactory to note that the profit on this work is steadily increasing. The Bhágírathí alone was kept open for traffic, whilst on the Mátábhángá and Jalangí arrangements were made to supply the people inhabiting the banks with drinking-water. On the Eden Canal, amongst other works, a new supplementary channel was completed. Rs. 46,938 were spent on this canal, for which no capital or revenue accounts are kept, and which is intended chiefly for the supply of drinking-water. At the same time more than 56,000 acres of land were irrigated from it, and still more would have been so had not irrigation been stopped by order of Government. On agricultural works Rs. 3,63,139 were expended. The Sarpai drainage works are progressing favourably, the excavation of the river having been finished. Last year it was stated that the works for the Balli Bhíl had been completed, and it was expected that the whole of the *bhíl* would soon be under cultivation. This hope has been realised, for during the year under report it was covered with an unusually rich rice crop. Unfortunately this first crop was destroyed by the unprecedented flood of the Nadiyá rivers. The Howrah drainage works have been completed with the exception of two

embankments. It is satisfactory to know that they have well stood the test of the unusually heavy rainfall of 1885. The floods of August, referred to under the head of Economic Condition of the People, may here be noticed as having breached the Murshidábád embankment and inundated 2,800 square miles of country. The cyclone of September 1885 also did considerable damage; but if the storm-wave had not been partially stopped by the bank of the Orissa Coast Canal, the loss of life and crops would have been much greater.

On the *Son Canal system* the outlay on capital account was Rs. 1,60,701, making up the total direct charges against capital account to Rs. 2,48,61,348. The net revenue was Rs. 5,10,276, or nearly double that of the previous year; and this was so, although there was a slight decrease in the acreage irrigated. The total area irrigated was 333,132 acres, as against 356,577 in the previous year. No addition was made to the number of miles of navigable or branch canals, but 19 miles of distributaries were completed. The collections of water-rates have shown a marked improvement, being about two lákhs more than in the preceding year, and one lákh and three quarters more than the annual demand. The outstanding balance was about four lákhs, as against about seven lákhs at the end of 1884-85. The Sáran Canals are now completed, and the capital account has been closed. It shows a total capital expenditure of Rs. 6,69,230. In the revenue account the receipts were Rs. 41,143, and the expenditure Rs. 22,751, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 18,392. Last year there was a loss of about Rs. 15,000. The Teur Canal has been transferred to Government, and is now known as the Madhubaní Canal, the change of name being one of the conditions of transfer. It has cost the Government Rs. 66,020.

RAILWAYS.

Owing to financial pressure little could be done in the way of opening *new lines* during the year. The policy which was adopted was rather the concentration of expenditure upon nearly completed sections than the extension of work over new projects. The railways of all kinds within these provinces are the (1) East Indian, (2) Patná-Gayá, (3) Tárakeswar, (4) Eastern Bengal, (5) Bengal Central, (6) Dacca, (7) Northern Bengal, (8) Káuniyá-Dharlá, (9) Tirhút, (10) Bengal and North-Western, (11) Dárjíling-Himalayan, (12) Deogarh, (13) Nalhátí. The total mileage of these is now 1,948, showing an increase of about 87 miles only.

During the past five years the *provincial railway accounts* have shown a steady increase in the receipts, which in the year under review amounted to 45 lákhs. Working expenses, however, increased at a still more rapid rate and amounted to 31 lákhs, so that the net receipts have only maintained a steady average position. The increase in working cost is due to heavy renewals of sleepers on the Northern Bengal and Tirhút State Railways. This renewal will be completed in the former railway in 1887-88, and in the latter a year earlier. In addition to this, it has been found necessary to relay the Northern Bengal State Railway with steel rails.

During the year an important change in the *police arrangements* of the various State railways has been carried out. For the future the ordinary police will be relieved of the watch and ward of goods in transit and in charge of the railway. The railways now appoint their own men for this purpose, while the Police Department are responsible for maintenance of the law and order.

Regarding *provincial railways*, the Patná-Gayá has been one of the most successful. It is worked by the East Indian Railway Company, and its net receipts were Rs. 2,45,710, giving a profit of Rs. 99,041 to this Government. The Dacca State Railway made good progress during the year, some 75 miles having been added to the 10 open last year. Not being completed, however, the line was worked at a loss of Rs. 57,347. The gross receipts of the Northern Bengal State Railway were larger than they have ever been before. The net receipts were about 8½ lákhs, which left a profit of Rs. 17,293 to Bengal. The Káuniyá-Dhárla line, which, as explained in last year's report, has no interest to pay on its capital, showed a decrease in its gross receipts, which is attributed to reductions made both in passenger and on goods rates. The net receipts were Rs. 19,617, against Rs. 34,217 last year, the whole of which is profit to Government. The Assam-Behar State Railway, which is intended, when completed, to connect the North-Western Provinces, Behar, and Bengal with Dhubrí, the nearest station of Assam on the Brahmaputra, made good progress during the year. At present it is in disconnected sections. At the end of the year on the Assam-Behar section the line was in running order from Manihári to Kasba, a distance of 37½ miles, while on the Tirhút section 14 miles were ready for general traffic and a further distance of 6 miles completed sufficiently for goods traffic at slow speed. The Gandak bridge approaches completion, and it is hoped that it will be finished before the end of 1886-87. On the Tirhút State Railway the gross receipts were Rs. 12,80,258, and the net receipts Rs. 3,64,674, or about Rs. 80,000 more than last year. This left a reduced loss to the Bengal Government of Rs. 2,27,287, as against 3 lákhs of last year. The improvement in the receipts is attributed to a large reduction in the 3rd class passenger fares. The Nalháti State Railway, which is on a four-foot gauge, was worked at a reduced rate of speed during the year. The gross receipts were Rs. 78,803, and net receipts Rs. 7,703. The net loss to the Provincial Government was Rs. 6,124.

The *Imperial Railways* in this province are the East Indian and Eastern Bengal. The former is the property of the Imperial Government, but is worked by a Company, and the Provincial Government has no direct connection with it. The only extension on this line was the Dígha Ghát branch, 5½ miles in length, connecting the main line with the river Ganges, and thence by ferry with the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The most important new work in progress was the new Húglí bridge, intended to connect this line with the Eastern Bengal Railway. It is hoped that this important work will be very shortly finished. The number of passengers carried shows a steady increase, being 11,246,588 during the calendar year 1885. There was, however, a slight decrease in passenger receipts. The gross earnings were Rs. 4,63,86,914, and the net profit Rs. 3,00,35,676. Out of this the Government share of surplus profits was Rs. 65,18,010, and the Company's share Rs. 16,29,503. More than one-third of the earnings was in goods traffic, which shows a substantial increase both in amount carried and in receipts. The Eastern Bengal Railway, which includes the old Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, is under the Director-General of Railways, and the Bengal Government is only interested in it financially to the extent of above Rs. 1,30,000. This Railway will probably soon become a provincial one. Many important improvements are being carried out upon it. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 12,06,429.

The Tárakeswar, Bengal Central, Bengal and North-Western, Dárjíling-Himalayan, and Deogarh Railways, are *assisted* lines. The Tárakeswar line was worked by the East Indian Railway, and gave a 7 per cent. dividend for the year 1885. It is hence a financial success. The Bengal Central is worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway. The gross earnings for 1885 were Rs. 5,35,353, and the working expenses Rs. 5,27,119. The earnings show a slight increase. The smallness of the profits are explained by competition with boat traffic and by the severe floods of 1885, which caused the line to be broken between the 13th September and the 25th October. The Bengal and North-Western Railway has only 92½ miles within the boundaries of this province. The total net earnings of this line during 1885 were Rs. 5,89,206. On the Dárjíling-Himalayan line the total outlay of the Company up to the end of 1885 was Rs. 26,77,718, and the percentage of earnings to capital was 5·98. The small Deogarh Railway gave a dividend of 5 per cent. during 1885. The Alípur Coal Company's siding on the East Indian Railway, hitherto called the Khairabad-Rupnarainpur Railway, was completed during the year. Several surveys, which last year were in a more or less advanced stage, remained this year in abeyance. The Benares-Cuttack-Purí Imperial Railway survey was continued through the year, and was expected to be closed by the end of the rains of 1886.

TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICES.

There has been during the year a considerable extension of *telegraphic* facilities in these provinces. Three hundred and thirty-nine new miles of telegraph lines were erected, making a total of 5,109 miles open at the end of 1885-86. Sixty-seven offices were opened and 5 closed, so that there were 530 open at the end of the year. The number of messages despatched from Government offices was 395,312, showing an increase of 50,203 over that of the previous year. The Indian share of the collections on account of these messages was Rs. 6,07,223.

During the year 41 post-offices were converted into *combined post and telegraph offices*, and one was closed, leaving a net total of 100 of these offices open at the end of the year. Sixty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-two messages, of a value of Rs. 68,724, were despatched from them. The expenses were Rs. 22,868, and the net balance of income over expenditure Rs. 45,856.

The *postal system* was also considerably developed. The post-offices increased from 2,021 to 2,104, the letter-boxes from 4,369 to 4,582, the postmen from 1,507 to 1,544, and the village postmen from 1,836 to 1,932. An addition of 410¼ miles was made to the length of postal lines, zamíndári and imperial, raising the total length to 24,196½ miles.

The increase in *postal business* was very large. The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, money-orders, and Indian postal notes increased to 55,038,438, or by 5·88 per cent. Value payable articles increased by 26 per cent., and the value of money-orders issued rose from Rs. 2,50,84,124 to Rs. 2,91,56,632. The value of telegraphic money-orders issued increased from Rs. 67,851 to Rs. 1,76,587. The number of Indian postal notes sold, on the other hand, decreased from 47,749 to 39,574. Two thousand one hundred and seventy-three British postal orders were sold. In the Savings

Bank Department the amount of the deposits was Rs. 63,31,040, and of the withdrawals Rs. 40,98,002. The transfer of the District Savings Bank to the post-office, which took place towards the close of the year, has contributed in a large measure to increase the number and value of the transactions. The value of stock notes sold fell from Rs. 9,450 to Rs. 3,825. On the other hand the business of the purchase, sale, and custody of other Government securities rose from Rs. 1,75,600 to Rs. 2,17,900. Policies for life insurance were granted to servants of the Department to the amount of Rs. 53,250.

There were 61 *prosecutions* of postal servants during the year. The most serious offence was one of forgery of money-orders to the aggregate value of Rs. 5,750. The offenders were arrested and convicted.

At the close of the year there were 284 post-offices supported from funds raised under the *Zamindari Dak* Act. The total mileage of lines paid from the cess was above twelve thousand, and the number of articles which travelled through the district post was 3,552,154, showing an increase of 15·30 per cent.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The actual Imperial *receipts* increased from Rs. 12,31,59,008 to Rs. 12,54,44,784. The major heads were land revenue, opium, salt, stamps, excise, customs, assessed taxes, forest, registration, and interest. There were considerable fluctuations under all heads during the year. Of those above mentioned, all show an increase except salt and excise, which show a loss. Altogether nine heads show an increase of Rs. 38,77,267. Receipts from land revenue increased by Rs. 10,36,052 owing to realisation of arrears of revenue in the Bardwán Ráj estate; from opium by Rs. 21,66,903 owing to an increased quantity (principally of Behar opium) being sold; from stamps by Rs. 1,33,420, due to the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act, to the extension of the system of levying copying-fees, and to a single item of receipt on account of probate of a will; and from customs of Rs. 2,58,006, due to a partial revival of trade. The other items of increase call for no remark. Four heads show a total decrease of Rs. 15,91,491. Of these the principal were salt, in which the decrease was Rs. 12,04,251, due to a considerable falling off in the import trade; and excise, in which the decrease was Rs. 2,33,763, due partly to failure of crops and partly to the reintroduction of the sadr distillery system in urban tracts. The actual Imperial *expenditure* increased from Rs. 3,38,61,449 in 1884-85 to Rs. 3,43,96,855 in 1885-86. Altogether there was an increase of Rs. 10,10,132 and a decrease of Rs. 4,74,717. The chief item of increase was opium, in which it amounted to Rs. 8,66,272, due to larger payments in consequence of the exceptionally large outturn of the crops. Under the head of Police there was an increase of Rs. 44,367, due to larger payments on account of State Railway Police; and under Stationery and Printing of Rs. 60,647, due to the purchase of a large quantity of country paper. About half the decrease is only nominal, due to adjustments in accounts. The other items of decrease are not of great importance.

There were during the year, including provident institutions, but exclusive of those under the post-office, 53 *savings banks*. Including post-office savings banks the number of depositors was 63,803, as against 58,125 in the previous year. The increase was almost entirely in the case of post-office savings

banks, the number of depositors in district savings banks having diminished more than half owing to the transfer of the balance of their accounts to the former. The balance at credit of depositors at the end of the year increased from Rs. 96,19,376 to Rs. 1,03,89,280. The system is steadily increasing in popularity.

At all Bengal treasuries the receipts of *currency notes* during the year amounted to Rs. 3,92,03,350, and the issues to Rs. 3,94,27,270, against Rs. 3,68,87,040 receipts and Rs. 3,67,26,935 issues of the previous year. There has been a steady increase in receipts of currency notes in payment of Government dues. There has also been an increase in the amount of notes received from the public and issued to the public as exchange for silver. The receipts and issues, however, under this head fluctuate, and are regulated by the effect of trade on country produce.

The sale of *stock notes* has diminished to Rs. 4,937 from Rs. 21,475, and the scheme must be said to have proved a total failure in Bengal.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 12,02,040, the *provincial receipts* from all heads aggregated Rs. 4,39,10,475, against (revised figures) Rs. 4,30,79,090 for 1884-85. The total *disbursements* increased from Rs. 4,18,77,050 to Rs. 4,24,47,781. The *balance* at the end of the year was Rs. 14,62,694.

The provincial share of *land revenue* aggregated Rs. 1,29,43,650, as against Rs. 1,28,31,920; the increase under this head, and under the head of Provincial Rates, being due to the recovery of arrears of revenue and cess in the Bardwán and Tikári estates. *Receipts* under the heads of Stamps, Provincial Rates, Assessed Taxes, Forests, Registration, Jails, Marine, Education, Stationery and Printing, State Railways, and Irrigation Works, showed an increment; those under other heads a decline. The receipts from stamps rose from Rs. 64,95,610 to Rs. 66,29,027, due to the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the extension of the system of levying copying-fees by means of stamps in lieu of cash, and to a large item of receipt on account of probate of a will. There was a falling off by about 2½ lákhs under Excise, owing partly to the reintroduction of the sadr distillery system and partly to the high prices of food-grain which prevailed throughout the year. There was an increase of about Rs. 84,000 under the head of Stationery and Printing, which was due to a large amount of printing work done for Local Funds and Municipalities, to receipts for rent forms under the Bengal Tenancy Act, and to one special item of receipt. The above and other items of increase and decrease are dealt with more at length under the various chapters of this summary to which they refer. Under the various heads of *expenditure*, it may be noted that the decrease under those of Refunds and Drawbacks, Customs, and Administration, was due to special instances of excess expenditure in the year 1884-85. There was an apparent increase under the head of Stationery and Printing, due to adjustment for the first time of the profits of the printing work done in the Presidency Jail Press to this head by credit to Jail receipts. Under the head of Judicial Courts there was an increase of about Rs. 2,72,000, due principally to the appointment of additional Judges of the High Court, the

formation of additional Appellate Benches, and to the appointment of thirteen additional Munsiffs throught the province. The other items of expenditure do not call for special remark.

From *incorporated local funds*, including an opening balance of Rs. 16,01,469, the total receipts were Rs. 63,72,655, and the charges Rs. 44,32,361. In these are comprised the District Road Funds and Accounts, the District Post Fund, and the Inland Labour Transport Fund. The *excluded local funds* include twenty-nine funds for Cantonment, Police, Port and Marine, Education, Medical and Charitable, Public Works and other miscellaneous special purposes. The total receipts of these funds, including an opening balance of Rs. 2,03,794, were Rs. 8,08,622. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,36,531. The most important was the Bruce legacy mentioned in the report for 1884-85. A scheme has been prepared by the High Court for the establishment and maintenance of the Bruce Institution, and arrangements are being made to give effect to the scheme.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS.

During the cess year 1884-85 no change was made in the *rates* of either the road or public works cess, the maximum rates having been levied in all the districts in which the Act is in force except in Bákarganj, where, as hitherto, the road cess was levied at half-rate. The current demand rose to Rs. 74,36,830 from Rs. 73,75,697. The increase is said to be due to revaluations and to the valuation for the first time of rent-free holdings. The arrear demand increased from Rs 12,60,272 to Rs. 15,63,317. In spite of this increased gross demand there was an improvement in the net outstanding balance at the end of the year, which fell from Rs. 15,93,981 to Rs. 14,28,631.

There was a slight increase in the number of *certificates* under the Public Demands Recovery Act filed during the year. From 74,674 the number rose to 77,631. In only 426 cases was it found necessary actually to sell the attached property.

Complete *revaluations* are in progress in the districts of Cuttack, Purí, and Balasor. The revision of the revaluations of Mánbhúm has been completed, resulting in an increase of more than 3½ lákhs over the original valuation. In four other districts partial valuations were in progress.

LAND REVENUE.

On the *revenue roll* there were 147,008 permanently-settled, 7,764 temporarily-settled, and 2,950 Government estates, and 24 raiyatwári tracts. The increase in the number of permanently-settled estates was 1,551, which was due, as in former years, to partitions. Including an arrear demand of Rs. 30,13,936, the total demand for realisation was Rs. 4,10,47,315. There was a small increase in the current demand of Rs. 45,693. In former years the annual increase amounted to about a lákh and a half of rupees, and the diminution in the rate of development is attributed to the greater moderation shown at present in enhancing rents and the greater readiness to reduce them where found excessive. The collections aggregated Rs. 3,83,91,424. The balance, after deducting remissions, was Rs. 24,55,886. The percentage of collections to the current demand was 100·94, and to the total demand 93·53. The remissions amounted to the large sum of Rs. 2,00,005. The heaviest remissions of grace occurred in

Gayá, Jalpáigurí, Húglí, Midnapur, Cuttack, and Bákarganj. The principal reasons for granting them were failure of crops, floods, and the Orissa cyclone. The balance was Rs. 5,58,050 less than at the close of the previous year, which is due to an accidental arrear in the Bardwán estate in 1884-85. After allowing for this, the collections for the year under report compare unfavourably with those of previous years. The collections from wards', temporarily-settled, and Government estates were unsatisfactory; on the other hand, there was a considerable improvement in raiyatwári tracts.

The initial *registration* of proprietary interests in estates and revenue-free properties was completed in 36 districts, leaving seven districts in which the operations are still pending, in only one of which is the work remaining to be done considerable. The mutations registered were not considered to fairly represent the number of changes in title which occur; and the question whether judicial or executive action should be taken to ensure a more complete record of such transactions is at present under consideration.

The *sale laws* were worked generally with moderation and leniency. Only 1,770 estates were actually sold out of 12,443 which became liable to sale for default in paying revenue. The number of estates bought in by Government at nominal prices was 143, and these were presumably let go for sale because, owing to diluvion and other causes, they could no longer bear the revenue assessed.

The number of *certificates* pending was 119,566, against 115,379 in 1884-85. There was a considerable increase in the issue of certificates for the realisation of water-rates. The number of cases in which it was necessary actually to sell property diminished from 8,599 in 1884-85 to 6,284 in 1885-86.

The collections of *miscellaneous revenue* decreased from Rs. 2,51,827 to Rs. 1,91,451, which was due to the introduction of a new rule under which searching and copying fees are realised in stamps instead of in cash. During the year 526 *partitions* were effected, against 502 in the preceding year, and it is stated that work of this class is increasing. The area of *land acquired for public purposes* was 3,262 acres, for which Rs. 11,42,697 were paid as compensation.

The *Bengal Tenancy Act* came into operation on the 1st November 1885, and was therefore in force during five months of the official year. The principal work done in revenue offices in connection with the Act has related to the issue of notices and payment of landlords' fees on transfers of tenures. A petition was addressed to Government on the subject of the working of the provision that tenants holding at a rent fixed in perpetuity must give notice and pay a fee to the landlords through the Collector on transferring their holdings. It is alleged that raiyats not holding at fixed rates adopt this procedure, thereby creating evidence which in future may be accepted as proof that they really occupy the privileged position which they claim. It has been pointed out, however, that this fear does not rest on any solid foundation. There were 223 cases of appraisement of produce, which occurred principally in the Patná Division. The result has been reported to have been so far satisfactory. There were four applications for survey and record of rights, two of which were pending at the close of the year. The subject of the survey and record of rights in the Muzáffarpur district will be found noticed under the head of Survey.

The provisions of the Act on the subject of *receipts for rent* have produced a very immediate and striking effect, and give matter for comment in every part of the province. It was part of the enactment on this subject that rent receipts shall contain certain stated particulars; and further, that if a receipt did not contain substantially the particulars required, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be an acquittance in full of all demands up to date. Such a change affecting every payment of rent throughout the province, and tending to bring old disputes to a head, naturally gave rise to much trouble and misunderstandings at first. The misunderstandings have been already in many cases cleared away, and by degrees only those cases will remain which the law was intended to meet, viz. those in which the landlord has been keeping his accounts so as to show a higher rent than that which is authorised by law, those in which illegal cesses have been collected, and those in which through former neglect the real rent has never been ascertained. On such estates the first effect of the new law may be to increase contention with the ultimate effect of producing a satisfactory settlement. Even in these cases, what brings matters to an issue is merely the insisting on the discharge of an obligation which existed under the old law and has always been considered necessary in Bengal—the entry in the receipts of the period in respect of which rent is paid. This is a necessary form of honesty and fair dealing insisted on in business of every kind; and if its observance in transactions between Bengal zamíndárs and their raiyats causes friction, that is the best proof that the precaution is necessary either to clear up uncertainty or to prevent fraud. With the exception of these difficulties in regard to notices of transfer and to receipts, the working of the new law has not appeared as yet to be likely to be attended by any such disturbance of the relations between landlords and tenants as was apprehended by some of those who were opposed to the introduction of the measure. The other provisions of the Act appear to be working smoothly: recourse is being had to the sections relating to the appraisement of produce rents and to the registration of improvements, and some applications have been received for the settlement of rents. At present, however, there are no materials for forming an opinion on the operation of the more important sections of the law, such as the publication of price lists, the sale of tenures subject to encumbrances, and the modified procedure for distraint. The real benefits of such a measure as the Tenancy Act are to be looked for, not in the number of cases in which application may be made to the courts to enforce its provisions, but in the peaceful acceptance by all classes of the principles which underlie it, that the landlord is to be secured in the enjoyment of his fair rent, and that the tenant is to be maintained in the possession of his rightful holding.

CUSTOMS.

In the year 1884-85 there was an increase of 6·4 per cent on the net customs receipts owing to larger clearances of salt. During the year under report the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,09,53,901, showing a decrease of 3·9 per cent., due to a decline of 11½ lákhs of rupees in the duty from the same article. Excluding the salt duty, there was an improvement in import customs duties of Rs. 62,316, or 4·8 per cent., owing to larger collections on imported spirits and malt liquors. Export duties rose by Rs. 2,08,670, or 13·5 per cent., owing to the recovery of the rice trade from previous depression.

OPIUM.

The report on the *administration* of the Opium Department refers to the year 1884-85. This year in most districts of the Behar Agency the rainfall was deficient. In the Benares Agency the season was favourable. In Behar there was an increase of net cultivation of 33,683 bíghás, but a decrease in produce of 3,758 maunds. In the Benares Agency the net cultivation increased by 61,401 bíghás, and the produce by 10,964 maunds. Taking, therefore, the two Agencies together, there was a net increase of net cultivation by 95,084 bíghás and of produce by 7,206 maunds. Both net cultivation and net produce were larger than in any previous year. The total produce of the two Agencies amounted to 1,33,803 maunds at 70° consistency. Complaints have been made by the Behar Agent that the prospects of the Opium Department were being injuriously affected by the competition of other agricultural industries. The matter was investigated by the Opium Commission, who arrived at the conclusion that the only crops which seriously competed with poppy were potatoes, sugarcane, and tobacco, of which the two latter were less profitable than opium, while potatoes commanded only a small market. There was, therefore, no cause for alarm. In the Behar Agency the opium as delivered by the cultivators was of remarkably high consistency, while the reverse was the case in the Benares Agency. The balance of *advances* made for cultivation outstanding was at the end of the year 1884-85 Rs. 26,753. Compared with the 267 lákhs of rupees advanced, this sum is relatively small. The policy of recovering the old balances has been successful, and the raiyats enter on the new year unembarrassed by outstanding accounts. In Behar Rs. 1,11,100 and in the Benares Agency Rs. 26,961 were lent for the *construction and repairs of wells.* In some districts of Behar wooden aqueducts or shoots have been constructed, which convey water from the raiyats' wells across the canal distributary to the poppy-field. The proposed scheme of damming up hill streams in certain districts with a view to distributing their water by means of small channels, and the effect of growing indigo and poppy on the same land, have been referred to the Director of the Agricultural Department for consideration. During 1884-85, 1,284 cases were instituted in the Lower Provinces and 644 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for *offences against the opium law*, and in the former 1,048 persons and in the latter 584 persons were convicted. No great success was obtained against the chief culprits—the dealers in illicit opium.

With regard to the period from 1st April to 31st October 1885, the opium *manufactured* at the Behar Agency amounted to 47,876 maunds at 75° consistency and 2,122 maunds of excise opium. At the Benares Agency the corresponding figures were 47,740 maunds at 70° consistency and 1,609 maunds of excise opium. The experimental *purchases of Malwa opium* for excise purposes have been continued. Three thousand two hundred and three maunds of this opium were in store during the year, of which 706 maunds were issued as excise opium. This opium is said to be generally appreciated in the Central Provinces, but is not popular in the North-Western Provinces.

The total number of chests of provision *opium sold* during the official year 1885-86 increased from 46,698 to 50,994. The total receipts of all kinds from opium amounted to Rs. 6,35,76,739, and the charges to Rs. 3,05,08,885. The net revenue increased from Rs. 3,18,00,678 to Rs. 3,30,67,854. The average

price realised per chest decreased from Rs. 1,295 to Rs. 1,234. The accounts for 1885-86 have not yet been finally closed, and hence these figures for the year under review are open to correction.

SALT.

The *results* of the year 1885-86 as compared with the previous year show a decrease of Rs. 12,29,533, or 6 per cent., in the receipts and of Rs. 29,737 in the charges. The total receipts were Rs. 1,90,97,482, and the total charges Rs. 2,41,714. The decrease in the receipts was general. Under the head of Duty it was due to smaller clearances, and under the head of Rent of Warehouses to a reduction in bonding transactions. The decrease in the charges was chiefly due to smaller refunds of customs duty.

The *quantity* of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 15,41,259 maunds. During the year 94,01,468 maunds were imported or manufactured, and 9,82,909 maunds remained in stock at the close of the year.

The *importation* of salt was confined during the year to the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong, and there was a decrease of 6,69,495 maunds. There was no importation at Cuttack. Salt importations were made from the United Kingdom, Hamburg, Bombay, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, Italy, Port Augustus, the United States, Madras, and Akyab. The clearances of salt from shipboard in Calcutta decreased by 1·7 per cent., and in Chittagong by 68·9 per cent. The total quantity cleared from bond amounted to 19,06,624 maunds, against 21,19,010 maunds in 1884-85. The total import duty on salt amounted to Rs. 1,80,30,320, as compared with Rs. 1,91,90,460 in 1884-85.

The total receipts from *excise duty on salt* were Rs. 9,65,687, against Rs. 10,11,999 in 1884-85. Salt was manufactured under the excise rules in Orissa only. There was an increase of 20,832 maunds in the total quantity manufactured. The quantity of this salt sold diminished from 5,01,255 maunds to 4,78,749 maunds. Sales decreased in the 24-Parganas and at Balasor, but the largest fall was in Cuttack, which was very probably caused by an illicit trade carried on in the district. The Salt Department in Orissa has now been transferred to the control of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, and it is hoped that the trained supervision to which operations are now subjected will stamp out illicit dealings.

EXCISE.

The *financial results* of the year were a decrease of Rs. 4,67,386 in the revenue and an increase of Rs. 15,908 in the charges. The total revenue was Rs. 95,81,583, as against Rs. 1,00,48,969 in 1884-85, and against Rs. 95,96,420 which was the annual average between 1880-81 and 1884-85. The revenue decreased under every head except charas, sidhi, májum, chandu, and miscellaneous; but the great reduction was in the item of *country spirits,* which alone accounted for Rs. 3,44,994 of the decrease. This decline in the revenue derived from country spirits was universal throughout the province, the largest falling off occurring in Calcutta (Rs. 1,23,285), Gayá (Rs. 79,987), Patná (Rs. 72,860), and Bhagalpur (Rs. 59,994). The decrease in Calcutta was due to local causes, elsewhere it is attributed to bad harvests and the substitution

of central distilleries for outstills. The changes carried out last year, on the recommendations of the Excise Commission, would naturally at the outset have an unfavourable effect on the revenue from outstills in some places; but there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of maintaining the outstill system in rural tracts, though the extension of this system to some urban areas resulted in an artificial increase in the revenue, accompanied by serious defects in administration. A return to the method of direct control in large towns is advisable in the interests of good government. The revenue from the sale of *rum* fell from Rs. 98,707 to Rs. 77,091. Rum of local manufacture is being superseded by foreign rums and cheap brandies; nevertheless the revenue from licenses for the sale of *imported spirits* and *wines* fell by about Rs. 10,000. There was a decrease of Rs. 15,816 in the revenue from *tari,* and of Rs. 8,276 in that from *pachwai,*—the high price of rice, the raw material from which it is made, being attributed as the chief cause of the decline of revenue derived from the latter. Owing to a rather short crop of *ganja* the prices of the drug were considerably enhanced, which resulted in a decrease of Rs. 40,973 in the total revenue derived from it. There was a decrease in consumption, and consequent decrease in revenue by Rs. 25,954 in the case of *opium.* By far the largest decrease occurred in the Chittagong district, where consumption had for years shown an increase without any proportional increase in the amount levied from license-fees—a fact which pointed to extensive smuggling into Burmah. During the year, however, more active measures were adopted to prevent illicit dealings, with the result that while the quantity passed for consumption was reduced by 33 maunds, the reduction in license-fees was only Rs. 110.

The number of *arrests for offences* against the excise laws was 4,122, or about a hundred less than in the preceding year. The number of convictions was 3,583, against 3,576.

STAMPS.

No *change* was made during the year in the stamp law, in the descriptions of stamps used, or in the system under which they were supplied to the public. Non-judicial impressed sheets of the value of four annas, for use in realising *copying-fees,* were first issued in November 1885. The introduction of these stamps has reduced the manufacturing cost by one-half. Having regard to the economy thus effected, the question has been raised whether a similar description of paper should not be used for other non-judicial stamps of small value, from which a saving of Rs. 50,000 a year would result. The question is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The question of the reduction of the stamp duty on *policies of insurance* other than life and marine, and on re-insurances, was considered during the year. The duty on policies of re-insurance has been fixed at one rupee, irrespective of the amount of the policy; but the proposal to reduce the rates on short-term policies is still under consideration. Three *rulings of importance* in regard to stamp law were laid down. It was held by the High Court that deeds of dower, or *kábinnámahs* executed on the occasion of marriages between Musalmáns, were subject to stamp duty as a bond. The Government of India has, however, exempted this class of instruments from the payment of stamp duty. The Board held that each of a number of persons executing a power-of-attorney authorising one or more agents to act on behalf of them in their joint and several interests

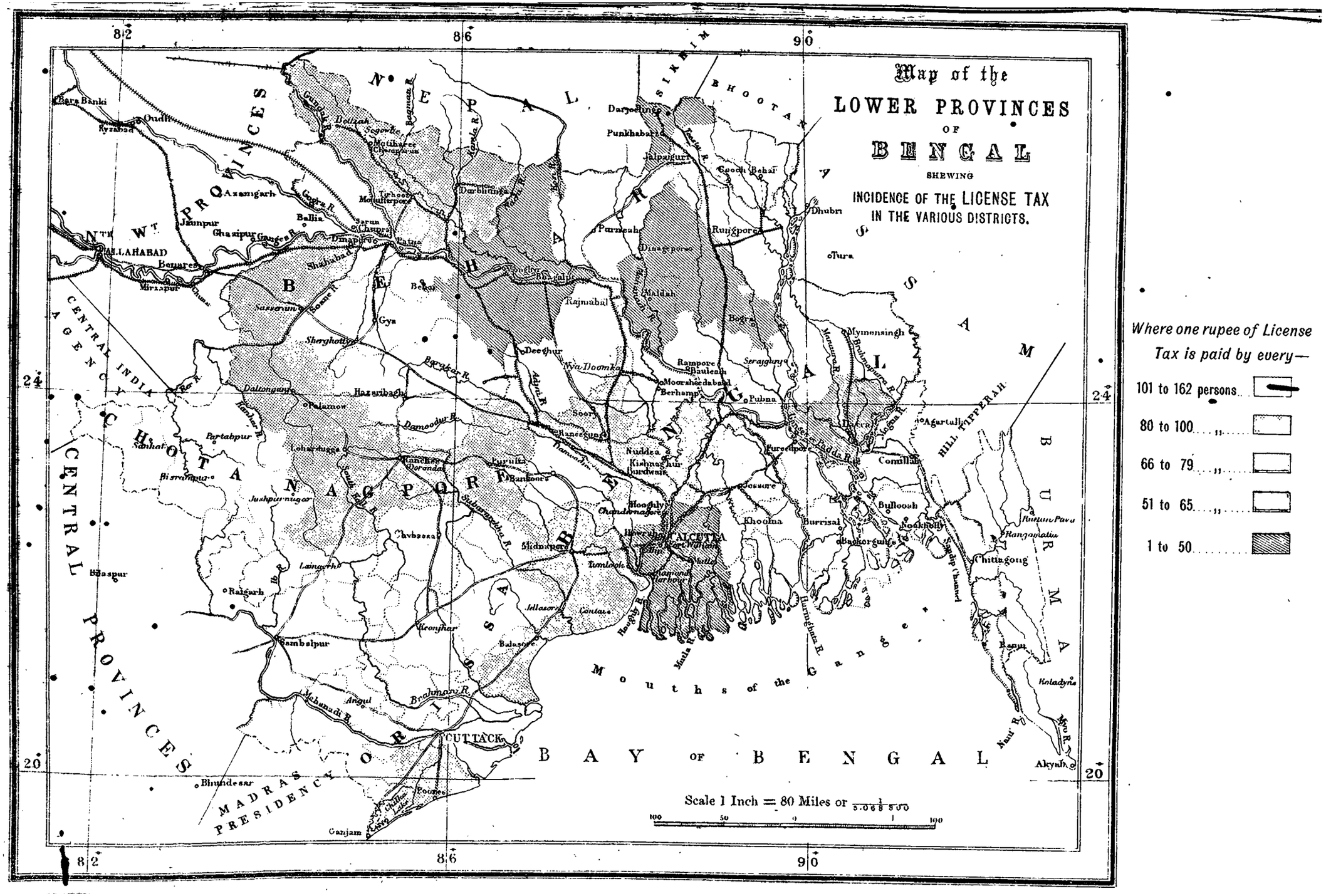
should pay a separate stamp duty, to be calculated according to the number of persons authorised to act. With this ruling the High Court agreed. In another case the High Court decided that a deed conveying a tea estate from certain persons as private individuals to themselves as a limited company should be stamped as a conveyance chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the par value of the shares and debentures.

The gross *revenue collected* under the Stamp Act and Court-fees Act amounted to Rs. 1,32,58,046, showing an increase of Rs. 2,66,832 compared with the realisations of the previous year. The increase under the Stamp Act alone amounted to Rs. 1,17,319, and the revenue under this head is the largest that has been obtained since the introduction of the Act. There was a comparative decrease in the charges under the Stamp Act, so that the net revenue increased by Rs. 1,21,988. The total charges aggregated Rs. 6,25,992, and the total *net revenue* was Rs. 1,26,32,054. The increase in the *sale of stamps* amounted to Rs. 1,46,775; but of this amount only Rs. 2,432 represented the increase in sales of non-judicial stamps, the balance being due to sales of judicial stamps. With regard to *non-judicial* stamps, in impressed sheets the collections showed an increase of Rs. 2,061. The sale of impressed labels, which is limited to Calcutta, amounted to Rs. 5,67,237, showing a decrease of Rs. 22,680. The decrease under this head would, it is said, have been much greater but for the stamping of the conveyances of certain tea estates under the ruling of the High Court already referred to. The sale of receipt stamps increased from Rs. 1,86,046 to Rs. 2,08,125. There is still, however, room for improvement in this branch of the revenue, and it is hoped that the extended use of the post-office for the sale of these stamps will tend to diminish the evasion of the law, which is now common. There was a considerable decline under the head of foreign bill stamps, owing to the fact that remittances are now more frequently made by telegraphic transfer. The receipts from the sale of hundi stamps amounted to Rs. 86,862, against Rs. 79,569 in the previous year. There were no other variations of importance. The revenue from *judicial stamps*, exclusive of stamps for copies, increased from Rs. 89,53,519 to Rs. 90,44,963. The proceeds of the sale of stamps for copies amounted to Rs 4,64,326, being 12·8 per cent. in excess of the receipts during the previous year.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases in which *penalties* were levied, but the amount of duty and penalty realised decreased. There was some increase in the number of *prosecutions* under the Act, and their result was satisfactory.

LICENSE-TAX.

No change was made in the law under which the license-tax is collected. The *assessing officers* visited 26,232 villages, including 580 streets, in Calcutta. Officers other than assessors also visited a considerable number of villages. There was an increase of 352 in the number of *assessees*, and the total number assessed was 69,882. One person in every 951 of the population paid the tax, and the average incidence was Re. 1 to every 46 persons. The incidence was highest in Calcutta and lowest in Singbhúm. The *gross demand* was Rs. 17,73,430, the net *collections* Rs. 14,29,120, and the balances, allowing for remissions and refunds, amounted to Rs. 7,005. The bulk of the balances was, as usual, irrecoverable. The number of *objections* lodged was 18,678. In 11,258 cases the original assessments were upheld, in 2,204 they were modified


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
INCIDENCE OF THE LICENSE TAX
IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.
Where one rupee of License Tax is paid by every—
101 to 162 persons
80 to 100 ,,
66 to 79 ,,
51 to 65 ,,
1 to 50
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
CHOTA NAGPORE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
N.W. PROVINCES
NEPAL
SIKIM
BHOOTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Howrah
Hooghly
Chandernagore
Serampore
Chinsurah
Barrackpore
Berhampore
Moorshedabad
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Jessore
Pubna
Rajmahal
Maldah
Dinagepore
Purneah
Rungpore
Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling
Punkhabaree
Cooch Behar
Dhubri
Mymensingh
Bograh
Rampore Boalea
Seraguny
Dacca
Furreedpore
Agartulla
Comillah
Bullooah
Backergunge
Khoolna
Burrisal
Noakholly
Ramgunge
Chittagong
Ramoo
Akyab
Cuttack
Balasore
Pooree
Ganjam
Midnapore
Hidgelee
Tumlook
Contai
Illasore
Kedgree
Sumbulpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoora
Hazaribagh
Gya
Behar
Patna
Dinapore
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Benares
Mirzapur
Allahabad
Azamgarh
Ballia
Chupra
Goruckpore
Sarun
Tirhoot
Mozufferpore
Darbhunga
Nurseerun
Sherghotty
Daltongunj
Palamow
Partabpur
Sunhat
Bisrampur
Jushpurnugur
Chyebassa
Lainagurh
Kenjhur
Bhudruck
Mohanudi R.
Angul
Brahmani R.
Mahanuddy R.
Rasoolgurh R.
Damoodur R.
Barakar R.
Soane R.
Karumnassa R.
Adjai R.
Ramgurh R.
Hurbung R.
Mutla R.
Hooghly R.
Jellinghee R.
Matabhanga R.
Hurdee R.
Kosee R.
Gogra R.
Gunduck R.
Ganges R.
Jumna R.
Kurumnassa R.
Teesta R.
Mechee R.
Kunkye R.
Sanpo R.
Kaladyne
Myo R.
Naaf R.
Sandip Channel
Ruttun Pura
Ranganatia
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
100 50 0 1 100

by the transfer of the objector to a lower class, and in 5,215 cases the assessments were cancelled. Of persons originally assessed, 24·7 per cent. objected, against 25·4 in 1884-85. The *net receipts* from the tax fell off in 22 districts and increased in the remainder. Floods, bad harvests, and general depression of trade, are the principal causes assigned for the decrease.

The license-tax has from the beginning of the current year been replaced by the *income-tax*, and the year whose transactions are now recorded is the last of the operation of the former impost. A *brief history* of the phases through which the license-tax has passed since the year 1878-79 will be found in the body of this report. The annexed *map* shows the incidence of the tax per head of population in each district of these provinces during the year 1885-86.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A slight improvement was made in the *registration* of vital statistics during the year 1885. The recorded birth-rate rose from 23·51 to 24·71, and the death-rate from 20·83 to 22·74. Many casualties caused by the cyclone and storm-wave in Orissa have, it is said, found no place in the year's statistics owing to there being no persons to record them; the chaukídárs having perished with the inhabitants. It is estimated that in Orissa alone about 5,000 persons must have perished, and no record of their death has been kept.

Births were registered in 46 towns with a total population of 1,664,577, and in these 41,133 children were recorded as born. Within the area in which registration of *deaths* is carried on the population is estimated at 66,163,884 persons. Among these the deaths reported amounted to 1,504,745. Several municipalities have already taken over the work of registration from the hands of the police, and much of the improvement in the returns of the year is attributed to this cause. Cholera prevailed with greater severity during the year under report. The recorded deaths numbered 2·62 per mille, against 2·03 in 1884. Deaths from small-pox fell by one-half, but fever proved more fatal than in any year within the past decade. Further particulars will be found under the head of Sanitation.

In *Calcutta* the *birth-rate* during 1885 was 29·3, and the *death-rate* was exactly the same. The number of births registered was 8,358, as compared with 8,290 in 1884. The highest rate of births was 49·5 amongst the mixed races, while Hindus show a rate of 20·3, non-Asiatics of 16·4, and Musalmáns of 16·0. The *death-rate* of the European population of the port was 23·6, or nearly one-half of what it was in 1884; that of the native floating population was 4 per mille. There was a great decrease in the mortality from cholera in the port during the year.

In a total non-military population of 33,829 in Bengal *cantonments* the recorded death-rate was 21·49 per mille.

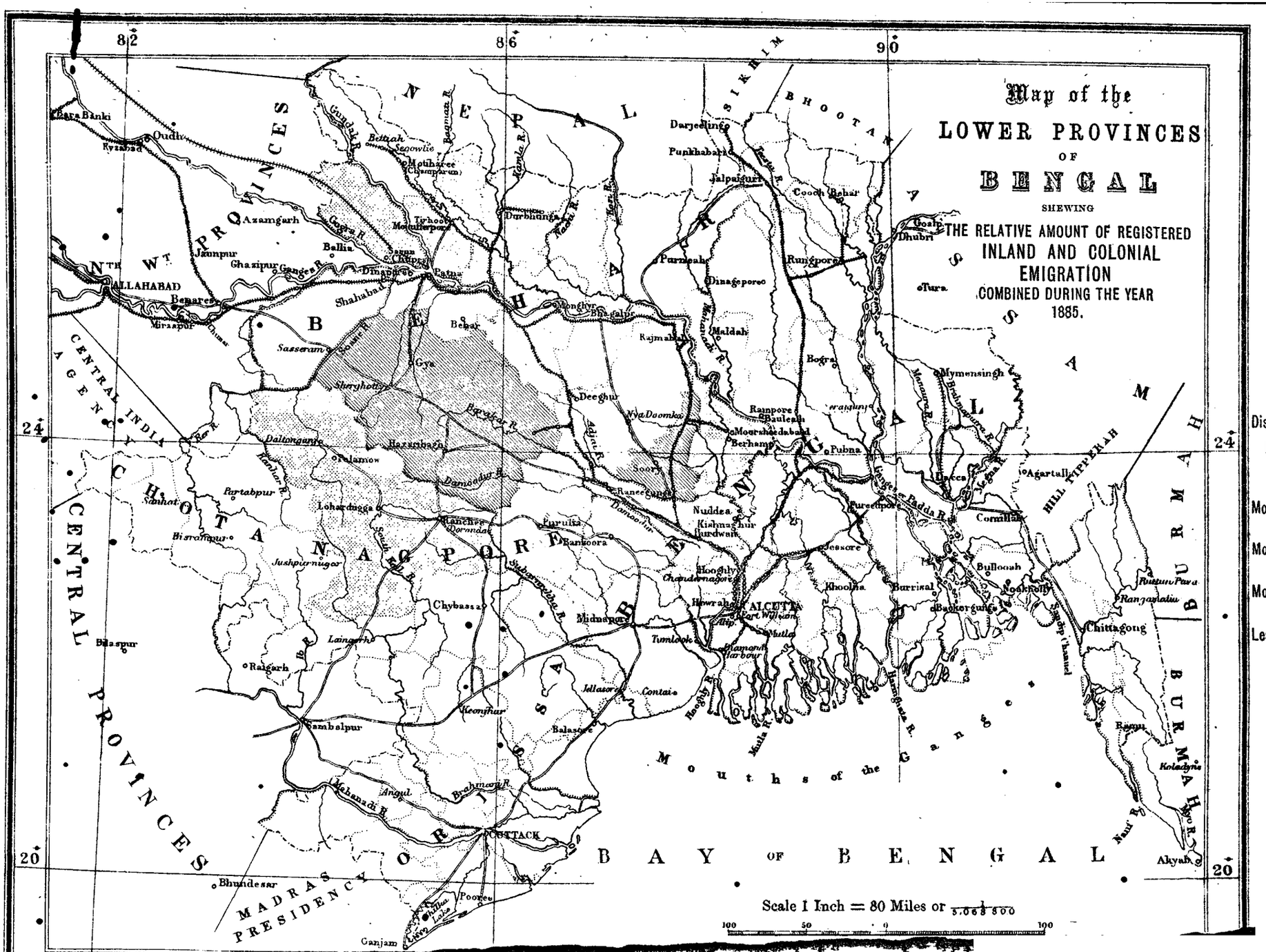
EMIGRATION.

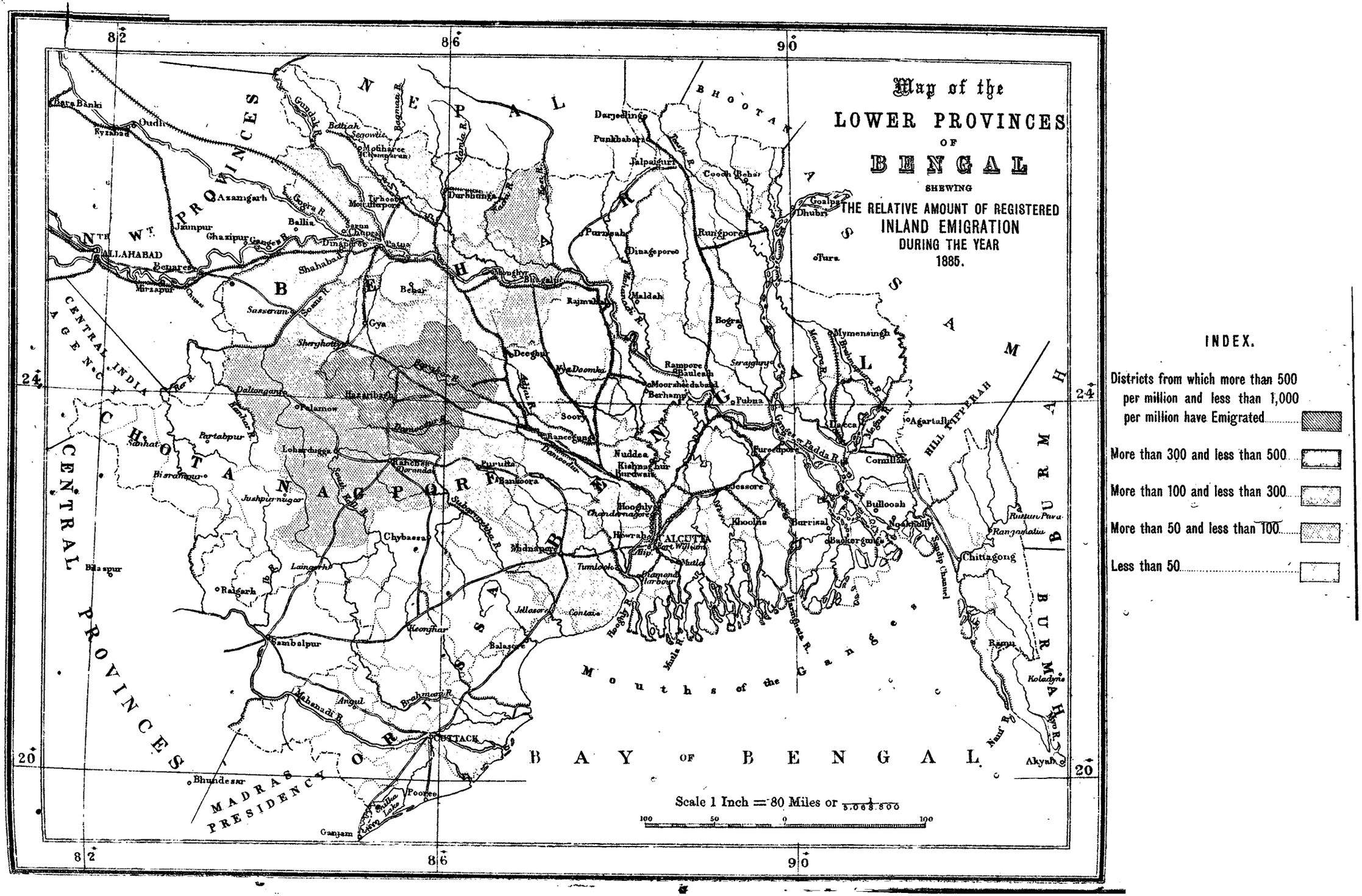
The review of emigration to the colonies has hitherto been made for the financial year; for the future it will be made for the calendar year. The present review deals only with the operations of the last nine months of 1885. The review of inland emigration will deal with the whole of the same calendar year.

With regard to *colonial emigration,* the new Act XXI of 1883 did not come into force pending the final approval of the draft rules. These were under consideration during the year, and, after consultation with the Agents of the various Colonial Governments, finally came (with the new Act) into force on the 1st April 1886.

The year was marked by a striking falling off in the demand for Indian labourers. Instead of ten colonies, as last year, only three—British Guiana, Trinidad, and Fiji—sent requisitions for coolies, and the two first for a smaller number. Altogether, requisitions were made for only 6,430 coolies, against an average of 14,734 in the four preceding years. The falling off is attributed to the declining state of the sugar industry, and, in Jamaica, to the introduction of representative legislation. Fiji is the only colony in which the demand for immigrants has increased. The Lower Provinces of Bengal now head the list as supplying the largest number of emigrants, instead of the North-Western Provinces, as formerly. This is the case whether we count the numbers by the place of recruitment or by the native district of the recruits. The change is attributed principally to dearness of food in Bengal and Behar. The districts from which natives emigrated in the greatest numbers were those of South Behar and Gházipur. Gayá, Sháhábád, and Patná head the list. Of the 5,884 emigrants who actually embarked, the men numbered 3,502, the women 1,560, and the children 822. Four hundred and eighteen of all these were emigrants who had previously returned to India from the colonies. In the great majority of voyages the health of the emigrants was fair. Returned emigrants numbered 4,077, who brought back with them savings amounting to more than 4½ lákhs of rupees. Those returning from British Guiana brought home most, their savings averaging something over Rs. 250 each. The death-rate on one return voyage from Guadeloupe reached so high a figure as 9·87 per cent. of the whole number on board. The explanation given for this and for similar previous voyages from the same colony—the feeble health of many of the passengers—seems to indicate that the country is not one in which Indian coolies thrive.

With regard to *inland emigration* during 1885 five contractors, employing 147 recruiters, registered 4,398 emigrants and dependants; while 1,743 garden-sardárs certificated under the Act registered 12,006—6,297 *viá* Dhubrí and 5,709 *viá* Goálánda. There were, therefore, 16,404 emigrants thus recruited—a large diminution from the 31,286 of the previous year. The reason for this is no doubt the great development of the system of "free" or assisted emigration, under which the emigrants are not registered, and of which the statistics are imperfect. Six recruiters' licenses were cancelled during the year. No cases of misconduct were reported among garden-sardárs. At the Calcutta depôts there arrived 4,249 contractors' emigrants. The year was a fairly healthy one in the depôts, the mortality having decreased from 0·60 per cent. to 0·31. Five deaths from cholera occurred, and two from diarrhœa and dysentery. At the Goálánda depôts 3,501 coolies were received. Of the 2,543 coolies who embarked for Assam, only 0·27 per cent. died on the journey —a considerable diminution from the returns of former years. This decrease of casualties is attributed to less overcrowding among the smaller number of passengers. Amongst coolies conveyed to Cachar and Sylhet by country boats, the average mortality has been 5·10 per cent. It is hoped that this high rate will be diminished by the new subsidised steamer service opened since the close of the year under report.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
THE RELATIVE AMOUNT OF REGISTERED
INLAND AND COLONIAL
EMIGRATION
COMBINED DURING THE YEAR
1885.
INDEX.
Districts from which more than 500 per million and less than 1,000 per million have Emigrated
More than 300 and less than 500
More than 100 and less than 300
More than 50 and less than 100
Less than 50
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
N.W. PROVINCES
NEPAL
SIKIM
BHOOTAN
ASSAM
BURMAH
HILL TIPPERAH
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
BEHAR
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Hooghly
Howrah
Chandernagore
Serampore
Barrackpore
Midnapore
Chybassa
Cuttack
Balasore
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoora
Hazaribagh
Gya
Patna
Behar
Monghyr
Bhagulpur
Deeghur
Rajmahal
Maldah
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling
Punkhabaree
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Dhubri
Tura
Durbhunga
Mozufferpore
Segowlie
Bettiah
Chuprah
Ballia
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Oudh
Fyzabad
Sultanpur
Allahabad
Benares
Mirzapur
Shahabad
Sasseram
Shergotty
Daltonganje
Palamow
Chyebassa
Jushpurnuggur
Bisrampur
Sonthat
Partabpur
Kurrakur R.
Koel R.
Damoodar R.
Subarnurekha R.
Brahmanee R.
Mahanadi R.
Angul
Jellasore
Contai
Tumlook
Hidgelee
Kedgeree
Saugor Island
Rangamatia
Chittagong
Ramu
Koladyne R.
Akyab
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Jessore
Khoolna
Burrisal
Bullooah
Noakolly
Comillah
Agartallah
Dacca
Mymensingh
Pubna
Berhamp
Mourshedabad
Raulea
Raimpore
Boglipore
Purneah
Tirhoot
Motiharee
Betteah
Segowlie
Gunduk R.
Gogra R.
Ganges R.
Soane R.
Karamnasa R.
Kosi R.
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmapootra R.
Megna R.
Hooghly R.
Rupnarain R.
Kasai R.
Damoodar R.
Adjee R.
Mohanuddy R.
Soory
Ranee Gunge
Nya Daomka
Burdwan
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
100 50 0 100


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
THE RELATIVE AMOUNT OF REGISTERED
INLAND EMIGRATION
DURING THE YEAR
1885.
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Districts from which more than 500 per million and less than 1,000 per million have Emigrated
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BAY OF BENGAL
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NEPAL
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BURMAH
CENTRAL PROVINCES
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
N.W. PROVINCES
BEHAR
BENGAL
HILL TIPPERAH
CALCUTTA
CUTTACK
82
86
90
24
20

The annexed *maps* show the various districts whose inhabitants show the greatest willingness to emigrate. It will be observed that South Behar and the districts of Hazáribágh, Bírbhúm, Bánkurá, and the Santál Parganas furnish by far the greatest number of emigrants in proportion to their respective populations. The inhabitants of South Behar, however, emigrate in the greatest numbers to the colonies, while those of the other localities mentioned confine themselves almost entirely to inland emigration.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The *health of the town of Calcutta* during 1885 shows a slight improvement on that of the previous year, the general death-rate falling from 30·5 to 29·3. The mortality from cholera was 1,603 against 2,272 in 1884, and was considerably less than the numbers registered in the past four years. On the other hand there was a large increase of from 1,209 to 1,655 in the number of deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery. The mortality from fevers slightly increased, while there was a large falling off in the number of deaths from small-pox.

The in-door patients at the *Calcutta Hospitals* numbered 23,863, being an increase of 2,170 on the figures for the previous year. Cholera and small-pox cases showed a marked decrease, the increase being chiefly confined to fevers, bowel-complaints, and venereal disease. Diseases of an asthenic type also prevailed largely during the year; in the Campbell Hospital especially there was an accession of 1,086 patients, who suffered from disorders generally associated with failure of vital power. Towards the end of the year there was a large increase of patients at this hospital, principally due to distress in the flooded districts and its consequences. Although the cases of cholera and diarrhœa diminished in number, the hospital death-rate under both heads shows an increase of 577 and 409 per mille, against 523 and 312 in the previous year. The death-rate per mille of all cases was 125·79, against 146·7 in 1884. The results of the *surgical operations* in the Medical College Hospital were more satisfactory than in the previous year. There were 394 operations, of which 30 cases proved fatal, against 416 operations with 52 deaths in 1884. There were six cases of erysipelas during the year, of which three proved fatal. The disease on its appearance was promptly stamped out with complete success. It is now shown to be completely under control. The *Eden Hospital* continues to grow in public estimation. One thousand five hundred and seventy-five women and children were treated, against 1,390 in the previous year. The death-rate in confinement cases, although many patients were admitted in a hopeless state, decreased from 29 to 22, although the number of cases was 432, as against 379 in 1884. The *system of nursing* established at the Medical College and General Hospitals under the superintendence of the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood worked with marked success, and was reported on in the highest possible terms. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to add his testimony to the valuable services which this institution has rendered to the cause of medical charity in Calcutta. The total *expenditure* for the year was Rs. 4,23,236, which exceeds the amount expended in 1884 by Rs. 9,921. The net cost to Government of all the hospitals, including the voluntary lock-hospitals, which are now entirely supported by Government, amounted to Rs. 2,71,349, against Rs. 2,70,400 in 1884. The amount of invested capital rose from Rs. 5,53,300 to Rs. 5,54,300.

During the year 1885 seven new institutions were added to the 230 *dispensaries* under Government supervision, and four were closed or removed from the Government list. At the end of the year there were therefore 233 in operation. Twenty-four Assistant Surgeons were received by transfer from the Imperial list, and 18 Civil Hospital Assistants were admitted into the service. It was pointed out to the Government of India that the limit of age for the entrance of Assistant Surgeons into the service of Government should be raised. So long as the limit remained at 25 years, it pressed hard on many of the best students, especially those who commenced the study of medicine after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since the close of the year the Government of India has ordered that the limit of age for the entrance of Assistant Surgeons into the service of Government in Bengal should be raised to 28 years. In-door patients were received by 136 dispensaries, as against 132 in the previous year. The returns show 25,766 in-door patients, being a slight increase, and 960,218 out-patients, being a small decrease, on the figures of the preceding year. There was an increase of from 14·75 to 15 59 per cent. on the mortality among the in-patients. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 5,08,683, of which Government contributed Rs. 18,659. Rs. 16,872 were realised by subscriptions from Europeans, and Rs. 1,06,184 by subscriptions from natives. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,71,942, and the cash balance at the close of the year Rs. 36,740.

There were 919 persons in the five native *lunatic asylums* on the 1st January 1885. During the year 214 persons were admitted and 18 re-admitted; 93 were discharged cured, 26 were made over to the care of friends, 4 are reported to have been discharged "otherwise," and 73 died. There thus remained 955 persons at the close of the year. The percentage of recoveries, calculated on the mean daily population, was 9·89, as against 9 77 in 1884. Of causes of insanity the chief were, as usual, intemperance and excessive use of gánja. Nine cases only are attributed to hereditary predisposition. The total expenditure was Rs. 86,171, against Rs. 91,695 in 1884. The average cost of a lunatic's daily diet was one anna six pies. At the end of the year there were 29 patients at the European Lunatic Asylum: 13 of them were Europeans, 14 East Indians, and 2 Armenians. The total expenditure was Rs. 19,731, towards which the friends of paying patients contributed Rs. 12,338.

The number of in-patients treated in the voluntary *lock-hospitals* during 1885 was 414, or an increase of 81 on the figures for 1884. There were four cantonment lock-hospitals—at Dánápur (Dinapore), Darjíling, Barrackpur, and Damdam. The results of these on the whole do not differ materially from those shown in the reports for the previous year.

At the *Chemical Examiner's* laboratory 2,343 analyses were performed in 1885, as against 2,749 in 1884. The decrease of 406 analyses was principally in cases of opium, salt, and spirit examined for deleterious adulterations. Under the last head a large number of samples had been examined in 1884 for the Excise Commission. An interesting report was furnished on Australian and Kashmír wines. It is said that the Kashmír clarets compare most favourably with the imported clarets; and when we are acquainted with the extent to which French wines are adulterated, it becomes a matter of surprise that our locally-manufactured wines are not more largely used.

SANITATION.

The year under report (1885) was generally unhealthy, cholera and fevers having prevailed to a greater extent than in the previous year. The heavy inundations which prevailed had effects of a twofold character. On the one hand they destroyed the agricultural outturn wholly or partially, and caused heavy loss of cattle, while on the other hand they exercised a great power for good by diminishing sickness in the great majority of the localities where this occurred. The price of food-grains ranged high, and gave rise to much distress, which reacted most unfavourably on the public health.

Recorded deaths from *cholera* numbered 173,767, the disease being still more fatal in its effects than in the preceding year, for which the figures are 134,421. The ratio per mille of population was 2·62, against 2·03 in 1884. It was most fatal in Bírbhúm, Maldah, Purí, Rájsháhí, Cuttack, and at the large Rath játra festival at Purí, and the fair at Sudágbágh in Murshidábád. The localities affected were invariably found to be in an insanitary condition, and the inhabitants were frequently predisposed to disease. The months of greatest mortality were March, April, and May, but August, exceptionally, showed the highest figures of all. This was caused by the incidence of the disease in the Bihár districts, which are visited most severely in the rainy season. The heavy inundations of September greatly reduced the mortality during the winter months. The recorded deaths from *small-pox* fell from 18,537 to 9,863. More than 75 per cent. of the mortality was amongst infants and children. The disease was most prevalent in the towns of Dacca, Bettiá, and Ráníganj, and in some parts of Champáran. *Fevers* prevailed to a very large extent during the year under review. The recorded deaths amounted to 1,042,142, against 966,233 in 1884. The increase is, however, said to be due to improvement in registration, and should not be taken as showing that these provinces are generally getting more feverish. The recorded mortality from *bowel-complaints* was 63,808, from *injury* 28,956, and from *other causes* 186,209.

There was improvement in the percentage of municipal income expended on *sanitary works,* but that expended on roads diminished. The towns in which the largest proportion of municipal income was devoted to sanitary improvements were Hazáribágh, Dacca, Midnapur, Jessor, and Bardwán. The Bardwán water-works have now been completed, and the same may be said of the water-works at Bhagalpur. Arrangements have been made for improving the supply of drinking-water at several of the stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Department continued to work satisfactorily. In addition to the areas protected in former years, the Compulsory Vaccination Act was extended to the Chattra, Muzaffarpur, Sirájganj, and Arrah municipalities. Less resistance is now being offered to vaccination, and during the year many of its most powerful opponents were led to accept it.

The *operations* performed numbered 1,368,996, against 1,488,296 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed partly to the paucity of unprotected subjects in the areas in which the Government agency was employed, and

partly to the inefficient manner in which the work was carried on by municipal agency. The principal increase was in the Dárjíling and Orissa circles, and the principal decrease in the Ránchi and Eastern Bengal circles. The operations performed with bovine lymph were not as successful as in the previous year, but the lymph is still favourably reported on. The failure of the virus is attributed to defects in storing it in tubes.

Rupees 1,66,711 were *expended* on vaccination, of which Rs. 76,709 represents the cost of the Government operators, Rs. 78,847 the cost of the establishment supervising licensed vaccinators, and Rs. 11,154 the cost of vaccinators to municipalities.

EDUCATION.

The most noteworthy fact in the educational history of the year was the disappearance from the returns of the Department, and the removal from departmental control, of 15,108 schools and 112,151 pupils This important result was the outcome of a policy according to which the Government declared that no primary school should be recognised as eligible for rewards unless it had been in existence for six months, could produce ten pupils, used printed books in its ordinary course, and brought to the place of examination attendance and inspection registers properly kept. Owing to these circumstances lower primary schools within the cognisance of the Department diminished from 62,863 to 47,623, and the pupils attending them from 1,121,900 to 986,160. In all other schools other than lower primary, satisfactory progress was made, especially in English schools, both high and middle, and in the upper section of primary schools. Omitting lower primary schools, public institutions increased from 7,266 to 7,676, and their scholars from 320,941 to 342,120. Private institutions decreased from 2,512 to 2,234, but their scholars increased from 27,339 to 29,749. This decrease was most marked in Sanskrit and in elementary schools, while the increase is due to a large addition to the scholars attending Arabic and Persian schools. Taking scholars of all kinds, those recorded as attending high, middle, and upper primary schools increased by 9,886, while those shown as attending lower primary schools diminished by 125,436. The total amount expended decreased from Rs. 78,15,000 to Rs. 76,48,000. The Government expenditure decreased by Rs. 90,000 owing to the reductions effected during the year, and the total expenditure by Rs. 1,67,000, owing to the exclusion of the 15,000 small schools already mentioned. The only large increase in Government expenditure was under the head of superintendence, and it arose from increases of salary paid to third-grade Sub-Inspectors, and from the appointment of three Assistant Inspectors.

The recommendations of the *Education Commission* have received attention from Government, with the following results. The papers relating to a proposal for giving increased aid and support to Sanskrit tols have been published for general information. The inspection and examination of primary schools *in situ* are being carried out to the utmost extent possible with the present limited agency; the position of the subordinate inspecting officers has been improved, and additions have been made to their numbers. In the field of secondary education the proposal to establish an alternative standard at the Entrance Examination, in the future interests of technical instruction, has been referred to the University. The policy of handing

over colleges to local authorities is being carried out, and a college under private management has recently been opened in Jessor. A native gentleman has been promoted to the superior grade of the Department, and he has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of an important circle. The education of Musulmáns has received careful attention; and sanction has been accorded since the close of the year to the creation of 20 special scholarships awardable to Muhammadan students on the results of the University Entrance, of 20 on the results of the F.A., and of 2 on those of the B.A. Examination. The proposal to appoint two Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors on salaries of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month is under consideration. Every Division in Bengal has now a Joint or Assistant Inspector of its own, acting under the orders of, and in close communication with, the Circle Inspector. The way in which the Local Self-Government Act has affected education will be found noticed in the chapter on Administrative Changes.

The Government expenditure on *collegiate education* was Rs 3,15,000, and the total expenditure was Rs. 5,47,000. The number of colleges increased from 25 to 26 owing to the opening of a college class in connection with St. Paul's School, Dárjíling. The number of students at all colleges increased from 2,779 to 2,998, and the cost to Government of each student in the Government Colleges fell from Rs. 269 to Rs. 267. In the Calcutta University the percentages of passed candidates for the F.A. Examination in 1886 were in Government colleges 58, in aided 45, and in unaided 49. At the B.A. Examination, out of 712 candidates 56 per cent. passed. In 1885, 72 per cent. passed, the less favourable result in 1886 being explained by the large increase in the number of B.A. candidates in that year. The first examination for the M.A. degree under the new regulation was held in November 1885. The number of candidates fell from 71 to 43. The standard for the degree was considerably raised in correspondence with the revised standard for honours in the B.A. Examination, and those who took the B.A. degree under the old regulations in many cases found the new M.A. standard too high for them. Thirty of the candidates were successful.

On *secondary education* the Government spent Rs. 5,85,000, and the total expenditure was Rs. 25,01,000. Schools for secondary education are of three kinds—high English, middle English, and middle Vernacular. High English schools numbered 355 with 56,316 pupils. The schools increased by 16, and the scholars by 4,608. There was a serious decline in the proportion of successful candidates at the last two Entrance Examinations of the University. The decline affected all schools and all provinces alike; and the University appointed a Committee to inquire into the subject. Middle English schools numbered 716, with 50,374 pupils, being an increase of 21 and 2,660 respectively. Middle vernacular schools increased from 1,140 to 1,141, but their pupils diminished from 66,011 to 63,944. The number of successful candidates at the middle vernacular scholarship examination was 3,111, or very nearly the same as last year.

On *primary education* Government spent Rs. 5,87,000, and the total expenditure was Rs. 24,53,000. There were 50,703 primary schools with 1,099,496 pupils dealt with by the Department. The decrease in their number has already been alluded to and explained. The Government expenditure on this class of schools is larger than on any other, but the total expenditure is exceeded by that on secondary education.

On promoting *female education* Government spent Rs. 1,44,000, the total expenditure being Rs. 5,03,000. Good progress was made in the development of this branch of instruction. There were 2,296 schools in which girls were taught, with 78,037 female pupils. There was a slight decrease in the number of schools, but a considerable increase in that of pupils. One girl passed the Entrance Examination from the Bethune Female School, and two the B.A. Examination, one of them, Miss Kamini Sen, taking honors in Sanskrit.

On *European education* Government expended Rs. 1,61,346. The number of schools, aided and unaided, for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, of which the department takes cognisance, fell from 69 to 62, and their pupils from 6,389 to 6,098. The reduction was due partly to the transfer of two schools to the head of charitable institutions, and partly to the non-submission of returns. The most important event during the year under report was the definite substitution of payment by results for fixed grants. In determining the new scale, the chief object was to disturb existing rates of aid as little as possible, and especially to avoid any sudden and large reduction in the monthly grant to a deserving school.

The percentage of *Musalman scholars* in all public and private institutions was 27·9, varying from 29 in professional colleges to 100 in the madrassas. The number of Muhammadans increased in Art Colleges and higher and middle English schools, but the number of those in primary schools fell considerably owing to the exclusion of small primary schools from the returns.

Little change occurred in the system of special instruction. As in the previous year, there were 25 *training schools*, in which there was some increase both in the number of pupils and in the number of those who gained certificates. The English Department of the Patna Training School was abolished. The number of *law schools* increased from 8 to 10 owing to the opening of law classes in connection with the Ripon and Jagannáth Colleges. The average roll attendance of candidates rose from 765 to 947. In the *medical schools* the total number of students declined from 804 to 752. The hostel for female students of medicine, which has been constructed from the munificent gift of Rs. 1,50,000 made by her Highness the Maharání Swarnamayí, is now complete and ready for occupation. It has been decided that girls shall be eligible for admission after passing the University Entrance Examination, and that on passing the College examination after a three years' course of classes and practical instruction they shall be entitled to certificates qualifying them to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery. At the *Sibpur College* the number of students rose from 149 to 156. The apprentices have no difficulty in obtaining employment, partly owing to the excellent workshop training they received. The *School of Art* in Calcutta suffered a serious blow on the death of Mr. H. H. Locke, who, during the many years of his Principalship, laboured to raise the institution to a high point of excellence. He was succeeded by Mr. Schaumberg, whose services promised to be of great value to the school, specially in the development of industrial art, but he also unhappily died very shortly after his appointment. Temporary arrangements have since been made pending the appointment of a Principal from England. Progress is being made in the wood-carving and metal-chasing classes. The model class promises well, and the resuscitation of Indian decorative art is also being attempted. There are eight *industrial schools* in Bengal, four of which receive grants from Government.

The number of pupils coming under the head of *aboriginal and backward races* declined from 33,151 to 29,906, owing to the general causes already described. A Kol passed the University Entrance Examination from the Ránchi, school. This is the first instance of a pupil of aboriginal birth being successful at any University examination.

The total number of *indigenous schools* on the returns, including *tols* in which Sanskrit is taught, *maktabs* in which Arabic and Persian are taught, and others, fell from 2,512 to 2,234, but the pupils increased from 27,339 to 29,749. The Sanskrit Title Examination was held in April 1885, at which 36 out of 106 candidates passed. In February 1886 a second examination was held under revised rules and with a more difficult standard, at which again 36 candidates passed,—this time out of only 58 candidates.

ART, LITERATURE, AND THE PRESS.

None of the publications during the year which fall under the head of *Art* call for special notice.

Ten *English newspapers* were published in these provinces during the year—7 in Calcutta, 1 in Dárjíling, 1 in Dacca, and 1 in Patná.

Sixty-three *Vernacular newspapers* were supplied to the Bengal Library during the year, of which 7 were monthly, 3 fortnightly, 46 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, and 6 daily. All were published in Bangáli, with the exception of 7 in Hindi, 7 in Uriya, 5 in Urdu, 2 in Assamese, and one in Persian. Twelve new papers were started, while 17 ceased to exist,—a net decrease of 5. As before, the weekly newspapers appear to be the most popular, the *Bangabási*, with a circulation of 20,000, heading the list. Most of the others have a circulation below 1,000.

Regarding the *tone of the native press*, there is little to add to what has already been recorded on the subject. Of the purely local papers published up-country, it appears that they exercise no political influences, and that they only circulate local news or such information as they collect from Calcutta newspapers and telegrams. There is, however, a growing tendency on the part of such prints to take their inspiration from the Calcutta Vernacular Press as to their criticisms of public affairs; and it is to be regretted that the attitude and tone of the Native Press of the metropolis is generally antagonistic to both the legislative and the administrative action of Government, and this in writing which cannot be described as coming within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion. Beyond this there is too often the exhibition of a spirit of rancorous hostility to the European community, made with the deliberate intention of keeping alive differences between Europeans and natives. Even if charges alleged against Europeans are proved upon inquiry to be false, these charges are persisted in, and the judicial tribunals are accused of partiality and bias. There is little doubt that the editors of, and writers in, these newspapers are generally disappointed placemen or schoolboys, many of whom are brought up and taught in schools by men who inculcate that a spirit of insubordination is a spirit of proper independence. But perhaps the most mischievous influence which unscrupulous native papers now exercise is in the terrorism they exert over native officials, deterring them from the effective discharge of their duties.

There were 2,731 books received at the *Bengal Library* during 1885—a number which shows a steady increase Of unilingual books, exclusive of periodicals, 1,996 were received, of which 1,206 were in Bangáli, 247 in English, and 158 in Hindi. The subjects dealt with chiefly were religion (467), language (393), poetry (229), fiction (144), and history (97).

Copyright was registered in the case of 2,526 publications.

Several important works were issued from the *Bengal Secretariat Press.* A list of them will be found in the body of this report.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

During the year the new arrangements which were made on the retirement of General Cunningham came into force, and the work of exploration was commenced by the newly-apppointed staff. New discoveries were made in the Sháhábád district, where the hitherto unexplored fortress of Shergarh was partially examined. An important discovery was made in Gaya of the remains of one of the great monasteries mentioned by Fa Hian, which had baffled the search of previous explorers. In the Monghyr district several new inscriptions of the Muhammadan period have been obtained, but the most important and interesting building—the Zanjiri Masjid—was found to have been demolished. Some curious Buddhist and Brahmanical remains were found buried beneath the floors and built into the walls of the Masjid. In the Maldah district the Adina Masjid has been measured, and materials for adequately illustrating this—one of the most ancient as well as the greatest of the Muhammadan monuments of Bengal—are now being worked up.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The *ecclesiastical establishment* paid entirely or partly by the Government of these provinces at the close of the year consisted of the Bishop of Calcutta and his Chaplain, the Archdeacon, the Registrar of the Diocese, 17 chaplains of the Church of England, 1 chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 10 ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and 6 priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Fifteen marriages were registered under the *Brahmo Marriage Act,* viz. 9 at Calcutta, 1 at Dacca, 3 in the 24-Parganas, and 2 at Motíhárí.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The total value of the *stationery* issued was Rs. 19,80,618, showing an increase of Rs. 1,37,846 over the figures of the previous year. The value of the stationery supplied to officers of this Government (Rs. 4,73,637) is about the same as last year. The *local purchases* made during the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 74,218, the chief increase being in country paper. A saving of Rs. 15,620 was effected by the system of supplying up-country stations with paper direct from the mills. Healthy competition has improved the quality of the paper and lowered the price, and it is anticipated that, except as regards the superior kind of writing and drawing paper, the Government will in future be almost independent of supplies from Europe.

The Committee appointed to report on the *organisation of the Stationery Office* in all its departments, and on the system of accounts, indents, and supplies, submitted a full report, making several important proposals. Most of these have been approved by Government. The question of providing more suitable accommodation for the Stationery Office is pending the consideration of Government.

The outturn of the Jail, Secretariat, and Dárjíling *presses*, and of receipts in the Publishing Department, was Rs. 4,45,721, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 3,04,632. The profits of the Jail Press show a considerable rise. The expenditure in the Secretariat Press shows an increase of Rs. 10,973, which is due to steady increase of work, the outturn having risen from Rs. 2,28,368 to Rs. 2,50,125.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The *income* of the gardens, including the Government grant of Rs. 20,000, amounted to Rs. 46,333, against Rs. 52,097 in 1884-85. There was decrease under all heads of income except rents, which improved by about Rs. 600. The *expenditure* of the year amounted to Rs. 39,406. The most important *works* of the year were the re-adaptation of two of the houses, the building of a masonry house for the sambars, and the filling up of an old tank.

During the year *season tickets* were issued at low rates, which after being held for a certain number of years entitle the holders to become life members without further charge.

Several *acquisitions* of interest were made during the year, amongst which may be mentioned a young hippopotamus and a Polar bear. The latter has, with the assistance of 15 seers of ice daily, got safely through the hot weather.

As mentioned last year, the whole of the imported stock on the *dairy farm* and cattle-breeding establishment perished during the year owing to an unfortunate outbreak of rinderpest.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

The removal of the museum to the buildings adjoining the Imperial Museum was completed during the year. In three of the courts the exhibits have been completely rearranged and catalogued, and the greater number of them have been correctly labelled.

The Imperial Museum handed over during the year a collection of over 3,700 ethnological specimens to the Ethnological Court of the Bengal Museum, which now contains over 6,500 exhibits.

Free admission to the museum was stopped in December 1885, during the continuance of the preliminary exhibition of articles intended for the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. During the remaining eleven months of the year 270,553 persons visited the museum, the monthly average being 24,505. This is by far the largest number yet recorded, and is no doubt due to the removal of the museum to a better site.

The cost of the museum amounted to Rs. 10,966.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1885-86.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1885-86.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Agricultural Department in Bengal.

THE period of two years for which the Agricultural Department in Bengal was sanctioned experimentally expired on the 30th December 1886; and the Lieutenant-Governor, after the close of the year under report, recommended to the Government of India that the Department should be permanently sanctioned. The experience of its working during the period of its probationary trial shows that it is of great use, and even necessary, to the administration for settlement purposes, and it affords a valuable agency for agricultural enquiry and improvement, and for the collection of agricultural statistics. The Department will contribute materially to the efficiency, and therefore to the economy and productiveness, of land revenue settlements, and facilitate to an appreciable extent the progress of agriculture—the great source of wealth in the Lower Provinces.

Appointments to the Opium Department.

Rules for the admission of natives of India of unmixed descent to the higher grades of the Opium Department by selection were published after the close of the year. Candidates may be residents either of Bengal or of the North-Western Provinces. They are required to produce *(a)* a certificate of having passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, or satisfactory evidence from competent authority of having received a good education up to the standard, at least, of the Entrance examination; *(b)* satisfactory certificates of their respectability and good moral character, countersigned by the Magistrate of the district in which the candidates reside, or by the Commissioner of Police if the candidates are residents of Calcutta; *(c)* a certificate of health and physical fitness from a Government medical officer; *(d)* a certificate from a competent Government officer that they are able to ride and are of active habits. No person whose age exceeds 25 years will be eligible for admission into the Department unless he be already in Government service. A candidate considered eligible for such admission, and whose name has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the North-Western Provinces, will receive an intimation to that effect. A candidate appointed to the Department will be considered as a probationer for the first two years of his service. His confirmation in the Department will depend on the report which may be submitted by the Opium Agents as to the industry and intelligence with which he discharges his duties, and as to his fitness for service in the Department.

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act and the rules under it.

Act VIII of 1885 came into operation on the 1st November 1885, and was therefore in force during five months of the official year. A brief account of its working during that period will be found in the chapter on "Land Revenue." Rules under the Act were published in December 1885.

Transfer of the Salt Department in Orissa to the management of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras.

The manufacture and sale of excise salt in Orissa having for some time been on an unsatisfactory footing, the salt administration in that Division has, at the instance of the Government of Madras, and with the approval of the Government of India, been placed under the management of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, subject to the

control of the Government of Bengal. The principal improvements in administration which are expected by the transfer are—the concentration within more manageable limits of the manufacture of Kurkutch salt, which is now scattered over long distances; the improvement of the present system of storage and weighment of salt; the abolition of the rowannah system; the gradual abolition of the works for the manufacture of *panga* salt, which are at present both difficult of supervision and dangerous to the revenue; and the substitution of a departmental force for the present police force employed for preventive work. Arrangements are now being made, in communication with the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, for the preparation of rules and notifications under the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, which it is proposed to extend to Orissa. It is intended that the new rules shall completely take the place of the existing rules under the Bengal Salt Act, VII of 1864, and enable the administration of the Department to be carried on without interruption and inconvenience until such time as special legislation may be deemed advisable.

Education.

The rules made by Government under the Local Self-Government Act [Act III (B.C.) of 1885] provide for the transfer to District Boards of the allotments for primary education and primary scholarships within the area under their control; of the grant-in-aid allotment for certain classes of schools; and of the net grants to all Government schools that are placed under the direct management of the Board. These rules are now in force in the sixteen districts to which the Act has been applied.

Emigration.

The administrative changes made during the year under the law which regulates inland emigration have been described in the chapter on Emigration.

Municipal.

In the report for the year 1884-85 mention was made of the passing of the new Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, which gave the people living within municipal limits the right of electing their own representatives for the administration of local business. In the year 1885-86 a much larger measure of self-government was inaugurated by the passing of Act III (B.C.) of 1885, the object of which was to give all the inhabitants of these provinces a substantial interest in the management of their own local affairs. The District Road and School Committees had very limited powers, and these powers were generally exercised under close official control. The Committees hardly offered any attraction to men of education and ability who desired to participate in the management of public business, and they afforded no relief to the Government staff in the administration of the departments of work with which they were supposed to deal. The Local Self-Government Act will open for the people the field of usefulness which they desired, and will relieve Government officers of much responsibility.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

Cooch Behar.

The relations of this State with the Government have continued to be most satisfactory.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Frontier Tribes—Raids.

Two raids were committed during the year, both, it is believed, by certain trans-frontier Kukis; but nothing has yet been ascertained regarding the perpetrators of these crimes. In these raids four Chakmas were killed and two wounded. The Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts states that owing to these raids, to the attack made on the sepoys' boats near Barkul in November 1883, to the outrages committed in 1884 on the Raisingha's village on the Sirthav range, and to the attempted raid on the Rainkheong valley in February 1885, the inhabitants of the villages near the frontier have for some time past been under considerable excitement. It appears, too, that the whole of the upper Subalong valley has been abandoned by the people, and there is now not a single Lushai or other Kuki village in the tract of country lying between the frontier line and the left bank of the Karnaphooli above Barkul falls. The closing of the bazars against the Howlongs, supposed to be concerned in some of these earlier raids, which was adopted as a punitive measure, does not appear to have had any practical effect, and other action will have to be taken to restore confidence within our limits.

Lushai durbar.

The annual Lushai durbar and mêla was held at Rungamati from the 3rd to the 12th February 1886. Owing to the disturbances above alluded to, the mêla was poorly attended by our hill people, and was not so successful as in previous years. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division remarked that of late the durbar and mêla have almost entirely ceased to fulfil the objects with which they were started, namely, the promotion of intercourse and the cultivation of friendly relations with the trans-frontier Chiefs. The Government have directed the holding of the next durbar at Demagri, as the Commissioner hopes for better results at that place.

Trade.

As regards the frontier trade, the principal imports were rubber and wax, and the principal exports salt and tobacco. Both imports and exports showed a very large falling off, due to the closing of our bazars against all the Howlongs, with the exception of the friendly Chiefs Vankuma and Lalthoma. It was, however, reported that the trans-frontier people had obtained salt and tobacco from the floating traders in the Kassalong and Subalong valleys; but of such sales no statistics could be obtained.

Hill Tipperah.

Crops, public health, and material condition of the people.

The year was healthy and a fairly prosperous one for the people of Hill Tipperah. The cotton crop was injured by rain, but the rice crop was good, while the outturn of oilseeds in the hills was above the average. The price of common rice rose from Rs. 2-4 per maund in the preceding year to Rs. 2-6, which was due to a short outturn of joom paddy in some parts of the hills. This rise was advantageous to the cultivators of the plains, as they never purchase, and generally have a surplus for sale. The average price of common rice during the years 1880 to 1884 was only Re. 1-7 per maund. The wages of labour are very high, being Rs. 14 per mensem for skilled labourers and Rs. 6-8 for unskilled labourers. These high wages appear to be due to the fact that the people are generally unwilling to serve for hire unless they can get some service under the State which gives them exemption from impressment for labour. As regards the material condition of the people, the Assistant Political Agent remarks:—"The unbroken

state of freedom from internal disturbance and external oppression, which the country has been enjoying for a series of years, has generated in the minds of the people a sense of security which itself is conducive to their general prosperity. The people are now more settled in their habitation, and more ready to invest their little savings in silver ornaments and brass utensils." Though raids from beyond the frontier and actual internal disturbances have ceased, still it is evident that the internal administration leaves much to be desired. It may be said that there is a "sense of security" compared with the feeling that existed years ago; but it is feared that that sense of absolute security, which is essential for the growth of a people's welfare and prosperity, does not exist in Hill Tipperah; and the remarks of the Assistant Political Agent are hardly in accord with the general tenor of his report, or with specific allegations made in other parts if it. For instance, it is stated that "the chief drawback to immigration is the want of full confidence in the general administration of the State on the part of the people living in the adjacent British districts, from which only immigrants are likely to come." Indeed, the marked contrast between British territory and the hill territory at their lines of contact appears to have forcibly struck both the Agent and his Assistant. On the British side there are stretches of cultivation and a teeming population: on the other side, scrub-jungle and a scanty population. On the British side there are numerous large and thriving villages, inhabited by the upper classes of the people; but on the hill side there is but one solitary Brahman hamlet, which is said to have been kept up only by the fostering care of the late Sub-divisional Officer. Nor is this preference for British rule confined to the upper classes. "The lower orders of the people also are not, as a rule, willing to come across the border to live in the Maharajah's territory, *which is not a very congenial soil for their growing desire for liberty.* The only advantage enjoyed by a resident subject of the State, viz. exemption from liability to pay taxes for cutting forest produce for home consumption, is not a sufficient inducement to any but the helpless." The system of land revenue prevailing in the State also acts as a deterrent in the matter of immigration. No ryot, it is said, can acquire a right of occupancy under any circumstances. Tenant right is almost unknown. The pernicious system of farming is allowed to be carried to an enormous extent, and farmers are selected, not from persons fit by their position and qualities, but from amongst the favourites of the Court, who, as a rule, allow their farms to pass on to the hands of others. For want of permanency of any one's interest in the soil, there is generally a want of good understanding between the cultivators and the actual collectors of revenue—a want which, it is admitted, "is most prejudicial to the cause of immigration." In all these matters, which affect the interests of an agricultural population, there is need for large measures of reform. The so-called "growing desire for liberty" appears to be nothing more than a desire to live in peace and security, free from oppression and oppressive taxation. The well-being of the people is almost entirely dependent on the character and quality of the administration. Since the close of the year under report Baboo Denonath Sen was appointed Minister with very full powers delegated to him by the Maharajah. He made a fair beginning to thoroughly reorganise and reform the administration; but he left the service and rejoined his appointment under this Government. The Maharajah has since appointed Baboo Mohini Mohun Bardhan, Government Pleader of Comillah, to be his Minister.

Trade and Commerce.

The exports are of the value of about six lakhs of rupees, or less by about Rs. 26,000 than they were in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the smaller demand for elephants. The chief articles of export are various sorts of forest produce, cotton, *til (sesamum orientale,)* wild elephants, parrots, dug-outs, molasses, and bamboo-work. The chief imports are food-grains (except rice), piece-goods, hardware, tobacco, dried fish, sugar, and fancy articles. Cotton is sent to Náráinganj, whence it is forwarded to Calcutta for final shipment to Europe. No accurate statistics are available, but the quantity exported is estimated to have been about 20,000 maunds, or 4,000 maunds less than in the previous year. One hundred and thirty elephants, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 70,000, were exported, against 114 in the previous year. Brass manufactures and kerosine-oil are pretty largely imported, and umbrellas

are slowly finding their way to the interior of the hills. It is said that the export trade of the country might be considerably improved if there were greater facilities of communication. The rivers, by which all forest produce has to be exported, are difficult of navigation, the channels being in several places blocked up by snags and other impediments, while their sides are covered with almost impenetrable jungle. Moreover, trade is checked by the petty taxes levied by the State, and the rates of export duty are frequently changed by the farmers without the permission of the administration. The Maharajah's Minister applied for permission to have notices served along the border in British territory, that any British subject entering Hill Tipperah without the permission of the police would be treated as a trespasser, and that any one found in the hill territory with forest produce for which he could not account would be treated as a thief. The first request was refused. With regard to the second, the Political Agent has expressed his readiness to publish notices of the tolls due for forest produce, but has stipulated that they must be printed, and must state the places where, and the persons to whom, such dues are to be paid, and that similar notices must be published widely in the hills. The action was approved by Government. At present there is reason to believe that while one set of tolls is sanctioned, another is levied, and that attempts to levy the higher tolls lead to disputes along the border. With the exception of the Sonamura sâl reserves, the whole country is an extensive open forest. The splendid sâl forest of the Udaipur division is looked after as indifferently as heretofore. Twenty thousand trees are said to be fit for cutting now, and it is expected that an average of 10,000 might be cut in each succeeding year. As the forests are within a few miles of the river Gumti, which is the natural outlet for their products, there should be no difficulty in establishing a proper system of extracting the timber. Direct management may possibly not be practicable at present, but in a few years it should be feasible, and then the receipts from the forests would form a very considerable item in the revenues of the State. Hill Tipperah is naturally rich in many ways, but as regards manufactures the country is poor. This is due partly to poverty and want of enlightenment, but chiefly to want of due encouragement by the administration. Coal-mines have been discovered, and the coal on examination has been found good. Two years ago silver was found in the Lalmai hills (in the district of Tipperah), which belong to the Maharajah; but the cost of getting it was too heavy to make the working profitable. A collection of the raw economic products of the country was made and sent during the year to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition in London, together with a collection of the principal manufactures of the hill people.

Revenue administration.

The financial difficulties are said to have been as great as ever owing to the expenditure largely exceeding the income, and to the heavy load of debt by which the State is embarrassed. Owing to these difficulties, not only was it impossible to undertake any reform, but the ordinary expenditure could not be met with any degree of regularity. It is said that in a number of instances useless and unnecessary employés had to be retained in the service merely because the arrears of their salaries and allowances could not be paid; and on several occasions applications were made to the Agency by claimants who could not realise their dues from the State. This very unsatisfactory state of affairs is due almost entirely to the want of firmness on the part of the Maharajah, who encourages an expenditure far beyond the resources of his State. The principal sources of revenue, and the amounts derived therefrom, are as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Tax on cotton and oilseed	64,351
2.	Tax on forest produce	57,511
3.	Land revenue from plain lands	41,044
4.	Family tax in the hills	21,920
5.	Royalty on elephants caught	14,558
6.	Tolls on the Fenny river	12,190
7.	Stamps and court fees	8,447

All revenue is collected by the officials of the State, except the tolls on the Fenny river which are realised by a British forest officer and remitted to the

Maharajah. No details are given of the expenditure; but the State has an administrative staff at Agurtolla, five Magistrates' Courts (three of which are at sub-divisions), four jails, three dispensaries, a police force, and five frontier posts guarded during the cold weather. It is estimated that by a careful settlement or khas management of the ghâts or toll stations, and by a proper supervision of the cotton and khedda mehals, the revenue of the State may be increased by over a lakh of rupees. The zemindaries in British territory yield from five to six lakhs of rupees, whereas, according to the road cess papers, they should yield more than eight lakhs. The total receipts for the year, as furnished by the Durbar, amounted to Rs. 2,43,824, against Rs. 2,38,724 in the previous year. The principal increase was Rs. 5,749 under the head of land revenue from the plain lands. The family tax in the hills shows a decrease of Rs. 1,657, which is due to the reduced condition of the hill people on account of partial failure of their joom crops. The present rate of the export duty on cotton is Rs. 2 per maund, or 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Police and crime.

The Police Department, like all other departments of the administration, is in great need of reform. There were 652 criminal cases of all kinds, against 625 in the previous year. Of these, 269 were investigated by the police. There were 2 cases of murder, 2 of culpable homicide, and 2 of dacoity. The remainder were mostly cases of hurt, assault, theft, mischief, criminal trespass, and bringing false charges. Of 776 persons actually tried, 507 were convicted and 262 acquitted or discharged. The number of cases in which British subjects were concerned rose from 180 to 223. The increase is due partly to the unwillingness of the people in certain parts to pay the forest dues levied by the State, and partly to the working of the rule by which British subjects in Hill Tipperah are debarred from acquiring a right of occupancy—a circumstance which, on the occasion of every renewed settlement of ryotwari holdings in the occupancy of British subjects, is liable to create disturbance if settlements are made with outsiders in supersession of the old holders. This rule still remains in force, though the Durbar promised to revise it.

Civil Justice.

The total number of suits for disposal was 281, against 287 in the previous year. Only 104 cases were contested, 69 being decreed in favour of the plaintiffs and 35 in favour of the defendants. The aggregate value of the suits was Rs. 14,117-6-10, the total amount decreed being Rs. 6,491-15-5. The total amount of fees realised was Rs. 2,067-12, or about 14 per cent. on the amount in litigation. This is nearly twice the percentage of fees levied under the Court-fees Act. There were 83 suits in which British subjects were concerned, against 81 in the previous year. They were plaintiffs in 61, defendants in 6, and both plaintiffs and defendants in 16. In the civil courts British subjects appear more as plaintiffs, and in the criminal courts more as defendants.

Jails.

There are four jails in the State—one at Agurtolla itself, and one at each of the sub-divisions of Sonamura, Koylashur, and Bilania. At the close of the year they contained 75 prisoners, against 87 in the previous year. There were 6 escapes. "The situation of these jails, which lie within a few paces of British territory, not only facilitates the escape of prisoners, but also tempts them to commit the offence."

Military Force and Frontier matters.

The military force consisted of 273 men of all ranks, of whom 8 were Bengali-Hindus, 13 Christians, 113 Bengali-Mussulmans. It is said that these men belong to the cultivating classes, and make very poor sepoys. The remaining 139, namely, 58 Goorkhas, 11 Assamese, 45 Hindustanis, and 25 Tipperahs and Manipuris, are, however, mostly reliable. In January and February there were vague rumours of Lushai movements, which caused some excitement amongst the people of Udaipur. But these rumours, as well as similar rumours from Bilania, turned out to be groundless. The three guard-posts of Dharmanagar, Cherakuti, and Kamalpur in the Koylashur division, the two posts of Udaipur and Eksari in the Udaipur division, and the post of Bilania in the Bilania division, were all duly garrisoned in the winter. Owing to extension of cultivation, the first post has had to be moved forward to an advanced position about four miles to the south-east of

the locality it hitherto occupied. The state of communications continues to be very bad.

Education.

The number of schools and pathsalas was the same as in the previous year, namely, 16 for boys and two for girls; but the number of students declined from 470 to 409. The teachers are said to be very irregularly paid, and there are no arrangements for inspection. The highest standards taught in the English and vernacular schools of the State correspond respectively to those fixed for the Minor and Vernacular Scholarship examinations under the Government rules. In order to make the schools more attractive, it has been suggested to the Durbar that the scholarships allowed by the administration should be tenable in schools outside the State. The visit of the Jubraj and the Bara Thakur to Commillah in September 1885 was quite an event in their otherwise uneventful lives.

Dispensaries.

There are four dispensaries in the State, in which 4,728 persons received medicines as out-door patients, against 4,009 in the previous year. There are no regular arrangements for in-door patients, and this want has been brought to the notice of the Durbar. The prevailing diseases were fever, bowel-complaints, sores, and skin-diseases.

Post Office.

There is no regular postal system under the management of the State, and it is said that the hill people are not in need of anything of the kind, as communication by letter is seldom carried on. The administration has special messengers of its own, who are used as dâk-runners when necessary. The only post office is attached to the Agency at Agurtolla, and continued to work satisfactorily. The value of money-orders issued during the year was Rs. 53,534, and that of insured covers Rs. 10,553, the former showing a decrease of Rs. 11,498, and the latter an increase of Rs. 5,158 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase indicates increased trade, while the falling off in money-orders is said to be due to the fact that several marriages in the Rajbari in the previous year occasioned unusually large remittances.

Boundary matters.

Some of the masonry pillars between Hill Tipperah and British territory are in a dilapidated condition, while some have been entirely destroyed. On the sites of three of the latter, iron pillars were erected during the year. The restoration of the remaining pillars is estimated to cost Rs. 1,165, and the work will be shortly taken in hand. A case of dispute regarding the jurisdiction over certain Tipperah *punjis* on the Sylhet side has been pending for some time, and the Assam Government have agreed to the proposal for a proper delimitation of the boundary between Hill Tipperah and Sylhet from Chooramun post to Udna post east. It has been arranged that a skilled surveyor should demarcate the boundary in the presence of a representative of the Maharajah, and the Commissioner has been directed to inform the Maharajah accordingly. Another portion of the boundary between Sylhet and Hill Tipperah has been relaid by the Assam Government, and the Maharajah has been informed that this boundary must be respected. It was clearly shown by the Surveyor-General that the boundary marks laid down by Messrs. Jones and Davey in 1864, in conjunction with Mr. Campbell, the Maharajah's representative, were not in their proper places, and there were strong reasons for believing that they had been moved further west by the Maharajah's people. Indeed, in one particular instance, namely, the Hatipara post, the villagers admitted having removed it.

As regards the Maharajah's zemindaries in British territory, the state of affairs is not satisfactory. The relations between the Maharajah's amla and his tenantry in Noakholly are so strained that the Collector is about to recommend a settlement under section 101 of the Tenancy Act. Matters are not quite so bad in Tipperah; but the Collector reports that great difficulty is experienced in realising the cesses, and he proposes to appoint a Cess Collector under section 99 of the Road Cess Act.

Tributary States of Orissa.

Of the Tributary States, Mohurbhunj, Dhenkanal, Baramba, and Nursingpur have continued under direct management, the remaining States being administered by their respective Chiefs subject to the general control and supervision of the

Superintendent. The whole demand on account of tribute from these States, Rs. 33,249-7-11, was realised during the year.

Weather, crops, and material condition of the people.

Taking the Gurjhats as a whole, the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed except in certain specified tracts, and the crops were good. The winter crops were almost everywhere satisfactory, and generally the autumn crop was up to the average. The Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals states that the Gurjhat people are generally well off, their wants few and easily satisfied. The public health was generally good during the year. Cholera appeared in Dhenkanal station in the form of an epidemic, and gradually spread into the interior, and continued in a sporadic form for several months. There were isolated cases in several other States; but except in Baramba and Nursingpur, where the deaths reported were 160 and 400 respectively, the disease was not severe. Vaccine operations were carried on in Morbhanj, Talcher, Dhenkanal, Angul, Baramba, Nursingpur, and Ranpur, with more or less success everywhere except in Talcher, where the people are opposed to it. There are 11 hospitals, where English medicines are dispensed, and two others were about to be established in Boad and Dhenkanal. There is nothing to remark under the head of roads and communications except that a new road is to be made from Cuttack to Angul, and is now in course of construction.

Civil and Criminal litigation.

The total number of civil and revenue suits for disposal during the year, including 2,805 pending from the previous year, was 13,091, against 15,678 in 1884-85; 10,854 cases were disposed of, leaving 2,237 pending at the end of the year. Many of the States show hardly any cases at all. Of the 10,286 cases instituted during the year, Morbhanj alone had 4,529, Dhenkanal 2,490, and Baramba 1,733. The total number of appeals in civil cases was 233, and in revenue cases 53.

The total number of criminal offences reported was 2,231, against 1,725 in the previous year and 1,456 in 1883-84. Of these, 1,763 were returned as true. Of 3,150 persons under trial during the year, 1,191 were acquitted or discharged and 1,881 convicted. There were 29 offences affecting life, against 28 in the previous year, and 353 cases of hurt and criminal force, against 290; so that crimes of violence slightly increased. Offences against property also increased, there having been 459 cases of theft, against 441, and 141 cases of mischief, against 77; but cases of criminal trespass declined from 155 to 109. There were 41 cases of defamation, against 28 in the previous year. Morbhanj contributed 632 of the total number of cases reported and brought to trial during the year, Angul 250, Dhenkanal 228, Nursingpur 146, and Baramba 137. Morbhanj had no fewer than nine murders, culpable homicides or attempts. The total number of appellants and applicants for revision was 137; the sentence or order was confirmed in 101 cases, reduced or altered in 8 cases, and reversed in 13 cases.

In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, arrangements have been made, as an experimental measure, for the trial of offences committed in the Tributary Mehals within the limits of the Mehals themselves. Four centres have been selected within the Mehals, where sessions are to be held by the officer for the time being Collector of Balasore in his capacity of *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, specially vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge for that purpose. Three or four sessions will be held during the year at Kantilo and Dhenkanal; and Morbhanj will be visited and a sessions held by the Superintendent during his cold-weather tour, the Assistant Superintendent going once or twice a year besides to Morbhanj and Nilgiri if any necessity for his doing so arises.

The execution of civil decrees passed in the States against British subjects resident outside of the States is a subject of much importance which has been under the consideration of Government; and the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals has therefore been requested to formulate and submit, for the approval of Government, a rule which would cover all classes of cases of this description.

Forest conservancy.

During the year an addition was made to the Government reserved forests of Angul by adding the Durgapur block. When the settlement of this estate is taken in hand, the whole of the exterior boundary will have to be demarcated. Up to the end of the

official year no fires occurred in the reserves. There were some disputes between the villagers and the Forest Department as to the area available for grazing, and the villagers have agreed to pay small grazing fees during the months from June to November. At Tikarpara an experimental nursery of about half an acre was made on the bank of the Mahanuddi, and toon, babul, and teak seeds were sown. The revenue from the forests is slightly increasing, but is not yet sufficient to meet the charges incurred. The Conservator and his Deputy visited the Khondmal forests, and the question whether any reserves should be formed is now under consideration. The Tributary Chiefs of Ranpur, Nyagur, Athmallik, Khandparah, Athgur, and Boad have either reserved or protected their forests. In Baramba and Nursingpur, now under direct management, the cutting of timber trees has been prohibited. Valuable timber is preserved in Morbhanj and Hindole, and to a certain extent in Dhenkanal.

Post Office and Education.

There has been no change in postal lines or communications. An arrangement with the Chiefs was made for an annual contribution on the understanding that as soon as the postal lines begin to pay, they would be entirely relieved of the cost of their maintenance. As some of the post offices do not yet pay their way, the Postal Department does not seem to be willing to take over the entire responsibility. The Superintendent has remarked: "There now seems to be some unwillingness on the part of some of the Chiefs to continue the subscriptions; and if they cease to pay, and the Postal Department does not take them over, the entire scheme must fall to the ground, which will be a matter of great regret, not only from a commercial, but also from a political point of view." There seems no doubt that the postal lines and arrangements must very shortly become self-paying, and it is to be hoped that the Chiefs will have the wisdom and public spirit to continue their subscriptions until this result is attained. The Postal Department cannot be expected to do more than it has done, and the Superintendent has been requested to lose no opportunity of impressing on the Chiefs the importance to themselves of not withdrawing from the arrangement entered into.

The number of schools at the close of the year was 1,215, against 1,151 in the previous year; the number of pupils was 14,956, against 14,836. The aggregate number of children of the aboriginal races was only 1,509. Morbhanj, Athgur, and Hindole showed a marked decrease in the number of lower primary schools, while the number in Nilgiri increased from 48 to 81. In some cases the decrease is apparent and not real, owing to the reduction of the reward fund, which means that some of the schools have not come under inspection and the reward system. Of the 33 upper primary schools, 3 in Angul were maintained by Government, 6 in the Khondmals by a local cess on grog-shops, and 24 by the Native States. There were 6 female schools as compared with 4 in the previous year, attended by 97 girls. Two hundred and sixteen read in boys' schools, and, out of 313 (the total number being educated), 149 can read and write. The total expenditure on schools (including Government expenditure) was Rs. 66,786, against Rs. 59,364 in 1884-85. The Government grant was Rs. 8,042. The inspecting staff has been slightly increased, and now consists of five Sub-Inspectors and nine inspecting pundits.

Angul.

There are mines of limestone, mica, and coal in Angul. The coal may be worked at a profit if the proposed railway passes through the estate. The existing settlement will expire in 1887, and it is proposed to commence the resettlement in the ensuing cold-weather. The present rates are very low, and a considerable area of jungle land has been brought under cultivation since the last settlement. The present land revenue demand of the estate is Rs. 32,916-3-4½. The total area of rent-free or quit-rent life tenures was 32,073 acres, and of this amount 22,570 acres have been resumed on the death of the original grantees. The excise revenue increased from Rs. 1,620 to Rs. 1,998-1-4. Owing to the introduction of the Court-fee and Stamp Acts from the 4th December 1885, the number of suits has decreased, but not to any appreciable extent. A sum of Rs. 1,289-12-7 was expended on works of improvement.

Morbhanj.

The total revenue demand of Morbhanj was Rs. 2,88,146-15-6, of which Rs. 1,95,956-3-2 was collected during the year, and Rs. 10,635-4-8 was remitted. The pergunnahs

Panchpir, Kainsari, Sanikola, and Poradiha were under measurement with a view to resettlement, and a report has been submitted to Government regarding Bamunghatti, the settlement of which is about to expire. The new building for the dispensary at Baripáda, which is a commodious and substantial building, was completed during the year, and a branch dispensary was opened in Bamunghatti. As regards education, it is a significant fact that a Santál was serving the State as an inspecting pundit, and a Santál boy, who had got a scholarship at Baripáda, was studying in the Balasor Zillah School; but unfortunately they both died during the year, which led the Santáls to think that education brings evils on them, and many withdrew their children from the schools. Mr. Wylly, who was in charge of the State throughout the year, is opposed to a regular forest system, as the State cannot afford it, and there are no roads for easy transport of timber; and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that any present attempt to introduce regular conservation of the forests here would be premature; but there are certain small reserves which should be carefully maintained, and the wasteful cutting of valuable timber should be prohibited throughout the State. Baboo Brindabun Chandra Bhunj, brother of the deceased Maharajah, was in charge of Bamunghatti throughout the year.

Nilgiri.

The Chief of the Nilgiri State has practically retired from the duties of his office, and the entire administration is in the hands of Mr. Ricketts, a member of the Subordinate Executive Service, whose services have been lent to the Rajah. This State has constantly been a source of anxiety, and during the year a disturbance took place in Kharakpur owing to the surbarakars of six villages refusing to pay what was due from them as rent. The execution of decrees was resisted by force, the police were assaulted, and persons who had been arrested were rescued. Vigorous measures had to be taken to restore order, and the disturbance only quieted down after some of the ringleaders had been arrested and punished. The State has three stone-quarries, and the value of the stone-plates, cups, and other articles annually exported to Bengal is estimated at Rs. 50,000. The land revenue demand, including arrears, was Rs. 33,119-1-4, of which Rs. 28,527-4-3 was collected during the year.

Dhenkanal.

The minor Rajah of Dhenkanal died during the year at the early age of 20. The succession of his only infant son has been approved by the Governments of Bengal and India. The total realisable demand of the State, including arrears, was Rs. 95,492-3-10, of which Rs. 83,492-6-6 was collected during the year. As the people to the north of the State had to travel more than 30 miles to head-quarters, a new subdivisional office was established at Baisinga.

Keonjhur and other States.

The total demand of the Keonjhur State for the native year 1292 was Rs. 87,854-0-3½, of which Rs. 85,978-12-6½ was on account of land revenue. With arrears, the demand amounted to Rs. 1,13,493-10-0½, of which Rs. 80,509-5-4 was collected during the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 63,559-12-5, of which Rs. 1,976-11-10 was Government tribute. The jail in Athgur is a miserable hovel, and the Rajah has failed to carry out his promise to build a proper jail. The Rajah is reported to be a hard landlord, and to think that the people have no rights in the land they cultivate. The settlement of killah Baramba, which was commenced in 1881 at the request of the people, is now almost complete, and the total land revenue demand of the State has been raised from Rs. 14,111-4-2 to Rs. 18,179-5-8, exclusive of the assessment on resumed jaghir and lakhiraj lands. This State was involved in debt when Government took charge of it. Not only have all the debts been paid off, but many works of improvement have been effected. In the Boad State it was the custom for the heads of pergunnahs to decide petty civil and criminal cases, and to impose small fines, half of which were retained by the headmen, and half credited to the State treasury. It was found, however, that the headmen had abused their powers, which were accordingly withdrawn from them by the Rajah. Boad is an extensive State, inhabited chiefly by aborigines, and the Superintendent has asked the Rajah to devise some ready means of administering justice near the homes of the people. The general administration of the Daspulla State is unfavourably animadverted on by the Superintendent, who had to interfere to

prevent oppression by the Chief. The state of the finances is said to be deplorable. The area of the State is 568 square miles, with a population of 41,608; the land revenue amounts to Rs. 11,000 only, of which about Rs. 1,000 go towards paying the Government tribute and postal charges. The present settlement will expire in two years, and if the Rajah only takes the trouble to conciliate his people he will be able to obtain a fair increase of revenue. The Hindole State has been in difficulties owing to the failure of the autumn crop, and considerable measures of relief had to be undertaken. A settlement has just been effected, by which the total assessment is increased from Rs. 21,683 to Rs. 34,857. The Rajah of Khandparah is said to be a hard landlord, and to think that his people have been created with the sole object of administering to his wants and comforts. There is evidently much needed in the way of reform, and but little chance of its being introduced except through the authority and influence of the Superintendent himself. During the whole of 1885 there were only four prisoners in the jail, all sentenced in one case for killing a bullock. The population of the State is 66,296. The Superintendent was unable to visit the Khondmals. The Khonds pay no land revenue, but a tax of 3 annas on each plough. This, together with an equal contribution by Government, constitutes the Khondmal Road Fund. The total demand of Nursingpur, including arrears, was Rs. 31,528-8-2½, of which Rs. 28,398-3-8 was collected during the year. A dispensary has recently been opened at the head-quarters of the State. The Superintendent has proposed to appoint a joint Forest Officer for Nursingpur and Baramba, and this proposal is now under the consideration of Government. Nyagur was not inspected during the year. Out of a total land revenue demand (including arrears) of Rs. 41,125-2-8, a sum of Rs. 40,196-5 was collected during the year. Of the total debts of the Rajah, amounting to Rs. 76,300-9-7, a sum of Rs. 31,005-5-8 was paid off during the year. A charitable dispensary was established during the year. The Rajah is kind-hearted but improvident, and readily runs into debt. The Superintendent states that several of the Chiefs are defrauded by foreign merchants, and he has republished a notification issued by the late Sir Henry Ricketts in 1838, to the effect that he (the Superintendent) has no legal power to recover debts due from Native Chiefs, and in future will not receive applications for assistance. This action has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor; but the Superintendent has been asked to report to Government any case of real hardship. The finances of the Pal Lehera State are very bad, and the Rajah is deeply in debt. The total receipts of the State amount to Rs. 17,160-12-1, while the Rajah's debts amount to about Rs. 35,000. The term of the current settlement of Ranpur will expire in 1297 Umli. Rights of occupancy and transfer are recognised by the State, and large quantities of waste land (held rent-free for the first three years) have been reclaimed. The land revenue demand, including arrears, was Rs. 34,911, of which Rs. 25,992 was collected during the year. The management of the State during the year was satisfactory. The total income of the Talcher State is Rs. 39,322. This State was over-assessed in 1877, and in the case of a good many villages the assessment of the revenue has been revised and reduced, which indicates the justice and moderation of the Rajah. A pucca building is being constructed for the dispensary. The Superintendent, it is satisfactory to note, speaks very highly of the Rajah's administration. Since the close of the official year, the Rajah of Tigiria has died. He was a ruler of the old patriarchal type, and was much liked by the people of the State. The succession of his only son has been approved by the Government of India.

THE TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR.

Mr. C. C. Stevens was in charge of the Chutiá Nágpur Division throughout the year, with the exception of the first ten days of it.

State of the people, crops, and communications.

The rainfall was sufficient and the crops good in all the States except Udaipur, Gangpur, Korea, and Jushpur. The general health was better than in the previous year. Vaccination operations were carried on in the Sirgooja, Udaipur, Jushpur, Gangpur, and Korea Tributary States, as well as in the Political States of Khursawan and Seraikella. 91·8 per cent. of the operations were successful. In Sirgooja there were as many as 8,848 operations in 242 villages. No complaints were made against any of the vaccinators.

No new roads have been opened in most of the States. In Sirgooja the road from the borders of Palamow to the Matrunga Ghât is under construction. Large portions of the Chybassa-Purulia, the Chybassa-Midnapur, and the Chybassa-Khursawan road, which pass through the Political States of Seraikella and Khursawan, were maintained by the Singbhum Road Cess Committee. The Chiefs of those States should be pressed to contribute something to the maintenance of these means of communication.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

Fifty-six cases were instituted in the Commissioner's office during the year, and 36 were pending from the previous year. Of the total of 92 cases, 76 were disposed of. There were 17 appeals of all kinds from the decisions of the Chiefs. Three decisions were confirmed, 6 reversed, 5 cases remanded, and 3 remained pending at the end of the year. Of 14 persons committed for trial by the Chiefs, 9 were convicted, 3 acquitted, and 2 were pending trial at the end of the year. There were altogether 648 cases of cognizable and non-cognizable crime, in which 1,242 persons (against 1,117 in 1884-85) were concerned; 697 persons were convicted, and 406 discharged or acquitted. There were 193 prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year, as compared with 136 at the commencement of the preceding one, and the number of new admissions during the year was 400, making a total of 593, against 653 during 1884-85. There was a total of 665 civil suits for disposal against 492 in the previous year. Of these, 547 were disposed of during the year, and 118 were pending at its close. About half these suits were for the recovery of bond or verbal debts, 56 were for possession of land, and 54 were for arrears of rent.

Sirgooja.

Rajah Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, the Chief of Sirgooja, and his Dewan, are again favourably spoken of. The Chief is most anxious to do what is right, and is just and moderate in cases in which his own personal interests are concerned.

Udaipur.

Rajah Dharmjeet Singh Deo is the Chief of Udaipur. He seems to have bad servants, and in two most important cases it has been found that the Rajah's original proceedings were perfectly legitimate and regular, but that eventually over-zealous amla put him seriously in the wrong. The Commissioner of Chutiá Nágpur is trying his best to obtain influence over the Rajah, and to show him that he has a personal interest in his welfare.

Jushpur.

Rajah Protap Narain Singh Deo Bahadoor of Jushpur appears to be an able, energetic, and conscientious ruler. Owing to a partial failure of his eyesight, the judicial work is done by his son, acting under his advice.

Gangpur.

Rajah Raghunath Sikhur Deo of Gangpur is said to be disposed to worry his subjects too much for special pecuniary contributions. It, however, appears that he has a difficult State to manage, the inhabitants possessing a large share of the cunning which is attributed generally to the Ooria character, and in the disputes between the Rajah and his subjects, the Commissioner found the latter to be principally in the wrong.

Korea and other States.

The state of affairs in Korea were not satisfactory. The only hope for the good government of this State lies in the Rajah's being well advised, as he appears to be unfit to govern without help. The Rajah of Bonai is on bad terms with his relatives and with important classes of his subjects. The Commissioner will ascertain more accurately the causes of these differences, and try to bring about more satisfactory relations. As regards Changbhakar, it appears that the Chief holds extreme views regarding his rights over his subjects. The Political State of Seraikella was well managed. The Thakoor of Khursawan being a minor, his property is now under the control of Government, and managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum with the assistance of a duly appointed manager. A quarter of the debt due by the State was paid during the year. The minor Thakoor is now in his 18th year, and the Deputy Commissioner has been taking steps to instruct him in law and zemindari management.

The tribute payable by the several States amounts to Rs. 4,686-2-9.

SIKKIM.

The question of increasing the allowance given to the Maharajah of Sikkim has been under the consideration of Government; but as the Maharajah has not adhered to the terms of the treaty under which he is to reside in his own country nine months of the year, the question has been dropped.

BHOOTAN.

In consequence of internal dissensions in this State, it was considered advisable to delay, till the cessation of those dissensions, the payment to the Bhootan Government of the sum of Rs. 50,000 annually made under existing treaty engagement.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey.

Muzafferpur cadastral survey.

THE most important survey work carried on during the year was the experimental survey of pergunnah Bisareh in Muzafferpur, including therein a record of rights and settlement of rents. The operations were carried on under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and a notification under section 101(3) was duly published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th November 1885.

The cadastral survey was conducted by a professional survey party under the superintendence of Colonel Barron, of the Survey Department, who recently completed successfully the survey of the Benares district. The work of record of rights and settlement of fair rents was carried on by Mr. Collin, C.S., with the assistance of two Deputy Collectors, under the immediate supervision of the Director of the Agricultural Department, who in this matter acted in subordination to the Board of Revenue. The officers of the Survey Department recorded the areas of holdings, facts of undisputed possession, of crops grown, and of irrigation. The maps and measurement records of each village, as they were completed, were at once made over to the revenue officers, who immediately proceeded to the village and determined and recorded the status and interests of all parties, from the proprietor down to the under-ryots. They also recorded the amounts of existing rents, and settled and recorded fair rents on the application of either landlord or tenant, and without such application, also, when it appeared that the tenant was holding land in excess of or less than that for which he was paying rent.

The total area cadastrally surveyed to the end of June 1886 was 410 square miles. The rents were recorded and the status determined of 15,876 tenants, while fair rents were settled on the application of either landlord or tenant in the cases of 3,546 ryots. Boundary disputes, of which there were 323, mostly of a petty character, were amicably settled, and in no case was an appeal made to the Special Judge from the decisions of the Settlement Officer. The tenants whose status was determined are classified thus:—

		Percentage on total.
Cultivating tenure and under tenure-holders ...	12	0·08
Ryots at fixed rates	636	4·10
Settled ryots	13,198	83·13
Occupancy ryots, but not settled	95	0·60
Non-occupancy ryots	992	6·25
Under-ryots	943	5·94
	15,876	100·00

In all cases in which fair rents have been settled, the existing rents have been recorded as fair. The law presumes that existing rents are fair till the contrary is proved, and does not permit of their reduction except on the ground of a fall in the prices of staple food-crops since the rents were last fixed, or on the ground that the area of the holding is less than that for which the ryot has been paying rent. Neither of these grounds for reduction in rent having been found to exist, existing rents have not been reduced. On the other hand, landlords have not shown that prices have risen since the rents were last fixed, nor have they adduced evidence that the ryots are holding land in excess of

that for which they are paying rent. Existing rents therefore have not been enhanced. Unauthorised cesses and abwabs have not been recorded.

The total cost of the operations of both survey and settlement to the end of June was Rs. 1,33,710, or 8 annas per acre on the area which had been cadastrally surveyed. Within this sum is included the cost of such non-recurring items as tents, camp equipage, travelling allowances to officers joining their appointments, and other charges which are necessarily incurred when a survey party is organised in a new district. It is not possible at present to give an exact estimate of the cost at which the combined operations of survey and record of rights might be done in this district by survey and settlement parties in full working order, as the results of the first field season are never a fair criterion; but, as far as present experience enabled the survey and settlement officers to form an opinion, it was anticipated that the total cost of the operations would not exceed $8\frac{1}{3}$ annas per acre. The success of the work, so far as it has gone, may fairly be judged by the absence of that friction and those difficulties which were expected in connection with it. There was no opposition and there were no obstacles of any kind.

Since the close of the year, the orders of the Secretary of State have been received that this experimental survey should, for the present, be abandoned.

Midnapur survey.

The revision of the survey of Midnapur was practically brought to a close during the year. The work consisted chiefly of the measurement and testing of estates imperfectly measured, of the preparation of duplicate copies of settlement records pertaining to temporarily-settled pergunnahs, and of the correction of survey registers. Copies of 592 maps, 89 chittas and 95 khatians were made during the year. Two boundary disputes and 604 other cases were disposed of. The cost incurred amounted to Rs. 19,156, against Rs. 33,359 in the previous year. The office of the Junior Superintendent of Survey was abolished on the 30th June 1886. A few copies of maps only were left to be prepared, for which a small establishment was appointed under the Collector.

Demarcation of the Grand Trunk Road.

The demarcation of the boundaries of the Government lands on the sides of the Grand Trunk Road continued, and the work, so far as it related to the district of Húglí, was complete. The total area recovered throughout the entire length of the road in this district measured about 800 bighas of land, which are now under settlement. Of the 209 encroachment cases decided during the year, only 17 were adverse to Government. The cost incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 3,450.

Ghatwali lands in Bánkura.

The survey in Bánkura was not resumed till May 1885. The system of measurement originally followed was a cadastral survey showing each ghatwal's holding; but this procedure having proved exceedingly expensive, it was decided that the operations should be narrowed into a simple demarcation of the external boundaries of the ghatwali tenures. Thirty-seven boundary disputes were compromised and 166 cases disposed of. The field work was commenced in October 1885, and 577 tenures with an area of 17,201 bighas were measured in thanas Bánkura, Indas, and Kotalpur. The maps were also prepared simultaneously with the measurement. The demarcation was made on the basis of the thak survey, and resulted in a net increase of 750 bighas over the thak area. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 4,714.

Proposed survey of Calcutta.

It is in contemplation to undertake a survey of the town of Calcutta in the interests of both Government and the Municipality. The Corporation have agreed to pay Rs. 10,000 per square mile towards the cost of the survey, and the balance of the cost, estimated to amount to Rs. 4,000 a mile, will be divided between Imperial and Provincial funds in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third respectively. Legislation being considered necessary, a committee was appointed to draft an Act, which, with the report of the committee, is now under the consideration of Government.

Settlements.

THE financial results of the settlement operations during the year, as compared with 1884-85, are shown in the statement below:—

YEAR.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.		RESETTLEMENTS.				SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.				SETTLEMENTS PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
	Number.	Net revenue.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1884-85 ...	158	23,305	485	76,712	5,161	.....	154	68,027	.....	2,979	1,618	5,70,202
1885-86 ...	154	43,293	334	1,67,277	27,537	16,547	123	32,948	2,201	4	1,535	5,00,134

There were 154 original settlements, 334 resettlements, and 123 summary settlements, making in all 611 settlements concluded during the year. The revenue assessed was Rs. 2,43,518, being Rs. 56,130 in excess of that previously received. Of this increase, Rs. 43,293 resulted from original settlements, Rs. 10,990 from resettlements, and Rs. 1,847 from summary settlements. The number of settlements concluded in 1884-85 was 796 with a revenue of Rs. 1,68,005, and an increase of Rs. 25,503 only. The Divisions showing the heaviest increases during the year of report were—Dacca (Rs. 18,059), Chittagong (Rs. 10,995), and Patna (Rs. 14,322). The number of cases left for disposal at the close of the year was 1,535 with an estimated demand of Rs. 5,00,134. The allotment made for the operations was Rs. 78,200, and, as stated by the Accountant-General, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 73,463.

There was a net increase of Rs. 825 only. The pending settlements relate

Bardwán Division.

mostly to pharidari chakran lands in Bardwán and Húglí. The result of the litigation with the ryots of the Majnamuta and Jalamuta estates in the Midnapur district was reported last year. Eventually it was decided by Government to offer a reduction of three annas in the rupee to the general body of ryots, and to make this reduction the basis of a final settlement of all matters in dispute. The reduction is made upon the enhanced settlement jumma in the case of each ryot. A ryot whose jumma was not enhanced at the late settlement obtains no reduction. If the jumma of a ryot was enhanced, but the enhancement was afterwards modified after local enquiry, the reduction is made on the amount of jumma so modified. The reduction takes effect from the beginning of the Umli year 1293, answering to the 16th September 1885. A similar offer was made to the ryots whose cases were remanded by the High Court, but the great majority of the appellants refused to accept the terms. There were 133 appellants in all, 29 being tenants of the Majnamuta and 104 of the Jalamuta estate. The Majnamuta tenants, with one exception, accepted the compromise. In Jalamuta one tenant in Kalinde Balasi agreed to the terms, but the 103 ryots of pergunnah Erinch have all refused. The cases have come on before the District Judge for hearing since the close of the year, but the result has not yet been reported.

Presidency Division.

The net increase is Rs. 5,363, principally from original settlements in the Sunderbuns.

The settlements in this Division have resulted in a net increase of Rs. 2,703.

Rájsháhí Division.

The important settlement of Mircha Diar, in the Rájsháhí district, has been completed, and only awaits the acceptance by Messrs. Watson & Co. of the terms proposed.

Dacca Division.

The net increase is Rs. 18,059, of which Rs. 11,612 are derived from original settlements, Rs. 5,160 from resettlements, and Rs. 1,287 from summary settlements. Two-hundred and ninety-four cases, with an estimated revenue of Rs. 1,00,779, remained for disposal at the close of the year.

Chittagong Division.

The settlements yielded a net increase of Rs. 10,995, viz. Rs. 8,042 in Tipperah and Rs. 2,953 in Noakholly. There were no regular settlements in Chittagong; but the new lands leased out gave an increase of Rs. 3,754 to the current demand. An important enquiry was instituted for the purpose of determining some undecided questions connected with the recent resettlement of the short-term noabad talooks in Chittagong, and more particularly the question whether the khas turruf talooks and the resumed lakhiraj talooks had properly been brought under resettlement. It has now been decided that khas turruf and resumed talooks have been rightly resettled, and that 4,913 additional talooks are open to resettlement. Orders have been passed by Government that these 4,913 talooks shall be settled with the first of those to which the proclamation issued by Sir Henry Ricketts in 1848, as modified by the Government order of 1866, applies,—that is to say, in 1892.

Patna Division.

There has been a net increase of Rs. 14,322, chiefly from original settlements in the Gya district. The number of pending cases is 152, with an estimated revenue of Rs. 73,009.

Bhagalpur Division.

The net increase was Rs. 3,634, obtained principally from original settlements in the Bhagalpur district.

Orissa Division.

There has been no settlement work during the year. The Khurdhá settlement work was long ago practically finished; but a considerable amount of miscellaneous work has delayed the submission of the completion report. The amount expended during the year of report was Rs. 21,875, and an application for an expenditure of Rs. 25,882 was made for the year 1886-87. The estimate has, however, only been sanctioned for so much as may be necessary as to enable Mr. Taylor to prepare his report. The other charges, which may be found to be actually necessary, have been transferred to the management grant. The whole of the pending work has been removed from Mr. Taylor's hands and transferred to those of the khas tehsildar and his establishment. Mr. Taylor has now devoted himself to the preparation of the settlement report.

Chutiá Nágpur Division.

Mr. Slack is the special settlement officer for the whole of this Division, but his work is much more largely concerned with estates under the Court of Wards than with Government estates. The settlement of the estates Khuruckdiha and Chai in the Hazaribagh district is still pending. A detailed investigation was made into the rates of rent and classification of the lands, and instructions have been given for a revised settlement in which the old rates as well as the old customs will be maintained. The assessment on new cultivation at old rates is expected to produce an increase of jumma amounting to 43 per cent.; but in all cases of apparent hardship a graduated scale will be adopted under the rules in force.

In Mánbhúm and Singbhúm there are no Government estates for settlement, and the only estate in Lohárdagá is Burkagurh, of which three villages under settlement are in a forward state.

Government Estates.

THE number of estates belonging to Government during 1885-86, managed directly and farmed, amounted to 2,950, and the number of private estates managed by Government was 209. The total demand from estates belonging to Government during the year 1885-86 was Rs. 31,93,925, out of which Rs. 21,02,332, or 65·82 per cent., were collected, against 67·91 per cent. collected in the previous year, and Rs. 1,32,208 were remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 9,59,385. The percentage of the current collections on the current demand was 68·40, against 69·11 in 1884 85, and of arrear collections on the arrear demand 60·12, against 65·14 in 1884-85.

One thousand three hundred and fifteen estates, of which 209 belonged to private persons who had refused settlement, with an annual rental of Rs. 27,63,045, were managed direct at a cost of Rs. 1,96,803, or 7·1 per cent. on the demand, being the same as the percentage of the previous year. Including an arrear balance of Rs. 11,04,618, the total demand of the year was Rs. 38,67,663, out of which Rs. 26,78,174, or 69·2 per cent., were realised, the corresponding percentage of the previous year being 71·1. The percentage of collections on current demand was 96·9 against 97·1 in 1884-85.

The following statement shows the number of directly managed estates in each division, with their financial condition during the past year :—

Division.	Number of estates.	Gross demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage on gross demand.	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on current demand in 1884-85.	Cost of management.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Bardwán	58	7,38,428	5,37,511	5,05,269	68·6	94·0	101·3	52,846
Presidency	185	2,67,995	1,97,148	1,69,717	63·2	86·0	98·0	10,940
Rájsháhí	120	5,33,561	4,20,609	4,33,486	81·2	103·0	87·4	25,782
Dacca	458	4,04,460	3,01,573	3,18,158	78·6	105·4	95·0	15,636
Chittagong	199	7,64,539	4,93,660	5,03,783	65·8	102·0	94·7	41,810
Patna	148	3,02,050	2,24,263	1,98,612	65·7	88·5	88·7	20,704
Bhagalpur	83	1,51,597	1,14,167	1,03,496	68·2	90·6	96·8	10,011
Orissa	31	6,16,713	3,90,803	3,62,516	58·7	92·7	111·4	14,441
Chutiá Nágpur	33	88,320	83,311	83,137	94·1	99·7	97·8	4,633
Total ...	1,315	38,67,663	27,63,045	26,78,174	69·2	96·9	97·1	1,96,803

The results of direct management during 1885-86 were not very successful by comparison with other years. But, nevertheless, the net income was larger than could have been obtained had the estates been farmed out. The allowance made to middlemen in such cases is 20 per cent. on the rental, while the most allowed for direct management, including improvements and contributions to roads and schools, is 10 per cent.; to this adding 3·1 per cent., the amount by which the collections of the year fell short of the current demand there would be an advantage of 6·9 per cent. in favour of the form of management adopted, even if the farmers paid in full, which they never do. They really pay, in proportion to the current demand, no better than the ryots when dealt with directly, and, from a financial point of view, the additional 10 per cent. allowed to them is a loss, against which the only set-off is the comparatively trifling interest on the outstanding balance, in so far as that exceeds the amount to which it would reach were the estates directly managed.

In the Bardwán Division the realisations amounted to 68·6 per cent. on the gross demand and 94·0 on the current demand, against 73·0 and 101·3 in the previous year. The falling off has been general. The khas mehals are mostly in the districts of Midnapur and Húglí. In Midnapur the percentage on the current demand has fallen off from 101·7 to 95·3, owing principally to indifferent results in the Majnamuta and Jalamuta estates, where Rs. 4,62,316 were collected, against Rs. 5,03,053 in the preceding year. The balances on these estates at the end of the year were Rs. 1,78,454 against Rs. 1,70,766. In the Presidency Division the collections on the gross demand fell from 76·9 per cent. in 1884-85 to 63·2 in the year of report, the decrease being in all the districts of the Division except Jessore. In the Rájsháhi Division the percentage of realisations on the gross demand rose from 74·4 in 1884-85 to 81·2, and the total collections also exceeded the current demand. Except in Dacca, the collections exceeded the current demand in all the districts of the Dacca Division, the highest being 115·3 in Maimansingh, and the lowest 103·9 in Bákarganj. In Dacca the percentage was 96. The collections in the Chittagong Division improved, especially in the Chittagong district, where the percentage of collections on the current demand rose from 93·4 in 1884-85 to 106·4. The collections in this district rose from Rs. 2,95,273 in 1883-84 to Rs. 3,33,027 in 1884-85 and to Rs. 3,83,467 in 1885-86. In the Patna Division the collections were 65·7 per cent. on the gross demand and 88·5 per cent. on the current demand, against 70·3 and 88·7 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. In Durbhunga short collections were due to litigation which is still pending in the High Court, and the rubbi crop failed in the Bhabuah sub-division of Sháhábád. The collections in the Bhagalpur Division fell off to 68·2 and 90·6 per cent. from 74·3 and 96·8 in the previous year. The decrease was most marked in Purneah, where collections were temporarily suspended on account of damage caused by the floods. The collections in the Orissa Division amounted to Rs. 3,62,516, or 92·7 per cent. on the current demand, against 111·4 in 1884-85 and 63·5 in 1883-84. Of the balance of Rs. 1,95,399 outstanding at the close of the year, Rs. 33,766 have since been realised. The collections in the Chutiá Nágpur Division were satisfactory.

The allotment made for the management and improvement of Government estates during the year was Rs. 2,10,454 for management proper and Rs. 65,000 for miscellaneous improvements, or in all Rs. 2,75,454 In addition to this amount, Rs. 27,000 were placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for reproductive works on Government estates under the supervision of the Public Works Department, and Rs. 30,000 were assigned to the Majnamuta and Jalamuta estates in Midnapur for the maintenance of khalls and gram-bharies.

Improvements on Government estates.

The sum of Rs. 54,753 was spent during the year on the improvement of Government estates by the excavation of tanks, the sinking of wells, by drainage, irrigation, embankments, and similar works. In addition to this amount, Rs. 27,342 were spent from the funds of the Orphanganj market, in the 24-Pergunnahs, on reproductive improvements to that estate. The usual contribution of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the collections was made for the construction of roads and for education on Government estates. The Agricultural Department gave some impetus to the cultivation of new staples on Government estates. The estate of Pichasa, in the Patna district, was placed under the supervision of Mr. Allen, Assistant to the Director of the Agricultural Department, for making experiments, which were attended with success. In the Government estates of Sháhábád the experimental cultivation of wheat was tried on scientific principles under the supervision of the same officer, and the result was successful. Successful attempts were made by Mr. A. C. Sen, another officer of the Agricultural Department, to cultivate mattar, wheat, mussooree, and the potato in Bardwán. In some parts of the country the use of the Bihiyá sugar mills is increasing, and there is a hopeful tendency in some places to accept improved ploughs constructed on a cheap pattern. Four ploughs of an American pattern were sold to the ryots of the Pealapara Government estate in Bhagalpur, and were found to work well. Two Barákhar ploughs supplied to the Sub-divisional Officer of Dinapore are said to have succeeded, but to have been declared by the cultivators to be suitable only for soft soil. Two bulls

for breeding purposes have been purchased, and will be maintained on the Government estates at Buxar and Nasriganj, in the Sháhábád district.

Condition of ryots.

The condition of the ryots on the Government estates in the Dacca, Presidency, Chittagong, Patna, and Chutiá Nágpur Divisions was generally good. In parts of Bardwán, Bhagalpur, and Rájsháhí losses were sustained from inundation. In Orissa some distress was felt by ryots of the estates bordering on the Chilka Lake and its neighbourhood. A grant of Rs. 9,500 was made for their relief. The ryots of the Birso estate in Balasor suffered much damage from the cyclone of September 1885 and the sea-wave that followed it. Sanction was given to the remission of rent for the Amli year 1293 in the case of those ryots who lost their whole crop, and to the remission of three-fourths of the rent in the case of those ryots who saved only one-fourth of their crop.

Wards' Estates.

THERE were 97 wards' estates and 79 attached estates, or a total of 176 estates under Government management during the year 1885-86. In the preceding year the numbers were respectively 107 and 90. The annual rent demand was Rs. 93,42,744, and the collections amounted to Rs. 87,77,439, or 93·9 per cent. The remissions amounted to Rs. 3,84,000, and the balance outstanding increased from Rs. 75,78,418 to Rs. 77,82,737. The percentage of realisations to current demand was rather better than in either of the two preceding years. Collections were best in the Chittagong Division and lowest in the Orissa Division, the percentages being 100·1 and 78·3 respectively.

The total demand of rent due to superior landlords was Rs. 4,11,478, of which Rs. 2,67,970 were current and Rs. 1,43,508 arrear. The payments amounted to Rs. 2,86,424, and the balance, after deducting remissions, was Rs. 1,20,189, of which Rs. 75,119 represent current and Rs. 63,070 arrear balance. The balances are heaviest in the Patna, Presidency, and Bardwán Divisions.

Effect of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The introduction of new forms of receipt under the Bengal Tenancy Act accounts for short collections on three estates—Srinagar, Sultangacha, and Lolit Mohan Rai; and there is reason to suppose that in two of these cases some of the ryots at least had just cause to dispute the validity of demands made against them. On Srinagar, though it has been found necessary to remit arrears amounting to the whole rental of several years, the balance still outstanding exceeds two years' income, and the Lieutenant-Governor, in investigating the state of the property while on tour in September last, came to the conclusion that a survey and record of rights was necessary in order to ascertain the rent-roll. In the case of the Sultangacha estate, the High Court disallowed rent improperly assessed on rent-free land by the late proprietor, who, with a rental of Rs. 1,26,926, left behind him an arrear demand of over four lakhs. Far from realising these enormous arrears, the Court of Wards has never been able to collect even the current demand. Where heavy unrealisable balances, and the result of particular suits, indicate that the ryots challenge with effect the validity of the rent-roll, the introduction of the new forms of receipt, in which the annual rent has to be specified, must bring disputes to an issue, with the ultimate effect of putting an end to a state of things which can be only regarded as intolerable. The Lolit Mohan Rai estate is small, and the friction on it is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that the manager and the greater part of the collecting staff were absent from it during most of this and the preceding year, conducting civil suits at Dacca.

The total cost of management during the year was Rs. 7,91,970, or 7·9 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand. If the charges for the construction and repairs of cutchery buildings and for survey and settlement are excluded, the cost is reduced to 7·0 per cent. on the demand. This percentage is lower than that of previous year, but the reduction is entirely due to the low rate of charges in the Bardwán estate. The charges, as usual, were lowest in those Divisions in which the estates are largely let out in putni. Thus the charges of management of the Nashipur mal and debuttar estates are 2·1 and 2·2 per cent. respectively, of the Syudpur estate 1·6 per cent., and of the Bardwán Raj 2·5 per cent.

Works of improvement.

The following statement shows the expenditure during the year on schools, dispensaries, and works of improvement :—

Divisions.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings and other immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property and benefit of ward.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bardwán	24,043	16,525	80,767	3,904
Presidency	7,193	2,816	16,592	6,493
Rájsháhí	4,296	6,431	22,607	12,260
Dacca	648	.....	36	31
Chittagong	1,212	536	12,663	3,479
Patna	13,969	3,454	12,160	3,783
Bhagalpur	1,469	1,855	9,577	5,842
Orissa	1,979	872	8,255	7,081
Chutiá Nágpur	3,621	518	3,455	11,890
Total for 1885-86 ...	58,430	33,007	1,66,112	54,763
Total for 1884-85 ...	41,697	11,395	97,405	74,122
Total for 1883-84 ...	39,989	19,445	90,431	1,20,493
Total for 1882-83 ...	34,478	16,252	1,23,593	72,576

The extent to which surveys and records of rights have been carried out by special officers in recent years in Wards' estates is summarised as follows:—

"The survey and record of rents in the Chooramon estate in Dinagepur was commenced in November 1884 under the supervision of a Sub-Deputy Collector; the work is expected to be completed in three seasons; the area is 172,357 acres, and the sanctioned expenditure is Rs. 46,589, or 4 annas 4 pies an acre—a rate which thus far has not been exceeded. The survey of the Burdhankotee estate in Rungpur was completed in December 1885 under the supervision of a first grade canoongoe; the survey has cost 7 annas 8 pies per acre, but the settlement work is not yet finished. A Sub-Deputy Collector was employed upon the survey of the Sasseram endowment estate in Sháhábád. An area of 14,622 acres was measured, and the total cost of the survey and record of rights was Rs. 9,020, or 10 annas an acre. The survey of the Chutiá Nágpur estate in Lohárdagá was completed in 1884-85 by Mr. Smart, a pensioned officer of the Professional Survey Department. The surveyed area amounts to 675,660 acres, and the estimated cost for both survey and settlement is Rs. 1,72,066, or a fraction over 4 annas per acre; but as the settlement is still unfinished, it is uncertain whether this estimate will be exceeded. The survey of the Dhanwar estate in Hazáribágh was made by a professional party under Major Sandeman at a cost of Rs. 41,000, or 6 annas an acre. The settlements of the Chutiá Nágpur and Dhanwar estates, and the surveys and settlements of other estates in the Chutiá Nágpur Division, are now under the charge of Mr F. A. Slack. Seven of the estates under the Court of Wards, and seven estates which are managed under the Encumbered Estates Act of 1876, have been selected for the operations which are now in progress."

Surveys and records of rights.

No new surveys on a large scale were undertaken during the year, pending the settlement of the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The expediency of now commencing such surveys on the Srinagar, Narhan, Tikari, Cossimbazar and other estates has been under discussion since the close of the year.

Condition of the tenantry on Wards' estates.

Considerable distress was occasioned in several portions of the country by the severe inundation which took place in September 1885. It is true that ultimately the soil is fertilised by the deposit of river silt which the water brings with it; but temporarily, while the inundation lasts, the sufferings of the people are necessarily great. In the Kanika estate in Orissa a cyclone, accompanied by a storm-wave, occurred on the 22nd of September. Out of 290 villages in the south of this estate, 14 were completely swept away, and 108

were partially destroyed. Three-fourths of the population of these villages are said to have perished. The precise loss of life has not been ascertained, but it probably exceeded 5,000 persons. Rents were remitted and relief was liberally granted; but the effects of this terrible calamity will be felt for many years to come. The condition of other districts in the province, which did not suffer from special causes, was generally prosperous.

Education of Wards.

Since the abandonment of the Wards' Institute in Calcutta, the education of minor proprietors has been carried out either in their homes by private tuition, or at the Government schools and colleges at the head-quarters of districts. In nearly all cases the reports of progress are favourable. The prominent exception to these good reports is noticeable in the case of three wards in the Orissa Division, whose backwardness and indolence in the prosecution of their studies require the consideration of the local authorities.

Bardwán Estate.

The principal estate under management during the year was that of the Bardwán Raj with a current demand of Rs. 45,72,602, and liability on account of revenue, &c., of Rs. 34,89,170. The collections amounted to 98 per cent. of the current demand.

Two important matters in connection with this property were under discussion during the year, and are still unsettled—the adoption of an heir by the widow proprietor, and the settlement of disputes as to landed property with the dowager Maharani.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

DURING the year 1885-86 seven Bills occupied the attention of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Of these seven, Bills, four were passed by the Council, of which two received the assent of the Governor-General,—Act I (B.C.) of 1886, an Act to further amend the Village Chowkidari Act, 1870; and Act II (B.C.) of 1886, an Act to amend Act II (B.C) of 1866 and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 24th May 1886.

Act I (B.C.) of 1886—an Act to further amend the Village Chowkidari Act, 1870.

The object of the Act is to introduce a better system of appointing punchayats, and securing the more certain and punctual payment of chowkidars. The Act provides for the selection of punchayats by a magisterial officer on the spot, and fixes three years as the term for which the appointment shall be held. In order to secure the more certain and punctual payment of the chowkidars, it is provided that the punchayats shall pay in their collections to the Magistrate. In case the punchayats find themselves unable to realise the chowkidari assessment, power is given them to appoint a tehsildar, whose salary will be collected from the defaulting villagers.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th May 1886.

Act II (B.C.) of 1886—an Act to amend Act II (B.C) of 1866 and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

The object of the Act is to enable the Calcutta and Suburban police to arrest without a warrant drunken persons guilty of riotous or indecent behaviour in the public streets, and persons committing offences against public decency.

This Bill was introduced on the 30th January 1886, and referred to a Select Committee.

A Bill to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880.

The report of the Select Committee was presented and the clauses of the Bill settled without amendment on the 27th March 1886, and the Bill was passed on the 10th April 1886. The object of the Bill is to extend the benefits of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880, to immigrants and temporary sojourners, by permitting notices to be served on parents, requiring them to have children vaccinated within 15 days from the date of service, by authorising the Health Officer to require any unprotected person on any vessel arriving in the port of Calcutta with small-pox on board to be vaccinated, and by affording the Health Officer greater facilities for ascertaining whether persons are protected or not.

This Bill was passed on the 10th April 1886. It was entirely recast by the Select Committee, which restored it to the form in which the members of the Boiler Commission had originally suggested that the Act should be amended, by striking out all words which referred to the inspection of prime-movers.

A Bill to amend Act III (B.C.) of 1879 (an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in the town and suburbs of Calcutta, and in Howrah).

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Canoongoes and Patwaris.

This Bill was introduced on the 14th February 1885, and referred to a Select Committee. The report of the Select Committee was not presented during the session.

A Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures.

This Bill was introduced on the 20th December 1884, and referred to a Select Committee. On the 10th April 1886, the preliminary report of the Select Committee was presented and ordered to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, together with the Bill as preliminarily amended.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

This Bill was introduced and read in Council on the 10th April 1886. The primary object of the Bill is to introduce such modifications into the existing law for Calcutta as are necessary to adapt it to the enlarged area in which it will be in force, "Calcutta" in the Bill including a large portion of the suburbs of the town as at present constituted. The opportunity is, however, taken to remedy the defects which experience has shown to exist in the details of the existing Municipal Act.

Police.

Cost of the Police.

EXCLUDING the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the police budget grant for the Lower Provinces was Rs. 43,81,553. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1885-86 was Rs. 41,95,793. There was a saving, amounting to Rs. 1,82,299, under the head of Pay of Executive Police. The total sanctioned force consisted of 72 superior officers, 160 Inspectors, 899 Sub-Inspectors, 2,369 Head-constables, and 19,594 Constables. The cost of the force employed on purely police work is approximately estimated at Rs. 26,22,486, or 7·6 pies per head of the population.

The proportion of police to area and population is shown in the following table :—

PROVINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to square mile.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal	12,122	70,956	34,821,373	1 to 5·8	1 to 2,872
Behar	6,121	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 7·2	1 to 3,778
Orissa	1,418	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 6·8	1 to 2,672
Chutiá Nágpur	1,456	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 18·5	1 to 2,902
Total ...	21,117	151,823	65,964,160	1 to 7·1	1 to 3,123

Police not subject to the rules of the regular police force.

The number of town and village police, not subject to the rules of the regular police, was 170,097. The average annual emoluments of each man was Rs. 31·8, against Rs. 30·5 in the preceding year, and the total annual cost Rs. 54,15,940-7-7, against Rs. 52,22,339. In the chapter on Police published in the General Annual Administration Report for 1884-85, it was stated that the reports on the working of the Chaukídári Act were not generally favourable. The complaints referred principally to the irregular manner in which the chaukídárs were paid. During the year a draft Bill was under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, which it was hoped would reform the defects of the present Act, without abrogating its principle. The Legislative Council ultimately came to the conclusion that the existing system should have a further trial, and accordingly, since the conclusion of the calendar year 1885, Act I (B.C.) of 1886, to amend the Village Chaukídári Act, 1870, was passed. The amending sections provide for a better system for the appointment of panchayats, and for the more punctual payment of the salaries of the chaukídárs.

Railway Police.

The East Indian Railway Police now consists of 253 officers and men. The force on the Tirhút State Railway numbers 35, and that for the Eastern Bengal Railway system 225. The new scheme for the railways in Eastern and Northern Bengal was introduced in the middle of August 1885, and after a year's experience its working has been favourably reported on.

Punitive Police.

There were no punitive police in any district except Bákarganj, where a third party had to be quartered during the year at Katadia.

Fairs.

The police maintained order at 172 fairs attended by about four and three quarter millions of people. Only 140 cases—none of them of a serious nature—were reported, and convictions were obtained in 106 of these cases. These figures are a striking indication of the peaceable and law-abiding character of the people.

Education.

The percentage of educated Inspectors was 99·4. Among Sub-Inspectors the percentage increased from 98 to 98·4, among Head-constables from 78·6 to 79·1, and among Constables there was a decrease from 27·5 to 26·3. It is said that the drill of the force has not improved, if it has not fallen off. The special reserves are said

to be good schools for drill, and an attempt is being now made to utilise them as much as possible.

Armament.

The new carbines have been issued, but the Inspector-General states that there was little difference in the shooting.

Casualties.

The total casualties in the police increased from 2,971, or 12·5 per cent. in 1884, to 3,224, or 13·5. There were more retirements, resignations, and discharges, but fewer dismissals. The police service is said not to be so popular as it used to be when the work was lighter, and many men now resign after a short trial. Indeed, it is said that in some of the eastern districts it is practically impossible to keep the force up to its full strength.

Offences committed by police.

There were four well-established cases of torture against the Police, three charges having been found to be false. A very gross case occurred in Bákarganj A sub-inspector, three constables, and two chaukídárs were charged with torturing an accused person to death, after which the body was suspended from a mango-tree to make it appear that suicide had been committed. The Judge acquitted the accused, as the principal evidence was that of an approver; but the officers implicated were dismissed. In another case, which occurred in Faríd pur, the principal accused was the village panchâyat. In three of the proved cases, adequate punishments were inflicted. There were only six petty cases of extortion by the Police. The number of judicial punishments under the Penal Code decreased from 385 to 323; those under the Police Act from 243 to 241; and departmental punishments (including dismissals) from 5,815 to 5,482. Judged by figures, the conduct of the police thus appears to be improving.

Discipline and inspection of police.

The number of men wearing good-conduct stripes was 10,570, an increase of 1,651 on the previous year. The possession of three stripes entitles the wearer to a good-conduct allowance of one rupee per month. Money rewards were received by 1,657 officers and men, against 2,049 in the previous year. As regards inspections by District Superintendents, orders have recently been issued which will somewhat reduce the amount of inspection to be performed by them, and will give them more time to attend to important work at head-quarters.

Escapes.

There were 219 escapes, against 216 in 1884. Of these, as many as 83 were effected during transit. One hundred and two persons, or 46 per cent., were recaptured.

Escorts.

The number of prisoners escorted during the year was 15,273, and the total amount of treasure Rs. 10,56,01,131-3-2.

Violent deaths.

Deaths by suicide increased from 2,531 to 2,712. It is noteworthy that in Tipperah nine children committed suicide. Cases of accidental death increased largely from 26,903 to 31,347. Of these, as many as 13,622 were caused by drowning and 9,932 by snake-bite.

Tests of police work.

The percentages prescribed as tests of police work relate to cases, persons, or property. The proportion of cognizable crime to population and police is compared with that of other Provinces in the following table:—

Province.	Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable).	Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).		Proportion of crime (cognizable to population.	
				Policeman.	Persons	Policeman.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.
North-Western Provinces	32,982	43,268,599	152,786	1 to	1,311	1 to	4·6	1 to	283
Punjab	20,599	18,842,264	62,510	1 ,,	914	1 ,,	3·0	1 ,,	301
Central Provinces ...	8,658	9,838,791	20,487	1 ,,	1,136	1 ,,	2·3	1 ,,	480
Bombay, including Sind	18,381	15,689,590	41,642	1 ,,	853	1 ,,	2·2	1 ,,	376
Madras	22,146	30,868,504	94,806	1 ,,	1,393	1 ,,	4·2	1 ,,	325
Assam	2,004	4,653,065	10,585	1 ,,	2,321	1 ,,	5·2	1 ,,	439
Bengal	23,930	65,964,160	112,365	1 ,,	2,756	1 ,,	4·6	1 ,,	587

The Presidency is apparently the most criminal division, with one cognizable case to 472 of the population; and Dacca the least so, with one to 824. Of districts, Dárjíling stands first with one to 81, and Noakhally last with one to 1,022.

Crime.

The following figures show the decrease in cognizable and non-cognizable crime as compared with the previous year:—

	1884.	1885.
Cognizable	112,365	107,410
Non-cognizable	107,368	105,996
Total ...	219,733	213,406
Decrease in cognizable cases	.....	4,955
Ditto in non-cognizable cases	.....	1,372
Total decrease ...	.....	6,327

In the Dacca Division alone there was a decrease of 2,738. Only two divisions (Chittagong and Orissa) showed an increase, mainly in non-cognizable crime. In Behar the percentage of non-cognizable crime was only 41·4, while in Bengal it is 54·9. In the Dacca Division it is 59·2, in the Patna Division only 38·8. The Inspector-General states that among the well-to-do residents of Eastern Bengal, the percentage in Noakhally is as high as 83·4; in Gya it falls as low as 26·6; and in Chutiá Nágpur, where litigation, for its own sake, is even less practised, to 22·1 in Lohárdagá With reference to the decrease in the number of cognizable cases, considerably more than one-half is accounted for by a decrease of 2,700 in nuisances, of 400 in salt prosecutions, and of 200 in excise prosecutions.

False charges.

The percentage of cases declared false decreased from 6·3 to 6·0; but there can be no doubt that the actual percentage is very much higher. The number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact was no less than 9,183, and different divisions show great variations in this respect.

Out of a total of 6,462 cases declared false, prosecutions were instituted in only 1,404 cases and convictions obtained in only 353. The subject of prosecutions for false charges is one on which there is much difference of opinion, and there is still considerable diversity of practice as regards the institution of such prosecutions. In the district of Nadiyá the percentage of prosecutions was 46·0 and of convictions 40·4; while in the adjoining district of Jessor only one conviction was obtained in 35 cases. And even in the same district there is extreme divergence of procedure, as in two sub-divisions of the 24-Pergunnahs prosecutions were instituted in every instance, whereas in a third there were only 7 prosecutions to 69 false cases. In Chittagong only two prosecutions were instituted, though a hundred cases were declared false, and the Commissioner explains that this disregard of orders was due to the weakness of the staff. In this, as in some other districts, there appears to have been too great a tendency to note on C. false forms that there is not sufficient evidence for a prosecution. In Monghyr the results were extremely bad, there having been 246 false cases, 36 prosecutions, and only 4 convictions. As the Inspector-General remarks, figures such as these mean delay in instituting a prosecution, and dilatory procedure after institution, until the cases become thoroughly stale.

Police enquiry.

Out of a grand total of 107,410 cases reported, only 792, or ·7 per cent., were not enquired into under the provisoes to section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against 3·6 in 1882.

Arrests and convictions.

The percentage of convictions in cases enquired into by the police was 38·3, against 39·8 in 1884 and 41·9 in 1883. The number of persons arrested by the police was 76,831, of whom 52,919 were convicted, the percentage being 68·8, against 67·7 in the previous year. The highest percentage is shown by Dárjíling, Howrah, and Patna, and the lowest by Pabná, Khulna, and Bákarganj. The results in Pabná were extremely bad, and though various causes are assigned, the Magistrate cannot be altogether absolved from responsibility. The criminal

work in this district is heavy, and the normal number of officers will probably have to be increased by one.

Percentage of convictions and Sessions trials.

The percentage of convictions to arrests, of convictions to persons brought to trial, and of convictions to persons actually tried, show an increase on the previous year under all classes of crime. The percentage of convictions in offences against the person continued to be low. The percentage of convictions to the number of persons tried at Sessions trials was only 56·3, a lower average than any during the last five years. In three of the jury districts (Patna, Dacca, and Húglí) there were more acquittals than convictions. In Bardwán (also a jury district) results were better, the percentage of acquittals being 39·1 ; but in the adjoining district of Midnapur, where trials are held with the aid of assessors, the percentage of acquittals was only 17·7. In the Dacca Division the percentage of acquittals fell from 60·0 to 31·1, but no reason is assigned for this marked improvement. In Behar (excluding Patna, the only jury district) the results of Sessions trials were satisfactory, the acquittals varying from 14·2 per cent. in Champáran to 24·3 in Sháhábád. In Dacca five and in Bardwán two verdicts of juries were referred and set aside under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In two cases out of three referred in Húglí, unanimous verdicts of not guilty were set aside, and in a fourth case the Judge accepted a verdict with which he disagreed.

Value of property stolen.

The number of cases in which property was stolen increased from 40,683 to 41,117, while property was recovered in 18,075 cases, against 18,582 in 1884. The amount stolen increased from Rs. 9,92,560 to Rs. 10,30,005, and the amount recovered from Rs. 2,67,092 to Rs. 3,00,158. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which property was lost declined from 45·6 to 43·7, whilst the percentage of property recovered to property lost increased from 26·9 to 29·1. The latter percentage was as high as 56·1 in Palamow and Noakhally, whilst in Maimansingh and Rungpur, where the police are said to be overworked, it was as low as 11·8 and 14·9 respectively. In Gya, too, the results were very bad, the Magistrate alleging as the reason the large number of professional receivers of stolen property, many of whom are persons of outward respectability and of some influence, against whom evidence can very seldom be obtained.

Classification of true casess of cognizable crime.

The annexed statement shows the number of true cognizable cases in 1878 and during the past five years :—

	1878.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,785	2,427	2,508	2,639	2,769	2,802
„ II.—Serious offences against the person.	4,267	4,301	4,267	4,684	4,618	4,484
„ III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	23,887	19,051	18,520	19,609	24,221	24,103
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person.	9,534	11,096	12,450	2,813	2,580	2,533
„ V.—Minor offences against property.	45,849	35,673	36,301	37,690	42,630	42,206
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above.	14,996	24,056	27,181	29,554	28,477	24,819

The figures for 1885 are very much the same as those for 1884, except that there was a considerable decrease under class VI.

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

Under class I there was a small increase of 33, due solely to an increase of 103 under rioting, as all the other heads exhibit a decrease. The percentage of convictions in rioting cases was only 43·7, against 41·1 in 1884. The Bardwán Division shows an increase of 60 cases, of which there was an increase of 26 in Midnapur. There was a serious case in the Midnapur district, in which some four or five hundred people, said to have been headed by one of the Moyna zemindars, forcibly cut the Government embankment

near Ghanpur, thereby flooding a large tract of country and destroying the crops. The most serious feature connected with the rioting in the Presidency Division was the fact that as many as 13 were attended with loss of life. The Cuttack district shows 45 rioting cases, against 18 in 1884—a rise of exactly 60 per cent., due to the disputes in connection with killa Koojung, the property of the Bardwán Raj. Out of 70 cases in the Chutiá Nágpur Division, 32 occurred in Manbhúm, in a portion of which (pergunnah Burrabhum) there are disputes relating to the cultivation of indigo, and the relations between Messrs. Watson and Company's Manager and the ryots are in consequence very strained. The Dacca Division shows 443 rioting cases, against 438 in 1884. A decrease in Champáran is attributed to the people being more than ordinarily comfortable; but, as has been pointed out by the Inspector-General, it is in Eastern Bengal, where the ryots are well off and the pressure of poverty is least felt, that the offence of rioting is most ingrained and prevalent. In the Santál Pergunnahs occurred the so-called "gola-kata" case, an occurrence on the Ganges near Rajmehal, in which the Sub-divisional Officer of Rajmehal and some other Europeans in a boat were attacked by the boatmen of some other boats, who were under the impression that the *sahibs* were, at the instance of Government, in search of human heads to be thrown into the river at the site of some bridge about to be constructed. The offences relating to coin do not call for any particular remark. There were 119 cases, against 101 in 1884. Seventy-one persons were convicted and 44 discharged or acquitted.

Serious offences against the person.

The following statement shows the number of reported cases and the number of persons convicted in the different divisions of the province during the past two years :—

Division.	Cases reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Bardwán	644	635	344	322
Presidency	879	823	456	484
Rájsháhí	671	607	303	297
Dacca	914	926	467	506
Chittagong	308	323	209	191
Patna	888	846	487	519
Bhagalpur	360	354	203	208
Orissa	228	196	96	80
Chutiá Nágpur	248	234	144	138
Total ...	5,140	4,944	2,709	2,745

There were 288 murders, against 266 in 1884. Of these, 5 were by dacoits, 10 by robbers, 16 by poison, and 257 were murders of other kinds. It is noticeable that the number of murders by poison has exactly doubled, whilst the number of drugging cases has increased from 8 to 19.

The annexed statement shows the number of cases under the principal heads of class II during the past two years :—

Description of crime.	1884.	1885.
Attempts at murder	49	55
Culpable homicide	191	203
Rape	145	133
Unnatural offences	63	42
Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	116	109
Attempt at or abetment of suicide	376	370
Grievous hurt	791	775
Hurt by dangerous weapon	1,064	1,075
Kidnapping or abduction	198	246
Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1,106	941

In 1884 abduction showed 66 cases fewer than in 1883, while it now has an increase of 48. The variations under the other heads do not call for any notice. The exposure of infants continued to be unusually prevalent in the Patna Division, which shows 61 cases to the provincial total of 109. The Inspector-General thinks that the explanation may be looked for in the general poverty of the population. The density of population to the square mile is greater

than that of any other division except the Presidency, while the population is almost one-fourth of the total population of the province.

Sessions trials.

Results before the Court of Sessions, though still far from good, were better than in any previous year since 1881, and the convictions exceeded the acquittals for the first time since that year—

	Acquitted by Sessions.	Convicted by Sessions.	Percentage of convictions to total tried.
1881 ...	564	616	52·2
1882 ...	634	524	45·2
1883 ...	619	473	43·3
1884 ...	576	481	45·5
1885 ...	491	524	51·6

The results in jury districts continued to be very bad. In Bardwán, out of 19 persons committed for murder, only 1 was convicted and 16 acquitted. In Dacca out of 298 persons tried, only 94 were convicted, and in Patna only 59 out of 179. On the whole, excluding jury districts, where commitments are carefully made, acquittals are the exception rather than the rule.

Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.

There were 24,103 true cases, against 24,221 in 1884. The annexed statement shows the number of cases under the principal heads of this class during the past two years:—

Description of crime.	1884.	1885.
Dacoity	165	164
Robbery with hurt	13	26
„ in dwelling-house...	18	19
„ on highway between sunset and sunrise ...	22	20
Other robberies	114	111
Serious mischief and cognate offences	639	703
Mischief by killing, &c., any animal	815	794
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	22,173	22,023
House-trespass ditto	248	235

The variations hardly call for any notice. The Inspector-General thinks that, but for a certain amount of agricultural distress in the spring, there would have been a return to the lower figures of the three previous years. An increase of 11 per cent. in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided is a satisfactory feature. The bulk of the cases of mischief to animals is made up of cases of poisoning cattle for the sake of their hides. This crime is exceedingly difficult of detection; a few pea-leaves covered with arsenic are thrown on the ground in front of a grazing animal, and the deed is complete. The commission of this offence is further facilitated by the absence of any restriction on the sale or possession of poisons outside municipalities. The difficulty of detection renders it all the more necessary to pass adequate sentences when any case is proved. In paragraph 32 of the resolution on the report for 1884, the Inspector-General was asked to notice separately cases of mischief by fire. This has been done, and the judicial results are extremely bad, only 8 persons having been convicted, against 156 persons acquitted. Firing of houses is a common method of revenge in this country, and the nature of the houses renders the offence exceedingly easy of commission. At the same time, as the Inspector-General remarks, false charges of arson appear to possess a peculiar attraction as a means of inflicting injury on an enemy, no fewer than 117 cases (out of 384 cases reported) having been declared false. The districts of Nadiyá and the 24-Pergunnahs had 18 true cases each and not a single conviction.

As regards dacoity, the Rájsháhí, Bardwán, and Chutiá Nagpur Divisions are the worst in the order named, Rájsháhí having held the first position since 1880. One division, Chittagong, was entirely free from this crime: indeed, during the last six years there have been only eight cases in it. Ten districts exhibit a clean sheet, nine more have only one case each, and twelve have less than five. The seven worst districts are Bánkura with 13 cases, Bírbhúm with 10, Dinagepur and Dárjíling with 11 each, and Murshedábád, Mánbhúm, and Pabná with 9 each. The Inspector-General remarks that it is only in the Rájshàhí, Midnapur, and Gya circles that organised dacoity has been found to

exist. Of the 164 dacoities of the year, 85 are returned as "professional," as opposed to "local" or "technical;" but the Inspector-General doubts if the classification has been properly understood and applied, and thinks that, until any particular gang is detected, local officers would return its work as technical. The results of trials for dacoity were, as usual, unsatisfactory. In Bánkúra they were extremely bad, as only one man was convicted out of 34 sent up. The Inspector-General remarks that the Bírbhúm cases were undoubtedly the work of men driven to crime by distress, and occurred only in those parts of the district in which charitable relief and relief works were not in operation. Out of 10 cases decided, 6 ended in conviction, but the number of persons convicted (14) was small considering that 61 were sent up. The Murshedábád Police sent up 74 men, of whom 28 were convicted in 11 cases. One case, in which the women of the house were stripped and burnt with torches, was extremely peculiar, as the dacoits were a mixed gang of Brahmans and Mahomedans. One of the Pabná cases, in which no property was taken, is believed to have been the work of an unsuccessful decree-holder to frighten his debtor into showing where his money was hidden. Two mail-robberies, which occurred near Serajganj, appear to have been technical dacoities, the object of the offenders being to procure the dismissal of the runners or of the overseer in charge of the line. In the Bhagalpur Division there were 16 cases of dacoity, against nine in 1884, and of these six occurred in Purneah and three in Maldah. Detection and results were alike very bad, as but five cases were brought to trial, and of these only one ended in a conviction. Results were equally bad in the Chutiá Nágpur Division, where dacoity cases exhibited a further rise from 17 to 20, while only two cases ended in conviction. There were 11 cases in Hazáribágh, of which the police succeeded in working out only one. Eight persons were convicted at the Sessions, but six of them were afterwards released by the High Court.

Minor offences against the person.

This class shows an unimportant decrease of 47 cases, 2,533 against 2,580 in 1884. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 32·4, the low percentage being partly due to the fact that some offences under this class are compoundable under section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that compositions are reckoned as acquittals. There were 2,497 cases of wrongful restraint and confinement, against 2,539 in 1884. The Dacca Division shows almost twice as many cases (648) as any other division, Bardwán coming next with 377. There can be no doubt that the large number of cases in the Dacca Division has some connection with the greater prevalence of unsatisfactory relations between landlords and tenants, attempts to enhance rent, combinations to resist enhancement or to withhold even just dues, and generally with agrarian disputes of various sorts. The proportion of false cases to cases reported in the Dacca Division is shown as nearly 8 per cent., but this figure probably falls short of the actual percentage. Cases of wrongful confinement or restraint of ryots by zemindars, to compel payment of rent, or as a punishment for opposition, are believed to be gradually disappearing, the few true cases that occur being generally so overlaid with exaggeration as to render conviction a difficult matter, only 33 per cent. of the cases decided having ended in conviction.

Minor offences against property.

There were 42,206 offences under class V, against 42,630 in 1884. The following table shows the increase or decrease under the principal heads:—

Description of offence.	1884.	1885.
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	855	692
Theft of cattle	2,129	2,055
Ordinary theft	27,625	27,376
Criminal breach of trust	1,587	1,614
Receiving stolen property	2,074	1,874
Criminal or house trespass	8,336	8,562

The percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial was 61·8 to 60·2 in 1884. The district of Murshedábád shows a large increase of 538 cases, which is attributed to the scarcity prevailing in the western portion of the district, and to the employment of the police in relief measures, more particularly after the bursting of the Laltakuri bund, which gave bad characters greater freedom of movement. The Rájsháhí Division shows a net decrease of 532 cases, Rungpur having 322 fewer, and Bogra 468 fewer. The

decrease in Rungpur is attributed to general prosperity, while the Inspector-General thinks that ill-judged action on the part of the assistant in charge led to the concealment of crime in Bogra. Maimansingh, which showed 424 fewer cases in 1884, now shows an increase of 532—a result which the Inspector-General considers to be due to a more honest system of keeping the returns. Taking together all sorts of house-breaking (serial Nos. 36, 37, and 43 of Statement A, part I), Sarun shows a decrease of 161, and Champáran of 125 cases. Muzafferpur and Sarun have now shown fewer cases for four years running, and the latter district had only 346 cases in 1885, against 1,219 in 1880. Gya, on the other hand, has nearly 1,200 more than any other district, and continues to show by far the worst judicial results. The District Superintendents of Patna and Sháhábád complain that their districts being easily accessible are considered a good field of operation by criminals from elsewhere, and that the natural difficulty of detecting these cases is increased by the social status of the receivers. The decrease in Sarun and Champáran was no doubt partly due to the success of measures taken to settle the Mughya Domes. There was a large decrease of 297 cases in Purneah, and a still larger increase of 405 in Monghyr, which was probably due to better reporting by the chaukídars.

Other offences not specified above.

There were 24,819 cases under class VI, against 28,477 in 1884, more than two-thirds of the decrease being accounted for by the falling off in prosecutions for public and local nuisances. The following table shows the figures for the last two years under the principal heads of this class:—

Description of offence.	1884.	1885.
Vagrancy and bad character	1,122	1,117
Offences against excise laws	2,606	2,404
Ditto Opium Act	537	571
Ditto railway laws	346	348
Ditto salt and custom laws ...	766	353
Ditto Arms Act	1,204	938
Public and local nuisances	20,709	18,053
Other special and local laws cognizable by police	1,045	905

The percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial was 89·6, against 88·6 in 1884.

Vagrancy and bad livelihood.

Out of 1,210 persons called upon to show cause, 750 were required to find security, and 410 were discharged. Proceedings were thus instituted against only one person in every 54,515 of the population—figures which demonstrate the leniency and even sparingness with which the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to this subject have been resorted to. In Bengal 1,078 cases were instituted on the report of the police, and 77 by petition before the Magistrate; of these, 695 of the former and 34 of the latter ended in conviction. Some of the cases were delayed for long periods—a fact which was possibly due to the orders that the inquiry should ordinarily be held on the spot. A case in Nadiyá occupied more than a year, one in the 24-Pergunnahs 330 days, one in Tipperah 326, one in Bákarganj 295, one in Jalpáigurí 223, while ten other cases occupied more than 100 days each. The average duration in Tipperah was 167, in Maldah 112, and in the 24-Pergunnahs 90 days.

Offences against Excise, Opium, Railway, Arms and Salt laws.

The variations under these heads are shown in the table in the paragraph headed "Other offences not specified above." It is said that the very large decrease of 402 cases (105 against 507) in the districts of Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs is due to salt being cheaper, and that it will continue unless sudden raids are made in the Sunderbunds. The Commissioner, however, dissents from this view and considers that there has been an abatement of police vigilance. The increase in Chittagong from 28 to 45 cases is explained by prosecutions against persons taking brine from a spring in the Seetakoond hills, and by smuggling across the Naf at a time during the rains when salt was selling at 8 annas a seer on this side and at only two pice in Arracan. Excise cases show a decrease of 202, for which ganja and fermented tari cases are chiefly responsible. Patna, Gya, and Hazáribágh make up between them 211 of the opium cases, and Purí has 53 of the 307 ganja cases. The number of vendors punished has fallen from 553 to 368. Chittagong returns 22 opium cases, some of which are said to have been of great importance, and to have

decidedly affected the illicit trade with Burmah. There is a large decrease of 2,656 cases under the head of public and local nuisances. It is possible that the municipal bodies are more lenient or less keen on sanitation than heretofore. Perhaps they feel less sure of their footing owing to their not knowing the law so well as official Chairmen, Joint-Magistrates, and Vice-Chairmen. The Commissioner of Bardwàn thinks that the decrease is largely due to diminished activity on the part of the police. That suburban districts like Howrah and Húglí should show such large decreases as 444 and 878 is certainly a noticeable feature; but it is as yet too early to pronounce an opinion as to whether this is in any way due to the new municipal *régime*. But no change of policy can be accepted as an excuse for an abatement of police vigilance *quoad* those offences which are cognizable by them, such as those under section 34 of Act V of 1861, and sections 269, 270, 277, 279, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, 294 of the Penal Code.

Railway Police.

The jurisdiction of this branch of the force was considerably increased during the year by the organisation of police on the Eastern Railway districts under a separate Assistant Inspector-General, and on the Tirhút and Bengal and North-Western lines under the Assistant Inspector-General, East Indian Railway. There were 1,517 cognizable and non-cognizable cases, and 1,121 persons were convicted out of 1,535 brought to trial. Including 23 cases of suicide, there were 214 accidents, and 118 persons were killed, of whom 23 were Railway servants. twenty-six cases of opium smuggling were detected, and Rs. 2,352-15 paid away in rewards. During the year the system, initiated in the previous year on the Eastern Bengal and Northern Bengal systems, of restricting the police to the duties of detecting and preventing crime and keeping order, watch and ward being provided for by the railway authorities as on the East Indian Railway, was finally sanctioned.

Non-cognizable crime.

Non-cognizable offences have decreased by 1,372 as will be seen from the following table:—

	1884.	1885.
Abetment	...	2
Class I	8,288	7,587
„ II	63	60
„ III	1,148	1,126
„ IV	54,867	54,731
„ V	9,629	10,629
„ VI	10,135	10,017
Special laws	23,238	21,844
	107,368	105,996

Class I shows a decrease of 701 cases, chiefly made up by offences against public justice (463), false evidence (111), and offences by public servants (101). Mischief shows a large increase of 1,086 cases, and cheating a decrease of 173. Under "Special laws" there are 1,394 fewer cases; municipal cases having fallen off by 1,003, salt cases by 535, pound cases by 462, excise cases by 118, and breach of contract cases by 107. Railway cases show an increase of 297, stamp cases of 146, vaccination cases of 106, and miscellaneous of 374. The police were employed in 4,814 cases, the percentage being 4·5, against 4·6 in 1884. This percentage is not at all too high, and, generally speaking, District Magistrates appear to keep a sufficient check on undue references to the police. 3,971 cases were transferred from the head of cognizable to non-cognizable crime. In the Dacca Division there was a large decrease of 2,198 cases, appearing in every district and in every class except class V. The Commissioner considers the low percentage of cases declared false to be very satisfactory; but, as pointed out by the Inspector-General, the figures are quite worthless, the low percentage being due to the fact that a case not declared to be false must be shown to be true, and that in most instances, where a Magistrate dismisses, he does so without expressing any definite opinion one way or the other. Cuttack shows an increase of 565 cases, mostly under classes V and VI. It is suggested that the cyclone was responsible for disputes about land and fallen trees, which eventually terminated in cases of mischief. The Inspector-General thinks that the connection is not very evident. But it is seldom that zemindars and ryots are agreed as to their

respective rights to trees; moreover, trees along boundaries being blown down would bring conflicting claims to a head. Similarly, there might naturally have been disputes with regard to the cultivation of land the owners of which had been killed in the cyclone. It is doubtful whether the decrease under the head of offences against public justice and false evidence denotes any real decrease, some small districts having more cases than larger districts. Moreover, the number of cases would largely increase if Civil Courts were to take action under section 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure oftener than is at present the case. The figures under the head "Offences relating to marriage" indicate that different Magistrates must have very different views regarding these prosecutions. There were 3,434 cases, in 2,096 of which process issued. Only 1,609 persons appeared before the Court, of whom 428 were discharged after appearance, 859 acquitted, and only 244 convicted; 3,434 cases and 244 persons convicted—a result which shows that these cases are "frittered away" in different ways without any serious intention of bringing them to trial. The Magistracy cannot exercise too great caution in taking up and dealing with these cases; but the above figures indicate in many cases an unwillingness, and even a refusal, to administer the law as it stands.

Remands.

Altogether 38,692 A. forms were sent up. They were disposed of as follows:—

		Percentage.
At first hearing	13,793	35·6
Remanded once	8,350	21·6
Ditto twice	5,340	13·8
Ditto thrice	3,537	9·1
Ditto four times	2,381	6·2
Ditto five times	1,430	3·7
Ditto six times	977	2·5
Ditto more than six times	1,868	4·8

There was a slight change for the worse in the percentage of cases decided at the first or second hearing, 57·2 against 59·7 in 1884. Pabná, Bákarganj, Maimansingh, Tipperah, Maldah, Mánbhúm, and Balasor are singled out for unfavourable notice; but it appears that those districts which show best owe their position in a considerable degree to the number of petty thefts and conservancy cases. In Bákarganj 123 cases out of 756, and in Maimansingh 172 out of 1,176, were remanded more than six times. The bad figures for Tipperah are attributed to the weakness of the magisterial staff at head-quarters during the greater part of the year.

Re-convictions.

The total number of persons re-convicted during the year was 1,577, against 1,482 in 1884 and 1,159 in 1883. This net increase of 95 is satisfactory, as it accompanies a decrease of nearly 5,000 in cognizable crime. No doubt supervision is improving from year to year; but in this respect India is still a very long way behind other civilised countries. The Mughya Dome settlements in Sarun and Champáran have continued to prosper, and in the latter district it was expected that the Domes would from this year be independent of Government aid. The Sarun Domes appear to be less easy to reclaim; a quiet life of toil is said to be irksome to them, and 46 of them absconded during the year, no doubt upon thieving expeditions. Still the Magistrate notices a marked improvement in the cultivation of their lands and in respect of the feeling with which they are regarded by their fellow-villagers, by whom they are now employed as field-labourers.

Crime and Police in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The following comparative table shows the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta during the year 1885 and two preceding years:—

		1883.	1884.	1885.
Cognizable ...	Penal Code	4,546	4,638	4,132
	Miscellaneous	12,999	16,010	13,948
Non-cognizable ...	Penal Code	11,523	12,248	9,692
	Miscellaneous	15,114	18,692	19,999
	Total ...	44,182	51,588	47,771

The decrease occurred mainly under the heads of street offences and public nuisances; but there was a substantial decrease of 506 cognizable offences under the Penal Code, the number of thefts being 242 less than in the previous year.

The number of persons arrested and summoned fell from 54,888 in 1884 to 46,781 in 1885, the number being more than a thousand less than in 1883. The number of persons convicted was 39,600, being 84·64 per cent. of those arrested, against 47,391 persons convicted in 1884, being 86·34 per cent. of those arrested. This decrease of 1·70 per cent. in 1885 occurred, however, wholly in non-cognizable crime and chiefly in conservancy prosecutions. The ratio of convictions to arrests for cognizable offences under the Penal Code was 65 in 1885, against 58 in 1884. Out of 11,921 persons convicted of offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, under the Penal Code, 6,371 were Mahomedans, 4,125 Hindus, 404 Christians, 18 Jains and Buddhists, and 3 Jews.

The proportion of false cases has been steadily decreasing year by year; there were 296 in 1885; against 473 in 1884, 532 in 1881, and 911 in 1879. Though convictions are said to have been obtained in 51 cases out of 60 in which prosecutions were instituted, yet sentences of imprisonment were awarded in three cases only.

The total value of the property stolen in Town and Suburbs fell from Rs. 1,53,184 in 1884 to Rs. 97,504 in 1885; while the percentage recovered fell from 68·75 to 49·65 (the same percentage as in 1878). It may, however, be noted that the percentage of 1884 was abnormally good owing to the fact that a large sum stolen in previous years was recovered in that year. In 1883 the percentage recovered was 51·74.

Cognizable crime in the Town.

The following statement shows the number of true cognizable cases reported within the Town during the last three years:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Abetment of offence not committed	.....	.....	1
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c. ...	40	32	37
„ II.—Serious offences against the person	269	223	167
„ III.—Serious offences against person and property ...	131	162	139
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person	47	69	40
„ V.—Minor offences against person and property ...	2,225	2,309	2,156
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above	1,593	2,020	1,855
Special and local laws	9,786	12,389	10,391
Total ...	14,091	17,204	14,786

There were five murders and 1 case of culpable homicide in 1885, against six murders and four cases of culpable homicide in 1884; but, on the other hand, there were five attempts at murder, against one only in the preceding year. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of grievous hurt from 45 to 21, and of hurt by dangerous weapons from 51 to 44. The number of assaults on public servants has steadily fallen year by year. The homicidal statistics of Calcutta appear to show that in a majority of instances the murdered persons are prostitutes, or the murders are committed in the houses of prostitutes, or on account of women of that class. In 1885 three out of the five persons murdered were prostitutes, while the numbers in 1884 were four out of six. There were convictions in only two cases. In one of these memorials were submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor with a view to the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in favour of Tin Cowry Pal, who had murdered his mistress, a prostitute; but as there were no redeeming or extenuating features in the case, Sir Rivers Thompson declined to interfere, and the law was allowed to take its course. In another case all efforts to trace the murderer were unsuccessful. The unfortunate victim, who again was a prostitute, had exchanged her gold ornaments for brass before leaving her house to accompany her visitor to the house of assignation (a precaution which is commonly observed by women of that class), and thus the murderer failed to secure the valuable ornaments for which he appears to have committed the crime. The number of true cases of house-breaking and lurking house-trespass decreased from 160 to 146, and of

thefts from 1,790 to 1,640. The value of the stolen property in the latter class of cases (of which one-half was recovered) was Rs. 70,973, against Rs. 1,14,771 in the previous year, the amount recovered being Rs. 36,384 as compared with Rs. 82,429 in 1884. With regard to cases of criminal breach of trust, it is satisfactory to learn that, owing to the conviction of several habitual receivers, the practice of bleeding bags on cargo-boats has to a great extent ceased. A few sentences of imprisonment, without the option of a fine, under the Gambling Act have had the result of reducing the number of cases to 65, against an average of 89 in the five preceding years. The number of street offences fell from 6,552 in 1884 to 4,604 in the year under review. The lower ranks of the force have been warned to use their powers of arrest in such cases sparingly, and the fact that needless and vexatious arrests were not made appears to be patent from the fact that 99 per cent. of the persons put upon their trial before the Magistrate were convicted. Although an increased number of steamers and sailing vessels entered the port, the number of offences under the Shipping Acts decreased from 330 to 265. Under the Port Act there was again an increase in the number of prosecutions for carrying excess of passengers. Unless heavy fines are imposed in such cases, the profits derived render it worth while to run the risk of detection and prosecution.

Cognizable crime in the Suburbs.

The number of true cases was 2,998, against 2,971 in 1884. In two out of the five murder cases the victims were prostitutes, and in another case two little girls were poisoned with arsenic. Cases of house-breaking (including cases of lurking house-trespass) increased from 47 in 1881 to 101 in 1884 and 123 in 1885; but the value of the property stolen decreased from Rs. 6,958 in 1884 to Rs. 2,551 in 1885: of the latter amount only Rs. 644 was recovered, however, as against Rs. 2,478 recovered during the preceding year. The majority of cases were very petty. The number of thefts fell from 492 to 400, and the value of the stolen property from Rs. 15,185 to Rs. 10,391.

Non-cognizable crime in the Town and the Suburbs.

The number of non-cognizable offences reported in the Town was 27,256, or a slight decrease as compared with the figures for the previous year. In the Suburbs the numbers fell from 3,185 to 2,435. There was an increase of 1,541 prosecutions in the Town under the Conservancy Act, but a large decrease of 1,963 cases under the Penal Code, chiefly under the heads of rioting, affray, and public nuisances—a decrease which was said to be due to the orders issued to the police on the report for 1884, directing them "not to exceed their legal powers." The necessity for amending the Calcutta Police Act of 1866, so as to enable the police to arrest drunken and riotous persons, and persons who are guilty of outraging the public decency by committing nuisances in the public streets, was brought to the notice of Government in 1885. It was certainly a defect that powers possessed by mofussil police under section 34, Act V of 1861, should not be possessed by the police in Calcutta; and as the necessity of extending the powers of the police in the directions above indicated was very pressing, a Bill was introduced to remedy the defect. This Bill was subsequently passed into law as Act II (B.C.) of 1886, and it is hoped that the evils complained of may now be reduced to a minimum. There was one case of extortion, in which a European constable and a native shop-keeper extorted a cheque for Rs. 1,000 from a European shop-keeper under the threat of reporting him for having in his shop certain improper articles for sale. The extortion was the result of a preconcerted conspiracy, in which the native shop-keeper appears to have been the prime-mover, and the accused were both found guilty and each was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In paragraph 10 of the Resolution on the report for 1883, it was directed that miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code should in future be shown in class VI, heading 29. This was done in the report for 1885. It is noteworthy that there were no cases, either in Town or Suburbs, under Chapters X, XI, or XII (public nuisances, urgent nuisances, and disputes regarding possession of immoveable property). Out of a total of 451 cases in the Town, 441 fell under Chapter XXXVI (maintenance), and 10 under Chapter VIII (security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour). The number under Chapter VIII appears to be remarkably small for so large a city.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

The number of cases of suicide in the Town and Suburbs was 54, against 51 in 1884, and the number of accidental deaths was 247, against 264 in 1884. Of these latter, 104 were cases of drowning, 37 deaths were due to falls from trees or buildings, 17 were caused by the persons being run over by carriages, and 13 resulted from snake-bites; the remainder being due to various other causes not specified. Taking into consideration the incompetency and carelessness of native drivers and the narrowness of many of the most crowded thoroughfares, it is surprising that carriage accidents are not more frequent. In addition to the 17 cases referred to above, there were 12 cases of carriage accidents which terminated fatally, and in which there was evidence of rashness or negligence. In eight of these cases the drivers of tram-cars were concerned. On prosecution six of the men were discharged, the other two being convicted and sentenced to six months' and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively. Of 16 other servants of the Tramway Company who were prosecuted, 13 were warned, fined, or imprisoned, the other three being discharged. The fact that 94 drivers of public and private carriages were convicted of rash and furious driving, out of 109 who were prosecuted, should have a good effect.

Arms.

The following statement shows the quantity of arms and ammunition imported through the port of Calcutta during the past five years:—

YEAR.	Rifles.	Guns.	Pistols and revolvers.	Gunpowder.	Percussion caps.
	No.	No.	No.	lb.	No.
1881	60	180	252	81,694	19,320,600
1882	201	196	259	84,099	20,565,250
1883	248	254	177	64,675	15,917,036
1884	356	429	352	87,829	21,211,500
1885	271	410	428	61,050	22,377,600

No important changes were made in the working of the Arms Act during the past year, and no special remarks are called for under this head. The increase in the transport of arms and ammunition to Bengal frontier districts and the North-Western Provinces was probably due to rumours of impending disturbances on the Afghan frontier. Out of eight persons prosecuted for petty offences under the Act during 1885, seven were convicted.

Fires.

The Fire-Brigade rendered assistance at 39 fires, of which 7 were in the Town, 17 in the Suburbs, 14 in Howrah, and 1 in the 24-Pergunnahs. The loss of property was only Rs. 99,254, against Rs. 5,60,348 in the previous year. There was only one serious fire in the Suburbs, which destroyed a jute store-house at Chitpore, containing 3,236 drums of jute. The most disastrous fire in the Town occurred in the Jorabagan section, and completely destroyed a range of brick-built godowns containing 4,000 drums of jute worth Rs. 14,000. None of the fires were attended with any loss of human life.

Police.

The total cost of the police in the Town increased from Rs. 4,28,783 in 1884 to Rs. 4,59,344 during the past year, the increase being principally due to the appointment of the new mounted police sanctioned in December 1884. The cost is met as follows:—

	Rs.
Paid by Municipality	2,89,290
Government contribution	1,00,149
Fees and fines	69,905

The cost of the River Police was Rs. 30,919, of Government guards Rs. 46,849, and of additional constables Rs. 29,438. The number of up-countrymen in the force amounted to 1,899, while it contained only 219 Bengalis; of the native officers 85 were Bengalis and 89 up-countrymen. Owing to the discipline enforced in the service, coupled with the fatigue and exposure which the duties entail, Bengali recruits will not come forward for enlistment. In the higher ranks there is said to be almost a sufficiency of Bengali-speaking men. The casualties in the

force amounted to only 333, or 10·88 per cent. Only 54 men were dismissed, against 114 in 1884 and an average of 105 in the five preceding years. Twenty-eight men died, giving a mortality of 9·13 per thousand, against 8·56 in the previous year. It is said that many others go home sick and die in their own country, which would account for the very low percentage of deaths recorded. Sickness is caused, it is stated, not by want of proper accommodation, but by exposure at night in malarious localities, and a large number of young up-countrymen break down every year before they become acclimatised. Cases of serious venereal disease have steadily increased since the abolition in 1883 of Act XIV of 1868.

Habitual criminals.

In the Town previous convictions were proved against 280 habitual offenders, and 128 notorious criminals were photographed on their release from jail, and their names were registered by the Detective Department. It is satisfactory to note that great attention was paid to the registration of old offenders, and that no efforts were spared to keep under surveillance all members of the criminal class who are known to live by crime. The practice of entering only habitual offenders in the thana registers is a good one, as it saves an over-worked police force from a good deal of unnecessary labour, and at the same time enables supervision to be more concentrated upon the worst criminals.

Destruction of noxious wild animals and venomous snakes.

The total number of persons killed by wild animals and venomous snakes was higher than that in any of the preceding four years. The following table shows the figures for the past five years:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	85.
Killed by wild animals	1,367	1,267	1,302	1,547	1,711
Do. by snakes	9,268	9,191	9,153	9,614	10,112
Total ...	10,635	10,458	10,455	11,161	11,823*

* Adults—8,180. Children—3,643.

As in the preceding year, the Patna Division showed the greatest number of deaths (2,481) and the Chittagong Division the least (191). In the Suburbs of Calcutta 13 deaths were reported during the year, all of which were caused by snakes. In the Chittagong Division the number of deaths was nearly the same as in the previous year, being 191 against 188. There was an increase in the number of deaths in each of the remaining divisions except the Patna Division, where the number fell from 2,919 in 1884 to 2,481 in 1885. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the number of deaths under the heads (1) "Tigers," (2) "Other animals," and (3) "Snakes," the figures being 510, 903, and 10,112, against 419, 792, and 9,614 respectively in 1884. The number shown against Bákarganj under the head "Other animals" includes 85 deaths caused by alligators. In the Rájsháhí Division, and in the districts of Maldah and the Santál Pergunnahs, the increase in the number of deaths from snake-bites was due to the heavy rains that flooded the low lands and drove the snakes to seek shelter in and around human dwellings.

The total number of cattle killed fell from 12,397 in 1864 to 12,223 in 1885. The Presidency Division showed the largest number of deaths (3,201), and the Patna Division the least (258). In four of the divisions there was an increase, and in five a decrease. The increase in the Rájsháhí Division was said to be due to improved registration. In the Bhagalpur Division the bulk of the increase occurred in the Monghyr district, though there was also some increase in Purneah and the Santál Pergunnahs. The increase in Monghyr and the Santál Pergunnahs was also attributed to improved registration. The decrease in the Maldah district was owing to a large number of leopards and tigers having been killed during the year by *shikarees*, while that in the Soopole and Mudehpurah sub-divisions of the Bhagalpur district was attributable to the action of the river Kusi, which has washed away much of the jungle which formerly gave shelter to these animals. The number of cattle killed by tigers and leopards and panthers was 4,751 and 5,156, against 5,033 and 5,799 respectively in 1884; while the number killed by wolves and hyenas amounted to 851 and 773, against 531 and 286 respectively in the preceding year. The number killed by leopards and panthers in the Nadiyá district

fell from 2,842 in 1884 to 2,045 in 1885. This showed a slight improvement, but the figure for 1885 was still very large, and the attention of the Commissioner was again drawn to the matter. The number killed by wolves and hyenas in the Presidency Division was shown to have been 257 and 231, against 24 and 14 in the preceding year. The Commissioner stated that the wolves referred to above were either leopards, hyenas, or jackals, as there are no wolves in any of the districts of the division. The number of deaths caused by snakes was nearly the same as in 1884, viz. 311.

The number of wild animals destroyed was 5,932, against 6,906 in 1884. There was a decrease in all the divisions except Chittagong, where the number increased from 256 in 1884 to 270 in 1885. The Rájsháhí Division showed the largest number of animals destroyed (1,474), but there was a falling off of 288 as compared with the figure for 1884. The two districts of this division which showed the largest decrease were Rungpur and Jalpáigurí. The decrease in the former district was due to the amount placed at the disposal of the Magistrate for expenditure during 1885-86 on account of rewards being insufficient for the carrying on of systematic operations. The decrease in Jalpáigurí was said to have been due to a diminution in the number of wild beasts in the southern portion of the Dooars. In the Bhagalpur Division the number killed was 879 against 1,043 in 1884. The decrease was observable in all the districts of the division except Maldah. In Bhagalpur the number of wolves killed fell from 337 in 1884 to 86 in 1885. The decrease was said to have been due to the fact that a *shikaree* was punished for an attempt to pass off the heads of jackals as those of wolves. In Nadiyá no tigers or leopards were killed by professional *shikarees* during the year. In the Santál Pergunnahs, owing to a good harvest, the people were not driven to kill wild animals for the sake of the reward. The increase in Maldah was attributable to a large number of tigers and leopards having been killed by *shikarees* in expectation of rewards on the sanctioned scale, which, however, could not be paid at the time for want of funds.

No special measures other than the issue of free quinquennial licenses under the Indian Arms Act were adopted in any of the divisions for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes. In the Presidency Division, 124 licenses, either for the destruction of wild animals or for the protection of crops, were granted in the 24-Pergunnahs, 217 in Nadiyá, 57 in Murshidábád, 779 in Jessor, and 1,559 in Khoolna. In the Bardwán Division two licenses were granted in Midnapur for the protection of crops as well as for the destruction of wild animals, and 994 in Bírbhúm, both for self-protection and destruction of wild animals. In the Bhagalpur district 683 licenses were granted in Form VIII and 11 in Form XI, and in Purneah and the Santál Pergunnahs the number of licenses issued in Form VIII was 1,595 and 362 respectively. The District Officers were unable to furnish the exact number of licenses granted in these districts for the protection of crops and for the destruction of wild animals, as neither the register of licenses kept in their offices, nor the applications for licenses, give sufficiently exact information on the point. The officers in question were directed to see that correct information is furnished under this head in future. In the districts of Monghyr and Maldah 17 and 373 licenses respectively were granted for the protection of crops and 107 and 1,075 for the destruction of wild animals. As regards the Patna Division, 5 licenses were granted in Gya, 16 in Sháhábád, 3 in Sarun, and 32 in Champárun. In the Rájsháhí Division 39, 15, and 72 licenses in Form XI were granted in the Rájsháhí, Pabná, and Rungpur districts respectively. Of 2,942 licenses for the possession of arms granted in Dacca, only 22 were given for the destruction of wild animals, and the rest for the protection of person or crops. In Bákarganj 2,566 licenses were granted during the year, and in Maimansingh 1,158. The Magistrates were, however, unable to specify the number given for the destruction of wild animals. In Faridpur 13 quinquennial licenses were granted for the destruction of wild animals and the protection of crops. In Balasor 4 licenses in Form XI were granted. In Purí 1 license was granted in 1882 for a term of 5 years, which is still in force. In the Hazáribágh and Lohárdagá districts of Chutiá Nágpur the number of licenses issued for protection of crops was 492 and 1,731, and the number issued for destruction of wild animals 4 and 54 respectively. In the Chittagong district 1,012 licenses were issued for possession of arms, most of

which were for protection from, and destruction of, wild animals. In the Noakholly district 2 licenses were granted for the destruction of wild animals. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the Arms Act is not in force, 177 cut-down muskets were given to the people living in outlying places for the protection of themselves and their crops, and also for the destruction of wild animals.

The number of snakes destroyed was 53,995, against 51,787 in 1884 and 38,856 in 1883. There was a decrease in all the divisions except Rájsháhí and Patna, where the figures rose from 659 and 27,127 in 1884 to 1,250 and 34,364 respectively in 1885. In the Patna Division there was an increase in all the districts except Gya and Champáran. The decrease in these two districts was said to have been due to the fact that there was no money available for payment of rewards. No explanation was given of the cause of the increase in the Rájsháhí Division: the disproportion between the number of snakes destroyed and the amount paid as rewards was due, as in the preceding years, to the fact that people residing at a distance seldom thought it worth their while to undertake a long journey for the sake of a small reward. The number of snakes killed in the Bardwán Division was 2,065, against 2,387 in 1884. The decrease occurred principally in the Bánkura and Bírbhúm districts, where the figures fell from 363 and 820 in 1884 to 243 and 333 respectively in 1885. In Bánkura the decrease was owing to the payment of rewards having been stopped in the middle of the year for want of funds. The number of snakes killed in the Bhagalpur Division was 8,922, against 11,342 in 1884. The largest decrease (from 1,358 to 617) occurred in the Bhagalpur district. The Magistrate ascribed the decrease to the gradual reduction in the rates of reward paid for the destruction of snakes. In Purneah the decrease was owing to the fact that towards the close of the year no rewards could be paid, as the expenditure on this account had exceeded the sanctioned allotment. The decrease in the Santál Pergunnahs was, as in the case of wild animals, attributed to a good harvest. The returns for Calcutta and the Gurjat Mehals were, as usual, blank. In Dinagepur, Dárjíling, and Maimansingh only 3, 1, and 3 snakes respectively were killed, as compared with 1, 4, and 75 in 1884. In Chittagong, Noakholly, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where 93,627, and 57 snakes respectively were killed, no rewards were paid for their destruction. The system of paying rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes on the authority of certificates granted by indigo-planters was in operation during the year in the districts of Muzafferpur, Durbhanga, and Monghyr. In the last-named district the system was said to have worked well.

Rewards for the destruction of snakes were offered by municipalities in all the divisions of Bengal; but the amounts actually paid were very small, except in the Patna Division, where a sum of Rs. 1,746-10-6 was expended, against Rs. 1,630-2-6 in 1884. The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of snakes was Rs. 9,738-14, against Rs. 10,081-2-6 in 1884, of which municipalities paid the sum of Rs. 2,484-3 in 1885 and Rs. 2,801-12 in 1884. While, therefore, there was a decrease in the total expenditure on account of rewards, there was an increase of 498 in the number of persons and three in the number of cattle killed by snakes as compared with the deaths from the same cause in 1884.

The total amount paid in rewards was Rs. 29,884-4, against Rs. 42,374-11 in 1884. Of this sum, Rs. 20,145-6 were paid for the destruction of wild animals, against Rs. 32,293-8-6 in 1884. The difference was due partly to the reduction, on account of financial pressure, of the grant provided in the Provincial budget for the year 1885-86 under the head of "Rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes," and partly to a decrease in the number of tigers and wolves destroyed during 1885. No rewards were paid for the destruction of wild animals in the Suburbs of Calcutta or in the districts of Bírbhúm and Howrah. The largest expenditure was incurred in the Chutiá Nágpur Division, where a sum of Rs. 6,118-2 was spent in this manner.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in Bengal with the view

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of persons killed by									Number of cattle killed by								
											Buffaloes, oxen, and horses (including ponies).								
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number killed.
Calcutta.	Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	13	13	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	13	13	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardwan.	Bardwán	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	141	144	...	2	34	...	...	1	...	9	46
	Bánkurá	...	...	13	1	...	...	1	150	165	...	.....	121	...	...	...	8	...	129
	Birbhúm	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	88	93	...	.....	.....	...	3	...	1	...	4
	Midnapur	...	2	14	...	13	...	21	556	606	...	88	17	...	81	37	10	32	265
	Húgli	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	226	237	...	.....	.....	...	6	...	...	2	8
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	159	188	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	14	14	14	...	4	(*b*)64	1,320	1,433	...	90	172	...	90	38	19	43	452
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	39	348	487	...	135	4	...	...	...	2	4	145
	Nadiyá	...	...	...	17	...	2	3	130	488	640	...	.....	2,045	...	208	212	40	22	2,527
	Jessore	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	36	414	460	...	.....	290	..	...	...	7	6	303
	Murshidábád	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	77	320	402	...	12	52	...	48	19	4	...	135
	Khoolna	...	...	48	4	...	...	...	10	155	217	...	22	57	...	1	...	6	5	91
	Total	...	1	98	33	...	4	3	(*c*)292	1,725	2,156	...	169	2,448	...	257	231	59	37	3,201
Rajshahi.	Dinagepur	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	6	369	394	...	196	625	...	...	...	4	14	839
	Rájsháhi	...	...	15	14	...	...	...	42	434	505	1	118	193	..	...	...	1	8	321
	Pabná	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	45	289	339	...	95	109	..	...	...	...	2	206
	Bogra	...	...	4	6	...	...	..	12	197	219	...	79	36	...	5	1	3	2	126
	Rungpur	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	55	255	318	...	100	2	...	85	3	2	4	196
	Jalpáiguri	...	3	7	3	1	3	...	6	33	56	4	618	80	...	166	229	1	46	1,144
	Dárjiling	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	...	50	34	1	...	...	...	...	85
	Total	...	5	39	40	1	5	...	(*d*)167	1,581	1,838	5	1,256	1,079	1	256	233	11	76	2,917
Dacca.	Dacca	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	18	200	223	...	175	67	...	...	...	...	...	242
	Faridpur	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	36	295	334	...	.....	2	...	...	...	16	71	89
	Bákarganj	...	...	17	5	...	...	...	92	119	233	...	115	89	...	...	...	7	...	211
	Maimansingh	...	...	25	8	2	...	...	13	235	283	...	181	6	...	2	...	...	5	194
	Total	...	...	42	21	2	...	...	(*e*)159	849	1,073	...	471	164	...	2	...	23	76	736
Chittagong.	Chittagong	...	1	26	3	...	...	...	3	46	73	2	254	30	...	...	...	...	1	287
	Tipperah	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	10	55	67	...	19	10	...	...	...	...	1	80
	Noakholly	...	...	1	7	...	..	...	2	39	49	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	7	24
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	...	97	20	...	...	...	...	...	117
	Total	...	1	30	11	...	...	...	(*f*)15	134	191	2	385	62	...	...	...	...	9	458
Patna.	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	268	268	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	...	...	16	8	7	3	1	2	231	268	...	22	37	1	9	20	8	...	97
	Sháhábád	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	.....	165	168	...	2	131	...	...	28	...	...	161
	Muzafferpur	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	569	585	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	506	514	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	296	301	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Champáran	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	6	359	377	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	18	8	8	30	1	(*g*)19	2,394	2,481	...	24	168	1	9	48	8	...	258
Bhagalpur and Santal Pergunnahs.	Monghyr	...	...	86	3	2	5	2	13	327	438	...	79	197	...	27	...	8	15	326
	Bhagalpur	...	...	1	1	...	5	2	7	274	290	...	63	2	...	4	6	...	1	76
	Purneah	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	25	188	219	2	154	87	...	12	...	6	5	266
	Maldah	...	...	6	10	...	1	1	23	202	243	...	17	30	...	4	...	...	...	51
	Santál Pergunnahs	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	161	165	...	6	38	1	13	2	...	...	60
	Total	...	...	96	17	3	12	5	(*h*)70	1,152	1,355	2	319	354	1	60	8	14	21	779
Orissa.	Cuttack	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	70	298	374	...	31	10	...	3	...	15	20	79
	Puri	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	17	73	94	...	63	26	...	...	...	5	...	94
	Balasor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	144	161	...	53	23	...	2	...	4	...	82
	Gurjat Mehals	...	...	29	...	4	...	...	3	15	51	...	25	.....	...	1	...	...	...	26
	Total	...	...	32	...	10	1	...	(*i*)107	530	680	...	172	59	...	6	...	24	20	281
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazáribágh	...	6	49	2	7	2	...	3	71	140	2	534	211	1	16	65	63	7	899
	Lohárdagá	...	...	58	3	3	2	...	7	180	255	...	1,210	407	7	77	144	138	22	2,005
	Mánbhúm	...	1	21	...	3	1	...	.....	60	86	...	21	10	...	60	1	...	...	92
	Singbhúm	...	...	13	...	6	...	...	.....	103	122	...	100	22	...	18	5	...	...	145
	Total	...	9	141	5	19	5	...	(*j*)10	414	603	2	1,865	650	8	171	215	201	29	3,141
	Grand Total	...	22	510	149	57	57	13	903	10,112	11,823	11	4,751	5,156	11	851	773	359	311	12,223

of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during 1885.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND SNAKES DESTROYED, AND AMOUNTS OF REWARDS PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.

Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards and panthers.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number (excluding snakes) destroyed.	Total amounts of rewards, including rewards for snakes.	REMARKS.
	Rs.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	513	757 0	.....	.....	513	757 0 0	(a) Sharks.
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) Jackals ... 26
																		Wild boars ... 19
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	(a)513	757 0	.....	.....	513	757 0 0	Crocodiles ... 16
																		Mad dog ... 1
...	...	...	.....	1	5 0	...	.....	1	10 0	...	.....	3	.....	70	12 12 0	5	27 12 0	Black wasp ... 1
...	...	...	.....	17	58 8	1	2 8	...	.....	4	6 0	.....	.....	243	45 10 0	22	112 10 0	Muskrat ... 1
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	333	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	64
...	...	7	25 0	7	25 0	11	6 4	13	.....	1	.....	96	1 8	961	45 7 0	135	103 3 0	
...	...	1	.....	...	5 0	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	10	.....	220	3 8 0	13	8 8 0	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	238	30 14 0	20	30 14 0	(c) Alligators ... 39
																		Wild boars ... 3
...	...	8	25 0	26	93 8	12	8 12	15	10 0	5	6 0	129	1 8	2,065	183 3 0	195	327 15 0	Jackals ... 247
																		Horse ... 1
...	...	25	370 0	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	65	17 8	856	162 0 0	93	549 8 0	Bull ... 1
...	...	...	.....	31	130 0	...	.....	9	2 0	...	.....	65	0 8	1,541	15 10 0	105	148 2 0	Crocodile ... 1
...	...	...	.....	18	60 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	681	40 6 0	50	100 6 0	
...	...	...	.....	9	22 8	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	11	0 12	210	36 0 0	21	59 4 0	292
...	...	18	450 0	15	75 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	322	64 14 0	33	589 14 0	
...	...	43	820 0	76	287 8	...	.....	10	2 0	...	.....	173	18 12	3,610	318 14 0	302	1,447 2 0	(d) Jackals ... 139
																		Wild boars ... 17
...	...	6	137 8	27	125 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3	0 6 0	33	262 14 0	Alligators ... 6
...	...	14	209 0	34	120 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	109	13 10	20	5 0 0	157	347 10 0	Buffalo ... 1
...	..	8	10 0	54	117 8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	127	.....	316	19 8 0	189	147 0 0	Deer ... 1
...	...	14	50 0	20	25 0	...	.....	9	.....	...	.....	3	.....	235	18 10 0	46	93 10 0	Wild pigs .. 3
...	...	110	2,225 0	113	460 0	...	.....	9	.....	...	.....	774	.....	281	0 4 0	1,006	2,685 4 0	167
...	...	9	200 0	11	47 8	1	.....	3	.....	...	.....	13	.....	394	1 8 0	37	249 0 0	
...	...	4	75 0	2	15 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	0 4 0	6	90 4 0	(e) Alligators ... 102
																		Jackals ... 47
...	...	165	2,906 8	261	910 0	1	.....	21	.....	...	.....	1,026	13 10	1,250	45 8 0	1,474	3,875 10 0	Wild pigs ... 6
																		Buffaloes ... 4
...	...	25	150 0	30	45 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	163	4 4 0	55	199 4 0	159
...	...	...	.....	21	97 8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	43	10 12 0	21	108 4 0	
...	...	14	273 8	17	77 8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	28	7 0 0	31	358 0 0	
...	...	4	100 0	28	140 0	2	5 0	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 0 0	34	248 0 0	(f) Crocodiles ... 5
																		Jackals ... 5
...	...	43	523 8	96	360 0	2	5 0	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	237	25 0 0	141	913 8 0	Hogs ... 3
																		Wild pigs ... 2
...	...	19	382 0	18	85 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	93	.....	38	467 0 0	15
...	...	2	25 0	22	92 8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	22	.....	151	3 8 0	46	121 0 0	
...	...	1		8	5 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	147	.....	626	.....	156	5 0 0	
...	..	15	275 0	13	60 0	2	2 8	...	.....	...	.....	... ..	.....	57	.....	30	337 8 0	(g) Jackals ... 2
																		Wild pigs ... 3
...	...	37	682 0	61	242 8	2	2 8	...	.....	...	.....	170	.....	927	3 8 0	270	930 8 0	Alligators ... 2
																		Mad dogs ... 1
...	...	12	175 0	...	.....	...	.....	13	91 8	...	.....	.....	.....	5,417	1,335 6 0	25	1,601 14 0	Wild hog ... 1
...	...	9	112 8	7	32 8	18	38 12	27	310 0	4	8 0	.....	.....	1,250	312 8 0	65	814 4 0	Boar ... 1
...	...	3	87 8	6	12 8	4	7 8	56	222 8	...	.....	2	.....	1,915	219 3 0	71	549 3 0	19
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	62	304 8	...	.....	1	.....	9,503	2,316 7 0	63	2,620 15 0	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	47	250 0	...	.....	.....	.....	9,575	1,312 1 0	47	1,562 1 0	
...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	15	40 0	...	.....	25	.....	5,018	492 9 6	41	532 9 6	(h) Jackals ... 43
...	...	1	25 0	...	.....	...	.....	86	460 0	...	.....	.....	.....	1,686	355 2 0	87	840 2 0	Wild boars ... 19
																		Alligators ... 3
...	...	25	400 0	14	45 0	22	46 4	306	1,678 8	4	8 0	28	.....	34,364	6,343 4 6	399	8,521 0 6	Crocodile ... 1
																		Buffaloes ... 3
...	...	16	255 0	41	192 8	19	42 8	116	460 0	10	20 0	.....	.....	3,240	787 10 0	202	1,757 10 0	Muskrat ... 1
...	...	50	837 8	49	160 0	3	7 8	86	407 8	3	6 0	.....	.....	617	132 10 0	191	1,551 2 0	70
...	...	5	125 0	4	35 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2,813	588 2 0	9	748 2 0	
...	...	165	325 0	201	340 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	110	17 13 0	369	682 13 0	
...	...	2	50 0	17	70 0	16	38 12	49	147 8	24	39 0	.....	.....	2,142	268 8 0	108	613 12 0	(i) Alligators ... 37
																		Jackals ... 39
...	...	238	1,592 8	312	797 8	38	88 12	251	1,015 0	37	65 0	3	.....	8,922	1,794 11 0	879	5,353 7 0	Mad dogs ... 15
																		Jackals and mad dogs ... 3
...	...	13	300 0	5	20 0	3	8 0	...	.....	2	4 0	204	35 14	466	92 11 0	227	460 9 0	Buffaloes ... 2
...	...	...	.....	14	70 0	14	31 4	...	.....	21	36 0	272	34 0	23	5 12 0	321	177 0 0	Bullock ... 1
...	...	2	.....	4	30 0	4	2 8	1	.....	1	1 0	2	.....	329	51 0 0	14	84 8 0	Boar ... 1
...	...	...	.....	7	37 8	1	2 8	1	2 8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	42 8 0	Crocodiles ... 9
																		107
...	...	15	300 0	30	157 8	22	44 4	2	2 8	24	41 0	478	69 14	818	149 7 0	571	764 9 0	
...	...	14	300 0	46	212 8	38	90 0	22	150 0	39	79 12	.....	.....	658	95 14 6	159	928 2 6	
...	...	79	1,950 0	216	1,065 0	88	214 12	76	580 0	300	584 0	.....	.....	857	214 4 0	759	4,608 0 0	(j) Wild hog and kuia 6
...	...	...	...	24	120 0	17	85 0	8	80 0	53	79 0	49	6 10	218	548 0 0	151	918 10 0	Kuia ... 3
...	...	7	175 0	36	177 8	46	110 0	...	.....	30	59 0	.....	.....	69	17 4 0	119	538 12 0	Mad dog ... 1
																		10
...	...	100	2,425 0	322	1,575 0	189	499 12	106	810 0	422	801 12	49	6 10	1,862	875 6 6	1,188	6,993 8 6	
...	...	674	9,674 8	1,198	4,468	288	695 4	711	3,518 0	492	921 12	2,569	867 6	53,995	9,738 14 0	5,932	29,884 4 0	

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

THE strength of the Frontier and Civil Police during 1885 was the same as in the previous year, viz. 647, as shown in the margin. The force was 32 under strength at the close of the year. It is now recruited entirely from Goorkhas, and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the full number of men required owing to the formation of three new Goorkha regiments of the line.

Strength of force.

	Frontier police.	Civil police.	Total.
Subadar-Major	1	.....	1
Subadars	5	.....	5
Sub-inspector	.....	1	1
Jemadars	6	.....	6
Havildar-Major	1	.....	1
Havildars	27	.....	27
Head-constables	.....	10	10
Naiks	42	.....	42
Bugle-Major	1	.....	1
Buglers	10	.....	10
Privates	446	.....	446
Constables	.....	97	97
Total	539	+108	647

Cost. The total cost of the force (including the pay of the District and Assistant Superintendents) was Rs. 2,18,969, against Rs. 1,92,291 in the previous year.

Distribution. There was no change in the disposition of the Civil Police during the year. The police of the northern post at Demagiri were used as patrols both to the north and south, instead of being placed at outposts, as the District Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioner considered this the most effective means of employing them. The Inspector-General, however, ordered Sirthay outpost to be re-occupied. The experimental head-quarters at Raicha, in the south, were abandoned, and Ruma, which is the most suitable place, is again the head-quarters of the Frontier Police.

Education. All the subadars and jemadars can read and write. Out of 91 inferior officers, 56 can read and write, and out of 543 privates and constables, 198, or 36 per cent., are educated.

Drill. The District Superintendent was not satisfied with the drill and musketry of the force, and the officers were said not to be as good in their drill as they might be, and did not render the District Superintendent the assistance he was entitled to expect from them. With a view to remedying this defect, an application has recently been made to the Government of India, in the Military Department, for the services of two well-drilled men from one of the Goorkha regiments of the line.

Casualties. The total casualties were 85, against 76 in the previous year. There were 20 deaths, against 16 in 1884. Thirteen men deserted or were dismissed for overstaying leave, 24 resigned, 9 were dismissed, and 19 were discharged on pension or gratuity.

Admissions into hospital. The year was generally an unhealthy one in the hills, and there were 2,266 admissions into hospital, against 1,528 in the previous year.

Conduct. The conduct of the force was generally good, only one havildar and five recruits having been punished for misbehaviour, the first by dismissal, and the recruits judicially. In the civil police a head-constable and a writer-constable were dismissed on account of bribery.

Inspection. Inspection was decidedly better than in the previous year. In the Hill Tracts there is but little crime, and it is the frontier posts that require inspection.

Communications and transport. But little was done during the year in the way of improving communications. A surveyor joined after the close of the year, and laid down a new line from Ruma to Polytai. The formation of a coolie corps was sanctioned towards the close of the year. This corps will be used both for transport, when necessary, and for opening communications. Three new elephants were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,000, bringing the total up to the sanctioned number

of seven. One animal died, however, in the course of the year, and another after its close. The nine mules which were left alive were to have been sold as soon as the coolie corps had been established.

Buildings.

A sum of Rs. 9,430 was spent from the Police budget on buildings, of which Rs. 3,356 were expended on petty repairs and Rs. 6,074 on petty constructions below Rs. 1,000. In addition an expenditure of Rs. 8,400 was incurred from the Public Works Department budget. The barracks at Rangamati were reported to be in a wretched condition, and new barracks are under construction.

Crime.

There were 53 cognizable cases, against 33 in the previous year. There was an increase of 4 cases under class II (serious offences against the person); of 4 cases under class III (serious offences against person and property, or against property only); and of 13 cases under class V (minor offences against property); and a decrease of 1 case under class IV (minor offences against the person) The increase in class V was chiefly in petty thefts of grain, as the year was one of considerable want in parts of the Hill Tracts. The dacoities were technical ones only. One man was killed by raiders (believed to be *Mulienpois*) in the Rankheong valley in February 1885.

The police investigated all cases. Out of 86 persons arrested by the police in cognizable cases, 52 were convicted. Five police cases were committed, 4 under class II and 1 under class III. Sixteen persons were sent up, and they were all convicted.

The police were not successful in the recovery of stolen property, though they recovered property in a fair proportion of cases. Something was recovered in 21 cases out of 36, or in 58·3 per cent., but the value of the property recovered was only Rs. 428 out of a total value of Rs. 4,031 lost, or 10·6 per cent.

There was a large decrease in non-cognizable crime, the number of cases having fallen from 532 in 1884 to 65 in 1885. The decrease was almost entirely under class I (offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.), the number of cases for the two years having been 505 and 27 respectively, and was due to the cessation of prosecutions under section 188 for non-production of guns. The other fluctuations are unimportant. Process was issued against 149 persons, and as usual a larger number (157) appeared. Of these 92 were convicted and 16 were awaiting trial, the remainder (49) being acquitted.

Criminal Justice.

High Court—General jurisdiction.

THERE were 141 persons under trial before the High Court in its criminal jurisdiction during 1885, against 155 in the previous year. Of these, 31 were discharged or acquitted, 93 were convicted, and 12 remained under trial at the end of the year. The cases of 5 persons were remanded for re-trial. Of the number convicted, 31 were sentenced to death, 18 to transportation, 1 to penal servitude, 42 to rigorous imprisonment, and 1 to simple imprisonment. A fine was imposed in only one case.

High Court—Appellate jurisdiction.

Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government, under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, from judgments of acquittal, or references were made under sections 432 and 438, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 435, was 2,954, as compared with 2,612 in 1884. The results of these appeals and references are shown below:—

Appeals rejected	1,300
Sentences confirmed	638
Ditto modified	208
Ditto reversed	537
Ditto enhanced	16
Proceedings quashed	14
New trials or further enquiries ordered	113
	2,826

The number undisposed of at the end of the year was 126.

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

Two Stipendiary Magistrates were, as in previous years, employed in Calcutta, but the number of Honorary Magistrates in the town was increased from 92 in 1884 to 103 in 1885. Benches consisting of two or three Honorary Magistrates, unassisted by a Stipendiary Magistrate, continued to hold sittings in Calcutta during the year for the trial of criminal cases on fixed days in each week. The number of Sessions Judges at the close of the year was the same as at the close of 1884, viz. 30. Including District Magistrates, but excluding the Magistrates (Stipendiary and Honorary) in Calcutta, the total numbers of Magistrates of each class at the close of 1884 and 1885, respectively, were—

	1884.	1885.
Stipendiary	376	390
Honorary	1,394	1,541

Of the Stipendiary Magistrates, 243 exercised powers of the first class, 56 of the second class, and 91 of the third class, as compared with 233, 72, and 71, respectively, during 1884. The total number of Benches of Magistrates in the interior was 174, or two more than in the previous year.

Courts of Session—Original jurisdiction.

The total number of persons under trial before the Courts of Session, including those whose cases were pending at the close of 1884, was 3,271, as compared with 3,212 in the previous year. Of these, the cases of 92 were committed or referred to the High Court, 1,214 were acquitted or discharged, 18 died, escaped or were transferred, 1,540 were convicted, and 409 remained

under trial at the end of the year. Of the persons convicted, 49 were sentenced to death and 181 to transportation. The districts in which trials by jury were held and offences were so triable remained as in previous years. The number of trials by jury was 348, as compared with 346 during the previous year. In the past year, Sessions Judges approved of the verdict of the jury in 282 cases, disapproved of it wholly in 35 cases, and partially in 31 cases. In 26 cases only did Sessions Judges disagree with the verdicts so completely as to consider it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the cases to the High Court as a Court of Reference. In 25 cases heard by the High Court on reference under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the verdicts were set aside in 18 cases, new trials were ordered in 3 cases, and in the remaining 4 cases the verdict was accepted.

Courts of Session—Appellate jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Session during the year, including those whose cases were pending from the preceding year, was 9,067, as compared with 8,296 in 1884. Of these, the appeals or applications of 2,151 were rejected. The original sentence was confirmed in the case of 3,865 persons, modified in the case of 840 persons, and reversed in the case of 1,716 persons. In the case of 3 persons the original proceedings were quashed, and in that of 63 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. In no case was the sentence enhanced. The total number of persons whose appeals or applications were disposed of was 8,639. The appeals of 427 persons remained pending at the end of the year. The case of only one person is shown under the head of "Died, escaped, transferred."

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial during the year before the courts of the various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and the results of the trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons under trial	... ...	177,795
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	64,197
Ditto	convicted	104,419
Ditto	committed	3,061
Ditto	who died, escaped or were transferred ...	313
Ditto	remaining under trial at the end of the year	5,815

The following statement shows the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside of Calcutta:—

Fine ...	With imprisonment	...	...	4,186
	Without „ ...	...	...	71,240
Whipping ...	Sole punishment...	...	...	1,496
	Additional „ ...	...	...	161
Imprisonment ...	Rigorous ...	...	...	24,235
	Simple ...	...	...	823
Forfeiture of property ...		...	...	2

The sentences of imprisonment passed may be thus classified:—

Not exceeding 15 days ...	...	...	...	5,424
Ditto 6 months ...	...	...	...	15,166
Ditto 2 years ...	...	...	...	4,436
Exceeding 2 years ...	...	...	...	32

Fifty-nine juveniles were sentenced to detention in a Reformatory School, against 100 in 1884 and 44 in 1883. Fifty-one juveniles were so sentenced by Magistrates in the interior, 6 by the Presidency Magistrates, and 2 by the Sessions Judges of Rájsháhí and Sarun, respectively.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 39,113, as compared with 46,240 in 1884. Of the former number, 4,242 were acquitted or discharged, 34,753 were convicted, 45 were committed to the sessions, 15 died, escaped or were transferred to other courts, and 58 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of those convicted, 1,411 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 84 to whipping, and 29,685 to pay

fines. Besides the persons shown as sentenced to imprisonment, 4 persons were sentenced to rigorous and 1 person to simple imprisonment for terms not exceeding one year, on failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

Results of the trial of European British subjects.

During the year, 242 European British subjects, involved in 216 cases, were brought to trial in the criminal courts of 19 districts, as compared with 291 persons, involved in 227 cases, who were brought to trial in 20 districts in 1884. Of the persons tried in 1885, 189 were convicted and 51 acquitted or discharged. Of the 214 cases disposed of during the year, 211 were tried by European Magistrates, and 3 by Native Magistrates in Bardwán and Nadiyá. The districts in which the largest number of such trials was held were, as in 1884, Chittagong (101), Dárjíling (30), Howrah (27), and the 24-Pergunnahs (23). The offences with which the European British subjects were commonly charged were breaches of local and special laws (under which 156 were charged), criminal force and assault (38), and hurt (13). Out of 156 persons charged with offences under local and special laws, 92 were reported from Chittagong alone, of whom 51 were charged with offences under the Merchant Shipping Act (I of 1859), and the rest with committing offences on roads under section 34 of Act V of 1861. Nine persons in Dárjíling and 7 in the 24-Pergunnahs were charged with criminal force and assault: the trials of the remaining 22 persons similarly charged were distributed among 13 other districts. None of the persons tried before Magistrates claimed to be tried by a mixed jury.

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 422,629, as compared with 422,984 in 1884. Of the former number, 410,602 were examined by Magistrates, 11,588 by Sessions Courts, and 439 by the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction.

Whipping.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders during the year was 1,965, or 138 in excess of the number for the previous year. The figures for the five years preceding 1885 are given below:—

1880	2,919
1881	2,425
1882	1,604
1883	1,261
1884	1,827

Out of the total of 1,965 instances in which whipping was inflicted during 1885, in 85·14 per cent. of the cases it was inflicted for theft, in 6·31 per cent. for receiving stolen property, and in 3·16 per cent. for criminal house-trespass. In 1,033 cases the number of stripes inflicted was less than 15, and in 226 cases only it was between 25 and 30 stripes.

Statistics of offences and offenders.

The statistics of offences and offenders are fully discussed in the chapters on Police and Prisons.

Criminal Justice—Santál Pergunnahs.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Santál Pergunnahs, and the results of the trials:—

Total number of persons under trial	4,234
Ditto ditto convicted	3,063
Ditto ditto discharged or acquitted	1,076
Ditto ditto committed or referred	13
Ditto ditto who died, escaped or were transferred ...	1
Pending for trial at the end of the year	81

Of the 3,063 persons convicted, 1,149 were sentenced to imprisonment, 186 to whipping, and the remainder were ordered to pay fines or to furnish security to be of good behaviour or to keep the peace. Two hundred and thirty-eight appeals were preferred and applications made for a revision of

the original order. The results of these appeals and applications are shown below :—

Appeals or applications rejected	20
Sentence or order confirmed	139
Ditto enhanced	.....
Ditto modified	5
Ditto reversed	32
Proceedings quashed	1
Fresh trial ordered	20
Referred for revision to the High Court	2
Remaining at the end of the year	19

Prisons.

Inspection.

THE duties of inspection were thoroughly carried out during the year. Sixty-three central and district jails, seven subsidiary jails, the reformatory schools at Alípur and Hazáribágh, and the lunatic asylums of Cuttack and Dacca, were inspected by the Inspector-General of Jails. Mr. E. V. Westmacott, C.S., officiated as Inspector General of Jails from the 1st Jauuary to the 25th September 1885, and Dr. Lethbridge was in charge during the remainder of the year.

Prison population.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in all the jails of the province during the past ten years :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year ...	21,282	21,266	18,154	19,235	18,355	17,305	16,367	15,595	14,718	15,354
Total number admitted during the year	96,970	89,655	99,601	89,974	82,356	77,704	77,981	74,643	80,852	80,853
Total ...	118,252	110,921	117,755	109,209	100,711	95,009	94,348	90,238	95,570	96,207
Total discharged ...	96,986	92,767	98,543	90,860	83,406	78,642	78,753	75,520	80,216	81,131
Balance at the end of the year	21,266	18,154	19,212	18,349	17,305	16,367	15,595	14,718	15,354	15,076
Daily average of all classes ..	21,820	18,855	18,812	18,693	18,001	16,747	16,155	15,026	15,101	15,177

The daily average population increased from 15,101 in 1884 to 15,177 in 1885. The difference (76), however, was not large, and is probably due to the fact that scarcity prevailed for some part of the year in certain districts, and led to an increase of petty crime. The central jails contained a larger proportion of the total prison population than they have ever done before—55·96 per cent. in 1885, as compared with 54·36 in 1884. The proportion in district and subsidiary jails was 42·05 and 1·99 respectively. As no prisoner sentenced to less than six months is sent to a central jail, the above figures necessarily point to an increase in the number of sentences of six months' imprisonment and upwards.

Releases.

There was a very slight difference between the number of prisoners released in 1885 and the number released in the previous year. 27,379 prisoners were released on expiry of sentence, as against 27,345 in the previous year. The number released on appeal increased from 1,670 to 1,750, the ratio per cent. being highest in Chittagong (15·4), Noakholly (13·9), Dinagepur (13·4), Pabná (13·3), and Balasor (13·0). The number discharged under the mark system decreased from 1,665 to 1,565, and the result is due to the fact that the mark system has been more carefully worked, and that the number of prisoners sentenced to two years and over (to whom alone the system is applicable) is decreasing. Twenty-two prisoners were released on medical grounds, and 75 comparatively short-term prisoners were discharged with the sanction of Government from the Hazáribágh Jail on the 21st July owing to a severe epidemic of cholera.

Transportations.

The number of convicts transported beyond sea decreased from 521 to 468. Seventy-two were rejected by the Medical Board at Alípur, against 107 in 1884, the number of rejections from Bengal being two less than in the previous year. The rejections from other provinces fell from 70 to 37.

Religion, age and previous occupation of convicts.

As regards religion, the marked decrease in the number of Christian prisoners still continues. There was a very slight decrease in the number of Mahomedans, while the number of Hindus received into jails decreased from

18,375 to 17,975, their percentage to the total number of convicts showing a slight fall from 57·36 to 57·01 The previous occupation of convicts presents only one feature worthy of remark, namely, that the number of persons imprisoned, who were in Government employ, decreased from 1,407 in 1884 to 1,228 in 1885. This decrease indicates either that a closer supervision is exercised by the Government officers over their native subordinates, or that the *morale* of the latter has improved under the influence of education. The number of juvenile (those under 16 years of age) convicts decreased from 408 in the previous year to 355.

Length of sentence, and character of imprisonment.

There has been a decrease in the number of sentences not exceeding three months, a marked increase in those from three months to two years, and a decrease in sentences from two to ten years. The number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment has increased from 1,868 in 1884 to 2,028 in 1885, while sentences of rigorous imprisonment show a slight decrease from 30,005 to 29,314.

Female prisoners.

The number of female prisoners admitted direct into jail was 1,573, of whom 666 were married, 37 unmarried, 714 widows, and 156 prostitutes. The large proportion of widows and prostitutes is noticeable. The proportion of Hindu females to Hindu male prisoners is 5·8 per cent ; whereas the proportion of Mahomedan females is only 4·0. The reason for this smaller percentage is that there are fewer widows and unprotected females among Mahomedans, and generally a greater seclusion of females.

Burmese convicts.

At the close of the year 1884, 106 Burmese prisoners were confined in the jails of Bengal. Twenty were received during 1885 and five died, leaving 121 at the close of that year. The conduct of these prisoners has during the past year continued to be good. Fetters have been removed from most of these men, who have been for two or three years in our jails, and others have been promoted to be night watchmen. As workmen they continue to do excellent service.

Re-convicted prisoners and bad characters.

The number of re-convicted prisoners decreased from 3,915 to 3,644, or from 12·22 to 11·55 of the total number of convictions. It is a significant fact that the number of habituals admitted to jail showed a considerable decrease in certain districts in which attention was given to prosecutions for bad livelihood. On the other hand, in Lohárdagá, where there were no such prosecutions, and in Maimansingh, where there were only two, the number of habituals admitted to jail were respectively twice and nearly four times as many as the number admitted in 1884. The number of bad characters imprisoned in default of security was 659, against 556 in 1884.

Education.

The number of prisoners unable to read or write was 87·0 per cent. of the whole, those able to read or write a little 9·7, and those able to read or write well 3·3 per cent. These figures show but little difference from the previous year. Experience in England has shown that literary education has not produced the good results on prisoners which were once expected from it ; in India industrial instruction is perhaps the most potent of the educational influences available to Government for the purposes of reformation.

Under-trial and civil prisoners.

The daily average number of under-trial prisoners was 1,169, against 1,170 in 1884. The number convicted was 14,456, or 48·8 per cent. of the total admitted, against 48·2 per cent. in 1884 and 45·1 per cent. in 1883. The accommodation for under-trial prisoners has been increased in certain third class district jails, and it is hoped that there will be no overcrowding in future. The average period of detention was 17·36 days, against 17·30 in 1884. The number of civil prisoners admitted increased from 3,545 to 3,793.

Prison discipline, guards, and escapes.

The system of classification requires the complete segregation at all hours of female, juvenile, under-trial, and civil prisoners, and, as far as possible, the complete separation of habituals (B class) from those convicted for the first time. The number of offences committed by prisoners was 48,789, against 56,564 in 1884. Having regard to the total jail population,

the number of offences may appear to be somewhat excessive ; but all offences in Bengal jails are carefully recorded, even though the offence be of a very petty character. The following table shows the nature of offences committed in 1885 and the four previous years :—

	Criminal offences.	Breaches of Jail Rules.			Total offences.
		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.	Offences relating to work.	Other offences against prison discipline.	
1885	70	2,713	25,792	20,214	48,789
1884	91	3,280	31,303	21,890	56,564
1883	88	3,320	26,852	18,620	48,580
1882	76	3,604	26,602	18,288	48,570
1881	111	3,711	27,963	17,964	49,749

Owing to the depression in the jute trade, the Alípur Jail has been working at half time, and this jail alone accounts for a decrease of 4,891 offences relating to work. The decrease under the head of "smoking or possession of forbidden articles" is due to the stoppage of building work, as, when this is going on, large bodies of free artizans come into the jails and work in company with the prisoners. The following table compares the statistics in regard to punishments for the last five years :—

	By criminal courts.	By Jail Officers.					Total punishments.
		Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet.	Solitary confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	All other punishments.	
1885	71	3,333	2,486	472	347	42,081	48,790
1884	85	3,688	3,973	522	345	47,945	56,558
1883	77	3,261	2,365	2,347	340	40,170	48,569
1882	79	3,067	5,087	3,098	416	36,827	48,574
1881	101	2,463	9,411	2,258	9 4	34,593	49,740

For the reason above noticed, the Alípur Jail accounts for a decrease of 6,872 out of a total decrease of 7,768 punishments. The punishment of reduced diet has been discouraged under the orders issued last year, and the number of instances in which it was inflicted decreasedfrom 3,973 to 2,486. Corporal punishment was inflicted in only 347 cases. The number of whippings per 1,000 of the prison population was very little over 3, whereas the yearly average in English convict prisons was 11·13 per 1,000 for the five and a half years ended 31st March 1878, and 9·8 for the six years ended 31st March 1885. Solitary confinement was inflicted in 3,333 instances, against 3,688 in 1884. Under the relaxations prescribed by the Jail Code, this punishment is far less severe than solitary confinement as carried out in the case of judicial sentences under the Penal Code.

All jails, except the Alípur Jail, at which there is a military guard, are now guarded by warders. Police guards were temporarily employed at Hazáribágh and Champáran owing to an outbreak of cholera. There has been much sickness amongst the warders, especially in the malarious districts of Bengal Proper. A special allowance had to be sanctioned by Government for warders in unpopular districts, and since then there has been a decided improvement in the guards, and there is no want of recruits. Punishments were inflicted in 3,133 instances on head-warders and warders. There were only 14 escapes of convicted prisoners, against 24 in 1884; but 20 under-trial prisoners escaped from subsidiary jails, such escapes being in some cases due to the insecure condition of the buildings and the fact of there being no enclosing walls of masonry, but only palisades of bamboo. Out of the escapes of convicted prisoners, eight were from jails and six from subsidiary jails. There has been a steady decrease since 1870, when the number of escapes was 192; and in the year under report 37 jails out of 45 in the province show no escapes. The worst case in the list of escapes was that which occurred in broad daylight from inside the Pabná Jail, showing extremely defective arrangements for guarding. In one case

at Barisal a water gang of four prisoners was being taken, as usual, to the river, when one of them deliberately ran off, but eventually surrendered himself while the police were searching for him. Of the 14 convicted prisoners who escaped, all but three were recaptured.

Expenditure.

Excluding the charge for buildings constructed under the Public Works Department, the gross expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails amounted to Rs. 11,16,423, being higher than any year since 1880, and Rs. 59,933 more than in 1884. There was an increase under every head. The total expenditure on subsidiary jails alone (again excluding public works) was Rs. 85,222, against Rs. 83,368 in 1884, the increase being due to higher prices paid for provisions, and the entertainment on the warder staff of men drawing higher pay than in the previous year. The daily average population of convicts and under-trial prisoners increased from 14,125 in 1884 to 14,198 in 1885. There must, therefore, necessarily have been some increase in the cost of diet, even had the relative prices of the various items composing it remained the same; but in fact there was an increase in the average price both of rice and dall, the two principal articles of diet used. From the comparative table of prices submitted by the Inspector-General of Jails, it appears that rice rose from Rs. 2-8-2 in 1884 to Rs 2-8-7 per maund in 1885, and dall from Rs. 2-6-10 to Rs. 2-7-9. On the other hand, the price of wheat and Indian-corn decreased, and some of the Behar jails show a less expenditure. Meat and salt were cheaper, but fish dearer. The expenditure on diet per prisoner was under Rs. 20 in the jails of Sháhábád, Mánbhúm, Baxár, Sarun, Singbhúm, Bhagalpur (district), and Purí; while it exceeded Rs. 27 in Dárjíling, Lohárdagá, Dacca, Chittagong, Muzafferpur, and Hazáribágh.

The charges for establishment rose from Rs. 3,88,181 in 1884 to Rs. 3,94,703 in 1885; hospital charges from Rs. 39,071 to Rs. 49,142; clothing from Rs. 58,314 to Rs. 69,487; and contingencies from Rs. 76,829 to Rs. 88,360. There was an increase of sickness during the year, and many prisoners, though not actually in hospital, were given extra diet. The increase on account of clothing to a figure never reached before, viz. Rs. 4-14-3 per head, was to a very small extent due to the provision of warm jungeahs for weak prisoners in unhealthy jails. Transfer charges and travelling allowance increased owing to the attempt to introduce Behar warders into Bengal jails, a change in the system of giving privilege leave to jailors and assistant jailors, and the transfer of a large number of prisoners to central jails and from central jails to district jails in the case of police registered prisoners, who, under orders of Government, are released in the districts in which they were convicted. The expenditure under the head of petty construction and repairs was Rs. 23,404, against Rs. 17,214 in the previous year. Some useful work was done in constructing or improving latrines, privies, and bathing platforms. Taking the gross expenditure for all jails, it comes to this, that the average cost of each prisoner to Government has risen from Rs. 69-15-4 in 1884 to Rs. 73-9-0 in 1885—a rate higher than that of any year on record.

Employment of prisoners, and manufactures.

The average daily number of prisoners sentenced to labour increased from 13,521·78 in 1884 to 13,600·25 in 1885. The daily average number of sick increased from 720·80 to 756·81, and of the convalescent and infirm from 821·10 to 1,045. The total average number of prisoners employed on manufactures decreased from 6,478·18 to 6,340·96, the proportion to the total number of prisoners showing a decrease from 47·90 to 46·62 per cent. The net cash earnings increased from Rs. 2,86,517 to Rs. 3,65,202, or an earning of Rs. 57-10 per head on the average number employed on manufactures only. The Presidency Jail heads the list with an average earning per prisoner of Rs. 80-7. The tent-making industry at Buxar has been established on a sound footing, and in future this jail will, under the recent instruction of the Government of India, receive a large number of orders. The smaller earnings in the other central jails (except Bhagalpur) is attributed to a diminished demand, to lower prices for coir and hand-made cotton goods, and to a reduction in the tasks owing to an unhealthy year. Among district jails, that at Dárjíling stands first with an averge earning of Rs. 63-14. The bread-making here has continued to be carried on very successfully and is of

great benefit to the station, where bread of good quality is not procurable in the market. The outstandings due to the jails at the end of the year were in some cases very large.

Subsidiary jails.

Subsidiary jails continued to be, as in previous years, under the direct management of sub-divisional officers with civil hospital assistants as Deputy Superintendents. The number of visits of inspection paid by a sub-divisional officer should never fall below 77, that is, eight fortnightly visits during his four months' tour, and two visits a week during the remainder of the year. There has been a marked improvement in this respect during 1885, and no fewer than 32 jails were visited by their Superintendents more than 100 times during the year. In six instances the number of visits paid was below 60.

The total number of prisoners admitted to subsidiary jails was 28,014, against 28,625 in 1884, the daily average number being 728·18, against 743·00. The number of convicted prisoners admitted was 14,120, against 14,519 in 1884. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners exceeded 20 days in the jails of Chandpur, Gobindpur, and Kishoreganj.

Health and vital statistics.

With reference to the Report and the Resolution on the administration of jails for 1884, the Government of India remarked that a comparison of the health statistics of Bengal jails with those of other provinces clearly showed that much might still be done to ameliorate the condition of prisoners in the Lower Provinces, and added that "the prison mortality of Bengal cannot be considered satisfactory when contrasted with the death-rate of the free population of the province; for, as stated by the Officiating Inspector-General, the ratio obtained by a very careful registration carried out in Nuddea (which of late years has been notorious for its unhealthiness) under the superintendence of Major Ramsay did not exceed 39·6, or say 40 per 1,000, whereas the death-rate in Bengal jails during the year 1884 represented a ratio of upwards of 50 per 1,000." It was also observed that in 18 of the 45 prisons in Bengal, the mortality was above the general average, and that in 7 of these the death-rate varied from 102·2 to 283·4 per 1,000.

Dr. Lethbridge demurs both to the usefulness and fairness of a comparison between Bengal and provinces where the climatic conditions are so absolutely different, and points out that he has to place together the figures of radically diverse districts, such as, for instance, Maimansingh in Eastern Bengal, and Baxár which immediately adjoins the North-Western Provinces. His argument is that, in the vast province of Lower Bengal, there are far greater variations between different districts than exist in other provinces, in respect of salubrity of climate and the general health and sanitary conditions of the population from which the prisoners come. His main conclusions are the following, namely, (1) that the most potent of all causes of mortality is the broken-down constitution of the prisoners admitted to jails in unhealthy districts; (2) that jail mortality is not due to any causes connected with jail life, as is clear from the fact that a very large proportion of the prisoners die within the first six months of their incarceration, and their chances of life improve after that period; (3) that it is a mistake to calculate the death-rate on the daily average number confined in jails. This method is absolutely valueless in the case of jails in unhealthy districts, though it may give approximate results if all the prisoners admitted are uniformly healthy. If a large number of men with broken-down constitutions pass through a jail, a certain number of them will certainly die, and the mortality calculated on the daily average population is in such cases useless as a means of ascertaining the sanitary condition of such jail. Sir Rivers Thompson believes that these conclusions are correct in the main. There cannot, he thinks, be a doubt that the condition of health of the free population must largely influence the death-rate in our jails. At first, it is possible that the conditions attaching to jail life have a depressing effect, and that this is intensified by the sickly state of many of the prisoners when they first come in. But this has nothing to do with jail management, or with the arrangements made to reduce to a minimum the risks incidental to a state of enforced restraint; and the Lieutenant-Governor can only repeat what he said last year, that it is rather to unremitting watchfulness and care on the part of the jail officials in carrying out the various arrangements for the

well-being of the prisoners, than in any further additions to or improvements in the jails, that we must look for a reduction in the mortality.

The following table compares the sickness and mortality among convicted and under-trial prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails since 1876 :—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily average sick.	Number of deaths. From cholera.	Number of deaths. From all other causes.	Number of deaths. Total number of deaths.	Death-rates per mille of average strength. From cholera.	Death-rates per mille of average strength. From all other causes.	Death-rates per mille of average strength. From all causes.	Remarks.
1876	21,672	849	39·1	267	975	1,242	12·3	45·0	57·3	Convicted and under-trial only.
1877	18,709	730	39·0	151	763	914	8·0	40·8	48·8	
1878	18,611	803	43·1	215	1,072	1,287	11·5	57·6	69·1	
1879	18,483	947	51·2	341	1,411	1,752	18·4	76·4	94 8	
1880	17,802	941	52·8	31	1,100	1,131	1·7	61·8	63·5	
1881	16,520	873	52·8	85	1,014	1,099	5·1	61·4	66·5	
1882	15,902	849	53·3	151	933	1,084	9·5	58·6	68·1	
1883	14,776	729	49·3	61	701	762	4·1	47·4	51·5	
1884	14,868	724	48·6	62	678	740	4·1	45·6	49·7	
1885	14,926	773	51·7	157	728	885	10·5	48·7	59·2	

The death-rate per 1,000 has risen from 49·7 in 1884 to 59·2 in the year under review. This is largely due to the severe prevalence of cholera in several districts, which alone accounted for 10·3 of the deaths.

The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails was 838,* or 60·9 per 1,000, as compared with 691, or 50·4 per 1,000, in 1884. Excluding deaths from cholera, the death-rate is reduced to 50·1 per 1,000, as against 46·3 in the previous year. Of those who died, 34·99 per cent. were admitted in indifferent health, and 30·14 in bad health. The death-rate is enhanced by the heavy mortality in the following jails, in some of which cholera accounts for the increase :—

	Death-rates from all causes per mille. 1885.	1884.
Jalpáigurí	202·0	162·6
Hazáribágh	180·8	45·4
Dinagepur	170·3	79·7
Rájsháhí, *district and central*	169·5	110·8
Purneah	133·1	115·3
Rungpur	119·0	283·4
Monghyr	111·0	66·3
Bardwán	92·7	80·7
Singbhúm	90·6	102·2
Bogra	83·3	134·5
Champáran	81·4	18·9
Chittagong	80·3	43·8
Maimansingh...	70·8	153·0
Khoolna	66·8	16·6
Mánbhúm	64·6	11·8
Bhagalpur, *district*	64·5	71·5
Maldah	63·6	29·8
Alípur, *district and central*	61·9	51·1
Bírbhum	61·2	23·3

Jalpáigurí, Dinagepur, Purneah, Rungpur, Bardwán, Singbhúm, and Bogra are extremely unhealthy districts, and the high rate must be attributed to the unhealthy conditions of the people admitted to the jails, and the prevalence of malarious diseases in the stations in which those jails are situated. As regards Rájsháhí, the jail is, as the Lieutenant-Governor is aware from a personal visit, situated on the banks of the Ganges. It has ample, well-ventilated accommodation, a spacious open compound, and its sanitary arrangements are, so far as can be judged, as good as they can be. But it has the misfortune to receive most of its prisoners from such unhealthy districts as Rungpur, Dinagepur, Jalpáigurí and Bogra. 46·3 per cent. of the prisoners admitted were in indifferent health, and 11·8 in bad health, while there were 17 deaths from cholera during the year. The Khulná jail has been at times overcrowded, and receives its prisoners from some very unhealthy thanas

* Including two cases of suicide.

in the Sunderbuns. Champáran and Maimansingh, in both of which special enquiries have been instituted, are notoriously unhealthy districts, and the high mortality at Hazáribágh was due to a very severe outbreak of cholera. At Monghyr one under-trial prisoner died before he could attend court; one died four days, and another eight days, after conviction; while one man died from injuries due to falling into a well. As regards Jalpáigurí, out of 513 prisoners the medical officer declared 80 to be in bad and 321 in indifferent health. The Inspector-General remarks—"Only those who know the standard of health which is considered good in a malarious district will understand the meaning of such terms as bad and indifferent as applied to Jalpáigurí prisoners. Of the 513 prisoners referred to, 20 died. Of those who died, 8 were admitted in bad health, 11 in indifferent health, and only one in good health."

The remarks of the Inspector-General, referred to above, are borne out by the figures of mortality according to the length of time passed in jail. Out of 836 convicts who died, 364 had been less than six months in jail, 210 more than six months and less than a year, 144 more than a year and less than two years, 45 more than two and less than three years, and 73 above three years. Moreover, the following table shows that prisoners discharged during 1885 had improved in health during their residence in jail:—

	1				2			
	State of health on admission of those who were discharged from the jail as per column 2				State of health on discharge of those who were discharged from the jail.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
In 1885	24,651	6,720	2,261	33,632	27,047	4,943	1,642	33,632
Ratio per cent. to total number discharged from the jail	73·30	19·97	6·73	100·00	80·42	14·69	4·89	00·00

The year 1885 was an unhealthy one as regards fevers of malarious origin, and the Inspector-General ascribes it to the unusual rainfall during the unhealthy months of the year. There was a considerable increase in the admissions from dysentery and diarrhœa—7,764 against 7,061 in 1884—the number of deaths at the same time rising from 271 to 318. There were 21 cases of small-pox with 4 deaths, and 249 cases of cholera with no less than 147 deaths. As these epidemics have been the subject of special reports, it is not necessary to notice them further here. The cases returned under the head "Remittent and continued fevers" showed a decided decrease; but the ratio per mille of deaths to admissions indicates that these cases have been of a severe type, no less than 92·7 per mille dying, as against 39·7 in 1884. A disease has been returned under this head which has been the subject of a special enquiry in the Alípur Jail by a Committee composed of Drs. Cleghorn, Joubert, and Clarke. The report of the Committee, recently received, fully justified its appointment. It has been shown that cerebro-spinal meningitis has prevailed in many parts of India in jails and in emigrant ships without being recognised as a disease distinct from remittent fever, with which it has been confounded. The Committee are of opinion that defective ventilation and the crowding together of large bodies of human beings are the most important hygienic defects which can, in the present state of our knowledge, be said to favour the development of such a disease.

Alípur Reformatory.

At the Alípur Reformatary School the number of boys on the 1st January 1885 was 105. During the year 27 boys were admitted—19 from the Presidency and Suburban Police Courts and from Howrah, and 8 from mofussil districts, giving a total of 132, or the same number as in 1884. Of these, 17 were released on expiry of sentence, one was released on bail, four were transferred to the school at Hazáribágh, one was retransferred to the Alipore Jail, and one died, leaving 108 boys at the close of the year, of whom 53 were Hindus, 54 Mahomedans, and one native Christian.

The discipline and general behaviour of the boys was satisfactory. The punishments increased from 3·3 in 1884 to 4·7 in 1885, and this is due to the larger average number of boys in the school during the year. The number

of cases in which penal diet was given fell from 131 to 117, and this number might be further reduced without impairing discipline. The fact that 106 boys were locked up in cells as against only 14 in 1884 has attracted the attention of Government, and enquiries are being made as to why it was found necessary to resort so often to this somewhat severe form of punishment. The mark system, under which the boys can each earn an anna per week for good behaviour, attention and industry, continued to work well, and has proved a great stimulant to emulation amongst the boys.

The increase in the number of admissions into hospital from 1·93 in 1884 to 2·91 in 1885 is due to the greater number of boys in the school. The year was exceptionally healthy, and the only boy who died was suffering from chronic dysentery when received from the Presidency Jail.

The cost of maintenance per head fell from Rs. 140-9 in 1884 to Rs. 128-12-4, the decrease being chiefly due to the larger average number of boys during the year 1885. While there was a decrease in expenditure under the heads of construction and repairs and contingencies, there was an increase under the heads of diet, hospital, clothing, and fixed estalishment. Diet charges rose from Rs. 2.873-7-9 in 1884 to Rs. 3,567-4-9 in 1885, showing an increase per head of Rs. 2-12-4, and this was due to the higher prices of rations which prevailed during the year. The cost per head for diet in the school (Rs. 33-5-5) as compared with that in the Alípur Jail (Rs. 25-2-3) was excessive; and though the cost of diet per head must of course increase in an inverse ratio to the number of persons to be fed, still enquiries are being made for any special reasons for such a difference. The manufactory operations were well carried out, and the system of education and industrial training continued to be the same as in the previous year.

Reports were received during the year regarding 48 released boys. Of these, 36 are said to be doing well and to bear a good character amongst their neighbours; four boys could not be traced; two were sent to jail for theft, and regarding six the reports were unfavourable. These reports show on the whole that the discipline and training undergone in the institution are productive of satisfactory results.

A want, which had been much felt, was supplied during the year by the purchase of a 3½ horse-power gas engine, and the erection of a gas-holder for storing the gas required to work the engine. The undertaking has been a success, and it will now be possible to undertake work which was hitherto beyond the strength of the boys to perform, and to give instruction to a larger number in "turner's work."

The general result of the school management during the year is satisfactory, and the care and energy with which the Superintendent has, as in preceding years, performed his duties are deserving of commendation.

Hazáribágh Reformatory.

There were 139 boys in the Hazáribágh Reformatory School on the 1st January 1885. During the year there were 74 new admissions and 12 releases on expiration of sentence, and two under Government orders; four boys died and one escaped, leaving 194 at the close of the year, made up as follows:—

Hindus	158
Mahomedans	32
Santáls	2
Uriyas	2

Seventy-two cells were built during the year, and 42 are under construction; the total number, when completed, will provide accommodation for 232 boys.

The water-supply is excellent; a bathing platform has been constructed during the year, and new latrines are being provided. The daily average number of sick rose from 0·88 in 1884 to 4·04 in 1885, the increase being due to the fact that the daily average population increased from 81·5 to 172, and that there was an epidemic of cholera during the year, two out of four deaths being due to that disease.

The number of punishments inflicted increased from 205 to 252—a small increase compared with the increase in the number of boys.

In the Resolution on the Report for 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that the system of five hours' school work and five hours' industrial

labour each day at Hazáribágh would admit of more relaxation. The Superintendent appears to have reduced the school hours to three and to have increased to seven the number of hours for industrial work, the total number of hours remaining the same. The Lieutenant-Governor is certain that ten hours' application each day to books and labour is too much for growing lads. Only one hour appears to be allowed for play from 2 to 3 P.M.; the two hours deducted from industrial work might with advantage be added to the time for rest and recreation. The Inspector General of Jails has been requested to take steps to assimilate the systems of education in the two schools as far as possible, and the subject will be specially noticed in the Report for the current year.

The cost of diet per head was Rs. 33-4-6, against Rs. 36-8-10 in 1884, thus being almost exactly the same as the cost in the Alípur school. The expenditure on building showed a large increase owing to the construction of the 72 new cells already referred to. The total expenditure under all heads was Rs. 21,798-1-3, as against Rs. 11,930-2-3 in 1884.

The Deputy Superintendent received 76 letters from released boys during the year, and it is stated that, of the boys released since the school was opened, only two have reverted to evil habits.

Civil Justice.

High Court Original Jurisdiction.

INCLUDING 487 cases instituted during the year, there were 1,331 suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court during 1885, against 1,349 in 1884 and 1,257 in 1883. The number disposed of during 1885 was 878, against 505 in 1884 and 464 in 1883, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being 65·96, against 37·43 in 1884 and 36·91 in 1883. There were 453 suits pending at the close of the year, against 844 in 1884 and 793 in 1883.

High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The High Court sat on the Appellate Side for 242 days in 1885, against 231 days in 1884 and 228 days in 1883, and disposed of 7,457 appeals and applications, as compared with 5,048 and 4,391 in 1884 and 1883 respectively, the number pending at the end of the year being 3,267, against 4,983 and 4,858 at the end of 1884 and 1883 respectively. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1885 was 30 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate Side of the High Court, against 49 per cent in 1884 and 52 per cent. in 1883.

The number of first appeals from original decrees disposed of during the year was 406, of second appeals 4,557, of miscellaneous orders in court 195, and of criminal cases 1,709. The number of first and second appeals and criminal cases amounted to 6,672, against 4,093 in 1884, or an increase of 2,579 cases; and the number of first and second appeals pending at the end of 1885 was 2,840, against 4,561 in 1884, or a decrease of 1,721 cases.

Courts in the interior.

The total numbers of the various descriptions of original civil suits instituted in the courts in the interior during the year are shown in the subjoined statement:—

INSTITUTED IN—	suits for money.	Under the rent law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	56,565	142	258	56,965
Munsifs' ditto	170,327	167,836	32,237	370,400
Subordinate Judges' ditto	5,314	610	1,129	7,083
District Judges' ditto	61	40	363	464
Revenue Courts	.....	5,679	.....	5,679
Courts in the Scheduled districts	5,799	3,510	3,381	12,690
Total ...	238,066	177,847	37,368	453,281

The total number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of courts are shown below:—

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.
Small Cause Courts	63,137	58,214
Munsifs' do.	476,781	377,178
Subordinate Judges' do.	9,939	7,251
District Judges' do.	861	539
Courts in the Scheduled districts ...	14,401	12,421
Total ...	565,119	455,603
Revenue Courts, including those of the Scheduled districts	19,226	11,585
GRAND TOTAL ...	584,345	467,188

Character of suits.

The following statement shows for the regular courts (excluding the courts in the Scheduled districts) the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years:—

	Total of 1883.	Total of 1884.	Total of 1885.	Percentage. 1883.	1884.	1885.
Suits for money, &c.	161,845	168,594	176,053	45·277	45·606	46·489
Rent suits	162,501	165,969	168,658	45·460	44·897	44·536
Suits for immoveable property	19,466	20,929	18,036	5·445	5·661	4·762
Suits for declaratory decrees	693	688	898	·193	·186	·237
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	4,098	5,007	6,964	1·146	1·354	1·838
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property	5,341	5,212	5,027	1·494	1·409	1·327
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	821	726	505	·229	·196	·133
Suits for an account	253	213	234	·070	·057	·061
Suits relating to religious endowments ...	39	27	27	·010	·007	·007
Suits to set aside judgments, &c., on the ground of fraud	539	515	490	·150	·139	·120
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	45	36	46	·012	·009	·012
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights	549	568	500	·153	·153	·132
Suits for partition	507	551	610	·141	·149	·161
Suits relative to shipping	2	5	.....	.....	·001	.....
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	6	5	5	·001	·001	·001
Administration suits	6	5	1	·001	·001	.....
Interpleader suits	5	7	4	·001	·001	·001
Suits for dissolution of partnership ...	98	69	94	·027	·018	·024
Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 ...	184	188	208	·051	·050	·054
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	457	350	338	·127	·094	·089
Total ...	357,455	369,661	378,698	.....	.....	.....

The following statement shows the suits instituted in Civil Courts (including the courts in the Scheduled districts) classified according to value:—

	Rs.		No.
Not exceeding	10	... ...	91,756
Ditto	50	... ...	219,178
Ditto	100	... ...	73,390
Ditto	500	... ...	52,843
Ditto	1,000	... ...	4,978
Ditto	5,000	... ...	3,757
Ditto	10,000	... ...	385
Ditto	1,00,000	... ...	285
Exceeding	1,00,000	... ...	20

There were in addition 542 suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

Execution of decrees.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by the regular Civil Courts during the past two years:—

Year.	Decrees executed. Completely.	Partially.	Amount realised. Rs.
1884	78,040	49,647	1,48,08,324
1885	77,618	52,414	1,42,75,792

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during the past three years is shown below:—

	Number of suits instituted.
1883	26,027
1884	31,074
1885	30,644

Details of the value of the suits instituted in 1884 and 1885 are given below:—

Rs.		1884.	1885.
Up to	10	10,411	10,033
„	50	13,159	13,275
„	100	3,177	3,142
„	500	3,402	3,360
„	1,000	546	501
Above	1,000	379	333
	Total	31,074	30,644

The figures show a decrease of 430 as compared with the institutions in 1884. This number should, however, be reduced by 151, being the number of applications under Chapter VII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts' Act, 1882, which were in 1884 registered as regular suits, but are now, in accordance with the orders of the High Court, entered under the head "Miscellaneous cases." The decrease, which occurred under all the heads of value with one exception, calls for no particular remark. The following table gives the number and description of suits instituted during the years 1884 and 1885:—

	1884.	1885.
Contract in writing	5,406	6,024
Contract not in writing	3,217	2,638
On account stated	1,520	1,723
Money had and received	642	813
Goods sold	11,803	10,890
Wages, work and materials	4,011	4,228
Rent not falling under the Rent Law	3,100	3,427
Moveable property or value thereof	361	368
Damages	465	336
Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned	549	197
Total	31,074	30,644

The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 21,41,108, as compared with Rs. 22,47,816 in 1884.

The total number of cases for disposal in 1885 amounted to 33,666, of which 2,664 were cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 30,373 were disposed of and two were transferred to the High Court, leaving 3,291 cases pending at the close of the year. There were 1,513 cases disposed of in 1885 under the Distraint Act of 1875, against 806 cases in 1884 and 461 cases in 1883.

The following statement shows the results of the suits of the past three years:—

How disposed of.	1883.		1884.		1885.	
For plaintiff after trial or reference to arbitration	3,859		4,076		4,003	
Ditto *ex parte* or on confession	7,178		9,450		10,273	
Compromised	9,599		11,492		10,796	
Non-suited	*920	Against	*816	Against	*743	Against
Dismissed after trial or uncontested	1,413	plaintiff	1,382	plaintiff	1,275	plaintiff
Ditto on default of plaintiff	2,514	4,847	2,995	5,193	3,283	5,301
Total	25,783		30,211		30,373	

* These cases were all withdrawn with leave.

The percentage of the cases in which the result was in favour of the plaintiff during the three years referred to are given below:—

1883	81·2
1884	82·8
1885	82·5

The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,08,321 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,08,892, against Rs. 3,24,516 and Rs. 2,11,940 respectively

in the preceding year. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 99,429, against Rs. 1,12,576 in 1884.

Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted and disposed of in the mofussil Courts of Small Causes during the last three years, omitting cases not tried under the summary procedure of the courts:—

Cases.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Increase since 1884.
Instituted	50,202	53,887	56,214	2,327
Disposed of	51,109	53,961	57,423	3,462

The increase in the number of cases instituted was most marked in the following groups of courts:—

	Increase.
Magoorah, Jenidah, and Narail	1,091
Húglí, Serampur, and Howrah	910

There has also been a steady increase in the work before the courts at Sealdah Jessor, and Kooshtea. Except where the Munsifs have been vested with special powers to try the suits of small values and have thus withdrawn cases which would otherwise have come before the Courts of Small Causes, the returns of such courts show no material variation.

Appellate Courts.

The following statement shows the work done by the appellate courts during 1885:—

Courts in the Interior.	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of omitting transfers.
Appeals from decrees—		
Sub-Judges' courts	18,976	13,913
District Judges' courts	28,281	7,803
Revenue courts	601	488
Courts in the Scheduled districts	1,720	1,407
Total ...	49,578	23,611
Miscellaneous appeals—		
Sub-Judges' Courts	600	495
District Judges' courts	2,132	1,779
Revenue courts	110	99
Courts in the Scheduled districts	75	69
Total ...	2,917	2,442
Grand total ...	52,495	26,053
Courts at the Presidency.		
High Court.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
From decisions by courts in the interior ...	1,060	390
Ditto on the Original Side	69	32
Appeals from appellate decrees—		
From decisions by appellate courts in the interior ...	6,431	4,365
Ditto by a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the High Court	73	47
Total ...	7,633	4,834
Miscellaneous appeals—		
First appeals—		
From decisions by courts in the interior ...	370	260
Second appeals—		
From decisions by appellate courts in the interior ...	264	163
Total ...	634	423
Grand total ...	8,267	5,257

Civil Justice, Santál Pergunnahs.—The following statement shows the progress of civil litigation in the Santál Pergunnahs during the past three years:—

	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Civil suits	7,351	6,665	5,258	7,289	6,468	5,517	697	894	635
Rent ,, ...	3,892	3,583	3,280	3,834	3,611	3,446	434	406	239
Title ,, ...	1,443	2,873	2,993	1,290	2,432	2,718	323	763	1,039
Civil execution ...	4,253	3,470	3,130	4,218	3,401	3,416	754	823	537
Rent ,, ...	2,805	2,431	2,357	2,863	2,185	2,315	457	703	715
Title ,, ...	508	791	665	448	738	727	106	159	97
Total ...	20,252	19,813	17,683	19,942	18,835	18,169	2,771	3,748	3,262

During the year 1885 there was a decrease in institutions under every head except title suits. The decrease was most marked in civil suits, the number of which fell from 6,665 in 1884 to 5,258 in 1885. The total number of cases disposed of during 1885 was 18,169, as compared with 18,835 in 1884, while at the end of the year there were 3,262 cases pending, as against 3,748 at the end of the preceding year.

There were 11 appeals to the High Court during the year. The number of appeals against the orders of subordinate courts in the district fell from 836 to 729, of which 395 were to sub-divisional officers and 334 to the Deputy Commissioner. The receipts of the courts increased from Rs. 72,901 to Rs. 73,906 in 1885.

Civil litigation of Government.

There were two appeals pending in the Privy Council at the close of the year 1884-85, to both of which Government was a party. Four more appeals were preferred during the year 1885-86. Out of these appeals one was disposed of, and the remaining five were still pending at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the result of Government litigation in all the civil courts of Bengal during the year 1885-86 as compared with the two previous years:—

			1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
CASES.					
Before the High Court.					
Appeals ...	Decided in favour of Government ...	...	17	24	28
	Ditto against Government ...	...	1	1	4
	Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	...	4	4	305
	Total	...	22	29	337
Before the Lower Courts.					
Appeals ...	Decided in favour of Government ...	...	96	111	29
	Ditto against Government ...	...	3	8	17
	Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	...	5	8	.....
	Total	...	104	127	46
Original cases ...	Decided in favour of Government ...	...	274	313	519
	Ditto against Government ...	...	33	139	71
	Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	...	23	90	35
	Total	...	330	542	625
Total ...	Decided in favour of Government ...	...	387	448	576
	Ditto against Government ...	...	37	148	92
	Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	...	32	102	340
	Total	...	456	698	1,008

The percentage of cases decided in favour of Government increased from 75 to 86¼.

Taking the litigation in the High Court only, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government decreased from 96 to 87½. Of the 305 appeals shown as compromised, remanded or withdrawn, 169 from Tirhút and 133 from Midnapur were suits by ryots of Government estates objecting to the enhanced

assessment of rent fixed by Government. All these suits were decided in favour of Government by the lower courts. The Midnapur cases were sent back for retrial, and the Tirhút cases were withdrawn at the suggestion of the Advocate General.

The result of Government litigation in the lower appellate courts was more unfavourable, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government being 63 per cent. only, as against 93 in the previous year. In the courts of first instance, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government was 88, against 69 in the preceding year. Out of the 71 cases decided adversely to Government, no less than 43 were cases under the Land Acquisition Act, in which the courts gave the claimants a little more than the amounts tendered by the Collectors as compensation.

The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Government fell from Rs. 6,19,974 to Rs. 4,78,645. Of this amount, Rs. 13,305 composed the value of the suits in the High Court, Rs. 3.106 the value of suits in zillah appeals, and the balance that of original suits. In original suits decided adversely to Government the value of suits to obtain possession of land, estates or other property, or for the recovery of rents or debt bonds, was Rs 1,00,386; of land acquisition suits, Rs. 2,15,001; and of suits for the reversal of revenue sales on the plea of informality, non-liability, &c., Rs. 1,41,250.

The result of the litigation in which the Court of Wards was interested during the year 1885-86, as compared with that of the two preceding years, was as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Decided in favour of Court of Wards ...	763	700	1,113
Ditto against Court of Wards ...	99	121	158
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	70	56	44
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards ...	88½	85¼	87½

The increase in the number of cases was due to the fact that the Bardwán Raj, the Dighaputy estates, and the Tikari estate in Gya have come under the Court of Wards.

The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realisation during the year was Rs. 6,26,182, against Rs. 6,42,647 in 1884-85. The amount realised again fell from Rs. 20,407 to Rs 12,338, and the percentage of recovery from 3⅕ to 2 per cent. Omitting the Canning decrees, amounting to Rs. 5,81,279, which were remitted during the year, the amount under realisation was Rs. 44,903, so that the percentage of recovery would amount to 27½. The largest outstanding balances were in Bánkura, Rs. 4,585; in Faridpur, Rs 3,515; in Maldah, Rs. 9,607; and in Midnapur, Rs. 2,404.

In wards' decrees the amount under realisation increased from Rs. 5,72,757 to Rs. 9,37,524, and the amount realised from Rs. 1,02,253 to Rs. 1,69,179. The percentage of recovery, however, fell from 19⅗ to 18 per cent. With the exception of the Tikari estate, not a pice was recovered out of the outstanding decrees of wards' estates in any of the districts of the Patna Division. The heaviest balances were—in Húglí, Rs. 26,035; in Bardwán, Rs. 2,65,145; in Midnapur, Rs. 25,935; in Jessor, Rs. 25,215; in Murshedábád, Rs. 14,626; in Rájsháhí, Rs. 72,423; in Durbhunga, Rs. 52,716; in Purneah, Rs. 61,848; and in Lohárdagá, Rs. 47,578.

Registration.

THE following table shows the number of registration offices open in each year since 1870-71, with the number of registrations effected, and the receipts and expenditure of the department:—

YEARS.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1870-71 ...	*157,075	48,480	30,831	236,386	3,78,024	3,04,393	73,631	155
1871-72 ...	154,900	53,803	30,791	239,494	3,62,990	2,73,410	89,580	137
1872-73 ...	170,609	65,052	36,068	271,729	4,22,744	2,95,460	1,27,284	150
1873-74 ...	198.741	77,104	44,028	319,873	4,68,511	3,18,437	1,50,074	201
1874-75 ...	250,310	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	246
1875-76 ...	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77 ...	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
1877-78 ...	312,022	121,842	116,405	550,299	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,881	309
1878-79 ...	349,094	136,121	113,936	599,151	8,70,497	4,90,966	3,79,531	295
1879-80 ...	337,524	147,610	123,975	609,109	9,11,057	4,97,962	4,13,095	292
1880-81 ...	317.877	133,899	104,457	556,233	9,16,681	5,21,209	3,95,472	297
1881-82 ...	303,823	132,475	100,786	537,084	9,11,920	4 98,514	4,13,406	287
1882-83 ...	307,609	146,521	101,011	555,141	9,48,104	4,95,180	4,52,924	285
1883-84 ...	331,706	163,964	105,332	601,002	9,74,711	5,04,755	4,69,956	285
1884-85 ...	374,730	193,811	119,839	688,380	10,74,501	5,54,110	5,20,391	290
1885-86 ...	386,032	211,384	126,485	723,901	10,88,177	5,68,365	5,19,812	292
Increase ...	11,302	17,573	6,646	35,521	13,676	14,255	.....	2
Decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579	.....

In the year 1885-86 there was an increase in the number of registrations under all heads over the number shown in 1884-85, while the excess of receipts over expenditure is only Rs. 579 less than in the previous year. Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property increased by 3·01 per cent., optional registrations of the same kind by 9·06 per cent., and "other registrations" by 5·54 per cent.

Registrations of all classes.

The following table shows the registrations of different classes during the year as compared with 1884-85:—

		1884-85.	1885-86.
Registrations affecting immoveable property.	(A).—*Compulsory.*		
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value of Rs. 100 and upwards	47,027	47,165
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value of Rs. 100 and upwards	55,253	58,824
	Perpetual leases	85,519	87,236
	Term leases under section 17	175,045	180,939
	Other compulsory registrations	11,886	11,868
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property	374,730	386,032
	(B).—*Optional.*		
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	115,540	120,381
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	66,416	77,638
	Leases for one year and less	5,363	6,100
	Miscellaneous documents	6,492	7,265
	Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property ...	193,811	211,384
	Total registrations affecting immoveable property ...	568.541	597,416

		1884-85.	1885-86.
	(C.)		
Registrations other than those affecting immoveable property.	Obligations for payment of money	85,459	89,501
	All other registrations	32,556	35,198
	Total of (C) class ...	118,015	124,699
	(D.)		
	Number of wills registered	1,783	1,749
	Ditto of written authorities	41	37
	Total registrations ...	688,380	723,901

There has been, almost without exception, a general and steady increase. The operation of section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and the Full Bench decision of the Calcutta High Court reported in I. L. R., 8 Cal., 597, have virtually abolished the distinction created by sections 17 and 18 of the Registration Act between compulsory and optional registration of documents affecting transfers of immoveable property even when the value is under Rs. 100; for, if delivery is not given, section 54 makes registration compulsory, and if delivery is given, a registered instrument of transfer is not required. Moreover, the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) will have the same effect as regards deeds relating to the transfers of permanent tenures. The Government of India have accordingly been asked to modify the existing forms of Statistical Statements II and IV. The increase in the number of deeds of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100 was very large, being 16·89 per cent. more than the previous year. The number of leases for terms of one year and less exceeded the number registered in the preceding year by 13·74 per cent. Of the total registrations, amounting to 723,901, the number relating to immoveable property was, as shown above, 597,416, or 82·52 per cent. of the whole. A marked feature of the year's operations was the number of optional registrations, amounting to 337,869, or 46·67 of the whole number. Compared with the figures for the preceding year, optional registrations increased by 7·72 per cent., while compulsory registrations increased by only 3·01 per cent.

Leases.

The total number of leases registered during the past four years has been as follows:—

Class of Lease.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Perpetual leases (compulsory) ...	70,764	75,552	85,519	87,236
Leases for terms of years (compulsory)	141,156	154,571	175,045	180,939
Leases for one year or less (optional)	4,534	4,952	5,363	6,100

Perpetual leases.

Of the perpetual leases registered in 1885-86, 84,389 were registered in Bengal, only 1,343 in Behar, 1,399 in Chutiá Nágpur, and 105 in Orissa. As many as 69,775 were registered in the seven districts of Chittagong (23,472), Bákarganj (10,969) Jessor, Noakholly, Faridpur, 24-Pergunnahs, and Khulna (4,701). These districts in respect of this particular item of registration occupy precisely the same relative position as they did in 1884-85.

Term leases.

The number of term leases registered in Bengal Proper was 136,258, against 127,607 in 1884-85, the figures for the whole province being 180,939, against 175,045. In five districts the number of such leases exceeded 10,000, namely, Jessor with 17,248 registrations, Bákarganj with 13,516, Faridpur with 12,819, Tipperah with 10,956, and the 24-Pergunnahs with 10,636. There was an increase of over 1,000 registrations in each of the four districts of Bákarganj, Khulna, Noakholly, and Jessor, while the numbers in Muzafferpur fell from 6,212 to 4,819, and in Maldah from 2,026 to 970. The increase in Bákarganj is partly due to the resettlement of some large estates; in Khulna to the new settlement of jungle lands bordering on the Sunderbuns; in Jessor to the Tenancy Act, under which tenants can now only sublet for a term of years. In Muzafferpur bad crops in 1884-85 and disputes between indigo factories caused many term-leases to be registered

whereas the same causes did not exist in the year under report. In Maldah the decrease is attributed to the settlement of several pergunnahs having been temporarily stopped by their zemindars. 6,100 leases for one year or less were registered, as against 5,363 in 1884-85. The total value of leases of all kinds registered during the year was Rs. 92,99,354, against Rs. 1,00,86,412 in the preceding year. But the number of leases increased from 154,275 to 161,932. Of this number, 75·43 per cent. were for amounts not exceeding Rs. 25. As in 1884-85, Behar took the first place as regards registration of deeds of large values, the average value for each lease being Rs. 119·55, against Rs. 39·86 in Bengal.

Proportion of leases to counterparts.

The total number of leases, excluding perpetual leases, amounted to 46,612, and of counterparts to 140,274, the percentage of leases being only 24·92, as compared with 26·83 in 1884-85. Thus, only two leases are registered for every five counterparts. The highest percentage was in Champáran, where the leases registered amounted to 91·87 per cent., and in eleven other districts the ratio exceeded 50 per cent., namely, in Lohárdága, Muzafferpur, Gya, Patna, Sarun, Santál Pergunnahs, Calcutta, Singbhúm, Dárjíling, Sháhábád, and Mánbhúm. In five districts, Cuttack, Purneah, Rájsháhí, Maimansingh, and Bogra, the ratio was less than 10 per cent. Various reasons are assigned for the smaller percentage of leases, such as the fact that the ryot has to pay the cost of both documents, the unwillingness of the zemindars to bind themselves in writing, their unwillingness to attend at registration offices, and their wish to prevent the ryot from using the lease as a valuable security for the purpose of raising money.

Deeds affecting immoveable property of Rs. 100 in value and upwards.

Registrations of deeds of sale of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards showed a small increase of 0·29 per cent., while deeds of mortgage of the same kind showed an increase of 6·46 per cent. It is noticeable that in those districts in which a large number of sales of immoveable property of Rs. 100 and upwards in value was registered, a large number of mortgages of property of a similar class and value was also registered.

Deeds affecting immoveable property of less than Rs. 100 in value.

Registrations of deeds of sale of immoveable property of less than Rs. 100 in value increased from 115,540 to 120,381. The most marked increases were in Tipperah, Chittagong, Pabná, and the 24-Pergunnahs. The increase is probably due to a greater appreciation of the benefits of registration rather than to pressing necessity or agricultural depression. Registrations of instruments of mortgage of the same class increased by 16·89 per cent. The highest increase was in Chittagong, which is attributed to the people having become aware that the Transfer of Property Act requires the registration of all such deeds, even though the property be less than Rs. 100 in value.

Registered sales of estates and tenures.

The following statement shows the number of estates and tenures transferred by registered deeds, and the classes of persons by whom they were purchased:—

	Extra revenue-paying estates.		Share in entire revenue-paying estates.		Revenue-free properties.		Intermediate tenures.		Others.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Number of transactions ...	1,344	1,313	11,701	11,254	27,569	27,177	29,415	29,835	9,903	13,320
Purchasers.										
1. Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders	238	236	1,317	1,404	4,976	4,229	2,593	2,255	1,370	1,615
2. Zemindars	357	354	7,307	6,229	2,127	2,076	1,959	1,850	903	1,239
3. Intermediate tenure-holders	284	241	2,675	2,779	3,298	3,603	15,809	16,032	1,873	1,900
4. Ryots	122	240	1,573	1,567	10,130	10,089	9,227	8,629	2,692	3,749
5. Others	566	792	1,321	1,307	8,835	8,810	5,168	5 770	3,691	4,195
Purchase-money ... Rs.	39,10,314	48,88,713	1,01,44,185	93,56,010	34,28,819	39,04,919	53,77,646	51,30,658	94,57,125	59,16,733

From this statement it appears that of the classes specified, the most numerous purchasers in the case of entire revenue-paying estates were those classified as "others," excluding mahajans, traders, money-lenders, zemindars,

intermediate tenureholders, and ryots. Zemindars were the largest buyers of shares in such estates ; ryots in the case of revenue-free properties ; and small talukdars and tenureholders in the case of intermediate tenures. Revenue-free properties are evidently keenly sought after ; the ryot purchasers numbered 10,089, while the zemindars, talukdars, and mahajans put together amounted to only 9,008. The figures show clearly that the agricultural classes are not parting with their interests in the soil, and that mahajan and money-lending purchasers are not so numerous as is sometimes alleged. The total number of purchasers of the latter class amounted to 9,739, while the zemindar, tenureholder, and ryot purchasers amounted to 60,677.

Sales of ryotti holdings.

The following statement shows the number and classes of purchasers of ryotti holdings at fixed rates during the past two years :—

Year.	Transactions.	Purchasers.					
		Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.	Ryots.	Others.	Total purchasers.
1884-85	24,327	4,156	781	2,134	13,012	5,931	26,014
1885-86	26,479	4,386	843	2,424	14,085	6,940	28.678

The ryots are about one-half of the total number of purchasers. The total purchase-money increased from Rs. 22,83,331 to Rs. 23,35,666, giving an average of 10 years' purchase, against 11·2 in the previous year The purchasers of ryotti holdings with rights of occupancy were as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
1. Mahajans, traders or money-lenders ...	6,846	6,725
2. Landlords of the holdings transferred ...	1,060	1,186
3. Other landlords	2,685	3,155
4. Ryots	39,436	38,919
5. Others, including those unspecified ...	7,515	8,802
Total ...	57,542	58,787

The average number of years' purchase shows an advance from 9·9 to 10·2. The ryots amounted to a little less than two-thirds of the total number of purchasers. Transfers were most numerous in Tipperah (8,267), Midnapur (5,337), Rungpur (5,002), and Bardwán (3,143); and in the following districts they exceeded 2,000, namely, Dinagepur, Dacca, Bírbhúm, Maimansingh, Húglí, and Faridpur. Having regard to the discussions on the subject during the passing of the Tenancy Act, the fact seems clear from the above statements that in most districts of Bengal Proper the transferability of rights of occupancy is customary and common.

Bonds.

Out of 124,699 instruments relating to moveable property, which were registered during 1885-86, 89,501, or 71·77 per cent., were money bonds; the ratio in the previous year was 72·41 per cent. As many as 30,533, or more than one-third of the whole, were registered in Jessor alone. Nothing new is said regarding this enormous registration of bonds in Jessor, which, though less by 125 than the number registered in the previous year, is nearly four times as large as that of the 24-Pergunnahs, the district in which the next largest number of bonds were registered. In former years it has been attributed to the high price of food-grains and to the fact that the completion of the railway works, which used to provide employment for the poor class of people, has compelled many to borrow money. These causes are not peculiar to Jessor, and are not by themselves sufficient to account for the extraordinarily large number. Indebtedness may be a cause for increase of bonds in some districts; but the increase is equally evident in districts that are undoubtedly prosperous. It is said that in Midnapur the traders frequently mortgage their homesteads in order to have more money to invest in business. The more frequent registration of bonds is doubtless to a great extent due to the increasing facilities for

registration afforded by the establishment of new rural sub-registry offices. Of the total number of bonds, 21,139 were for amounts not exceeding Rs. 25, 28,907 for sums between Rs. 26 and Rs. 50, and 21,825 for sums between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100.

Commissions, appeals, and prosecutions.

The number of commissions issued fell from 2,902 to 2,668, and of visits paid from 3,261 to 3,120. Registration was refused in 3,639 cases, against 3,391 in 1884-85. Out of 445 appeals under sections 72 and 73, registration was ordered in 228 cases. The number of prosecutions under the Registration Act was 78, as compared with 54 in the preceding year. Of 136 persons against whom criminal proceedings were taken, 63 were prosecuted for false statements, 46 for false personation, and 6 for forgery. Forty-seven persons were acquitted, 75 were convicted, and 14 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The largest number of prosecutions in any one district was 9 in Faridpur, 4 being the highest number in any other district.

Searches.

The number of applications for search or copy amounted to 59,987, as against 56,976 in 1884-85 and 52,218 in 1883-84. The number of ordinary searches was 23,787, and the fees realised Rs. 28,189-4. Searches made under the High Court Rules amounted to 36,200, and the fees realised Rs. 67,118-12.

Documents impounded and discredited.

The number of documents impounded was 2,192, a gainst 2,225 in the preceding year. The Collector upheld the action of the registering officers in 1,680 cases, in 317 cases the documents were held to be correctly stamped, and prosecutions were instituted in 104 cases. The number of deeds discredited by civil courts was 62, as against 70 in the preceding year.

Registration operations in different divisions.

There was an increase in the number of operations under the Act in 27 districts, and a decrease in 18 districts. The highest actual increase was 6,116 in Chittagong, and the largest decrease 2,788 in Muzafferpur. The following table shows the number of registrations and the fees realised in each of the different divisions of the province :—

Division.	Registrations.	Total fees realised.	Percentage of registrations on the whole.
		Rs.	
Presidency	178,009	2,65,339	24·6
Dacca	125,438	1,81,121	17·33
Chittagong	115,818	1,25,382	16
Bardwán	112,105	1,55,438	15·49
Patna	74,626	1,71,063	10·31
Rájsháhí	44,579	66,309	6·16
Bhagalpur	43,297	69,284	5·98
Orissa	15,704	24,638	2·16
Chutiá Nágpur	14,325	22,594	1·97
Total ...	723,901	10,81,168*	100·00

* Exclusive of receipts of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies and the office of the Inspector-General of Registration. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,00,679.

The total increase in the number of operations was 5·16 per cent. on the operations of the preceding year. In every district there was a profit to Government after all the expenses in connection with the working of the Act had been defrayed. The total net surplus was Rs. 5,80,488-15-11, against Rs. 5,20,391 in 1884-85 ; or, after deducting all charges on account of stationery, printing, printed forms and registers, iron record-racks and buildings, Rs. 4,50,651-2-2.

Registration offices and inspections.

The number of registration offices open at the close of the year was 292, against 290 at the close of 1884-85. Three new rural sub-registry offices were opened during the year—at Pipli in Puri, at Poopri in Muzafferpur, and at Daudkandi in Tipperah. Twenty-six sub-registry offices at

sub-divisional head-quarters were converted into rural offices during the year, and 12 more since the close of the year. This relief of sub-divisional offices from registration work was very much required: 905 inspections of registration offices were made, as compared with 809 in 1884-85. The small number of inspections (21) made by the Inspector-General was the unavoidable result of his illness; but the total number of inspections made by the first and second Inspectors increased from 257 to 284. The increase from 64 to 102 in the number of inspections of Sudder Sub-Registrars is also satisfactory. The number of stamp inspections was 255, against 428 in 1884-85.

Operations under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act.—Statistics from the year 1877-78 are given in the following table:—

Year	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than *khulas* registered.	Number of *khulas* registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79 ...	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80 ...	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81 ...	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82 ...	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83 ...	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081
1883-84 ...	14	112	4,273	2,315	895	7,483
1884-85 ..	14	112	3,913	2,540	957	7,410
1885-86 ...	14	112	3,993	2,422	1,109	7,524

The total number of ceremonies registered was slightly more than in the previous year. Chittagong, as usual, shows the largest number (2,895), while Dacca comes next with 819 and Rungpur with 803, as against only 535 in the previous year. Maimansingh has 621, while Rájsháhí shows a decrease from 844 to 505. Rungpur and Rájsháhí have thus changed places, but no reason is assigned for the variation. In no other district did the number of registrations amount to 400, while in Pabná and Nadiyá the numbers were only 22 and 8 respectively. The Officiating Inspector-General remarked that "no practical advance has been made so far as registration under the Act is concerned, and people do not appear to have come to appreciate the Act any more than they did in former years. It was thought that the appointment of Qazis under the Qazis' Act, XII of 1880, would have the effect of increasing the number of registrations; but so far this would not appear to be the case." It is not stated whether any particular effect has been produced by the alterations in the rules and procedure under Act I (B.C.) of 1876, to which reference was made in the Resolution on the Report of the working of the Act for 1883-84.

The Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

Fourteen new companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 41,26,600 were registered during the year, against 16 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 51,46,000, registered in 1884-85. Of these, ten are Tea Companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 18,46,600, two Trading Companies with capital of Rs. 12,20,000, one Insurance Company with capital of Rs. 10,00,000, and one Indigo Company with capital of Rs. 60,000.

Four companies increased their capital. Their original aggregate capital was Rs. 60,80,000, and the increase amounted to Rs. 27,60,000, of which Rs. 25,00,000 is accounted for by the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, which increased its capital from Rs. 55,00,000 to Rs. 80,00,000.

Out of 23 companies under liquidation, 15 with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,01,11,000 commenced winding up during the year. Of these, 7 were Tea Companies, 7 Trading Companies, and one Pressing Company. The Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited, liquidated on the 28th January last, and re-appeared under the same name and with the same capital on the 4th February following, *i.e.* within a week after its liquidation. The remaining eight companies that went under liquidation in previous years were finally wound up last year.

The total number of companies working in Bengal at the close of last year was 231.

The Manager of the Indian Pressing Company, Limited, was prosecuted under section 64 for not filing notice of the situation of the Company's office. The case was tried by the Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, who discharged the Manager with a warning.

The total receipts from all sources aggregated Rs. 6,995, against Rs. 7,089-6 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 94-6, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 588, which is chiefly made up of the salary of the establishment of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, consisting of a clerk on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50, and a peon on Rs. 7 a month.

Municipal Administration.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Changes in the Corporation.

THE fourth general election of Commissioners, held under the Calcutta Municipal Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, took place on the 15th December 1885, the term of office of the previous body of Commissioners having expired in October 1885. 14,979 persons applied for enlistment as voters, against 15,386 in 1882; 9,548 persons were eventually registered, against 10,587 in 1882; and 8,975 persons actually exercised their right of voting, against 9,180 in 1882. The applicants for registration showed a falling off of 407 as compared with the number of applicants in 1882, and the number of persons who actually voted was 205 less than in 1882. The number registered as qualified showed a falling off of 1,039, or over 10 per cent. This decrease is said to be due to the more rigid scrutiny exercised in examining claims.

Twenty-nine general meetings were held by the Commissioners during the year, of which 12 were special general meetings, three were quarterly, and six were special meetings. Of standing Committees there were 103 meetings, and of special Committees 36 meetings. The Town Council met 46 times, the Water-supply Extension Committee 10 times, the Bustee and Tank Committee 19 times, the Market Committee 11 times, and the Town Improvement Committee only once.

Work of the Town Council.

The Town Council dealt, as usual, with a large number of matters of various degrees of importance. Among others were the codification and remodelling of the rules and regulations for house drainage, the drainage works for Hastings and Baug Bazar, the opening of the municipal latrines to the public free of charge, the provision of roads in the Kurbulla Tank locality, the appointment of a whole-time Health Officer, the erection of slaughter-houses for the supply of meat for Hindus, the examination of candidates for appointment in the Municipal office, and the leasing of the Kotrung brickfields.

Municipal loans.

At the end of 1884-85 the total debt of the Corporation amounted to—

	Rs.
Debenture loans	71,65,800
Consolidated loan from Government... ...	69,43,213
Temporary ditto ditto	5,00,000
Total ...	1,46,09,013

Against the debenture loans the Commissioners had a reserve fund of the nominal value of Rs. 4,38,845. During the year they borrowed Rs. 25,00,000 by debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent., viz. Rs. 12,00,000 for the extension of water-supply, Rs. 5,00,000 for the repayment of the temporary loan from Government, and Rs. 8,00,000 for the extension of drainage works and repayment of the loan of 1865. The year closed with a loan liability of Rs. 1,56,41,972.

Income.

The following statement compares the income of the municipality under the three ordinary revenue funds during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
General Fund—	Rs.	Rs.
House-rate	9,99,552	10,30,387
Taxes	4,09,170	3,93,410
Fees	4,923	6,038
Fines and penalties	25,022	30,375
Road department receipts	43,134	43,544
Street watering do.	40	.....
Conservancy do.	40,163	37,580
Municipal railway do.	296	1,543
New drainage do.	9,277	6,257
Night-soil department	2,18,318	2,15,327
Slaughter-house do.	40,395	39,835
Municipal Market do.	1,27,920	1,40,841
Hospital and vaccination fees ...	1,097	598
Rent	22,534	31,074
Miscellaneous	13,066	22,952
Total ...	19,54,907	19,99,761
Water-rate Fund—		
Water-rate	4,15,440	4,27,515
Sale of water	95,755	87,121
Water-supply miscellaneous receipts ...	2,432	2,511
Total ...	5,13,627	5,17,147
Lighting-rate Fund	2,55,438	2,60,955
Grand Total ...	27,23,972	27,77,883

The receipts of the general fund were Rs. 44,854 in excess of those of the previous year. This is principally due to a general increase in the valuation of the town. In the Water-rate Fund the receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,520. The receipts of the Lighting-rate Fund exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 5,517. The total income of the municipality under these heads was better by Rs. 53,891 than in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

The following table shows the expenditure of the municipality from the three ordinary revenue funds during the period under review as compared with the actuals of the previous year:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
General Fund—	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans ...	5,60,121	4,36,576
Contribution to sinking fund and repayment of loans	2,39,380	1,65,532
Establishment	2,07,225	1,96,750
Cost of collection	31,370	32,320
General expenditure	60,430	64,823
Road Department expenditure ...	2,66,995	3,03,154
Street watering	52,725	53,392
Gowkhannah charges	1,15,703	1,12,492
Conservancy charges of the town ...	99,948	1,04,789
Municipal railway	49,195	91,383
Drainage pumping station	29,560	29,985
Salt-water Lakes	22,764	17,984
House drainage	7,237	8,529
Burning ghât charges	1,837	349
Night-soil department	1,93,258	2,06,262
Slaughter-house	10,334	10,449
Municipal markets	24,849	23,928
Hospital and vaccination	35,417	38,773
Town Hall	21,280	5,525
Bustee improvements	1,18,863	1,17,673
Miscellaneous	44,533	33,393
Total ...	21,93,023	20,54,061

	1884-85. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.
Water-rate Fund—		
Interest on loans	2,06,319	2,95,619
Contribution to sinking fund and repayment of loans	1,04,995	1,15,588
Establishment	86,413	88,472
Cost of collection	6,414	6,783
General expenditure	12,516	14,671
Working expenses	96,923	1,09,519
Charges for supply of water to shipping, &c.	16,123	13,402
Total ...	5,29,703	6,44,054
Lighting-rate Fund—		
Lighting lamps	2,58,237	2,44,892
Supervision and contingencies... ...	5,198	13,346
Cost of collection	3,626	3,790
Cost of new lamps	7,334	5,171
Total ...	2,74,395	2,67,199
Grand Total ...	29,97,121	29,65,314

The expenditure of the General Fund exceeded the receipts of the year by Rs. 54,300, thereby reducing the opening balance from Rs. 3,40,478 to Rs. 2,86,178. The expenditure of the Water-rate Fund exceeded the receipts by Rs. 1,26,907. This is due to the charges on account of the extension works, and will be permanent. The rate has therefore been raised from 3¼ per cent. to 5 per cent. from the beginning of the current year. The expenditure from the Lighting-rate Fund showed a small excess of Rs. 6,244 over the receipts of the year.

State of the special funds.

There are certain special funds not included in the above statements. The receipts of the *Police-rate Fund* during the year amounted to Rs. 2,93,551, and the disbursements made to the Commissioner of Police amounted to Rs. 2,95,077. Including the opening balance of Rs. 26,790, there remained a sum of Rs. 25,264 in hand at the close of the year. This rate has been reduced to 2 per cent. from the current year. The receipts of the *Jute Warehouse Fund* amounted to Rs. 22,501, 80 per cent. of which, Rs. 18,001, together with an unpaid balance of Rs. 120 on account of the previous year, was paid to the Commissioner of Police for maintenance of the fire-brigade. After meeting inspection charges, there was a surplus of Rs. 1,933, which was credited to the General Fund. The *Hackney Carriage Registration Fund* had an opening balance of Rs. 12,618: the receipts during the year were Rs. 17,913, and the expenditure on account of establishment and contingent charges amounted to Rs. 5,508. The *Cart Registration Fund* had a balance of Rs. 8,662 at the beginning of the year: the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 70,428, and expenditure to Rs. 4,848. The *Marcus Legacy Fund* had at the commencement of the year a cash balance of Rs. 4,275 and Government securities of Rs. 70,000. The securities were sold and re-invested in 5 per cent. municipal debentures.

Working of the various Departments of the Municipality.

The gross demand made by the Bill Department amounted to Rs. 23,37,310, against Rs. 22,59,683 in 1884 85. The outstanding balance on 31st March 1886 was Rs. 62,313, as compared with Rs. 63,545 in the previous year. It is stated that this outstanding balance would have been reduced to Rs. 21,901 had not bills to the amount of Rs. 40,412 been returned by the Collector and the Warrant Officer a few days before the end of the last quarter of 1885-86. In the Warrant Department the outstandings amounted to Rs. 44,897, against Rs. 46,105 at the end of 1884-85. The receipts under the head of license-fees aggregated Rs. 4,84,597, against Rs. 4,88,104 in the previous year. Trade and profession licenses are shown to have yielded Rs. 2,65,229 ; carriage and horse licenses Rs. 98,786 ; trade refuse fees Rs. 34,947 ; hackney carriage registration fees Rs. 15,008 ; and cart registration fees Rs. 70,464.

Bustee improvements.

The following statement shows the stage that has been reached in each case in the proceedings for the reclamation and improvement of bustees under the provisions of sections 280-283 of the Calcutta Municipal Act:—

Improvements completed—

1. Soortee Bagan Bustee.
2. Patwar Bagan do.
3. Joorapuker and Goalpara Bustee.
4. Bamun Bagan Bustee.
5. Kolabagan do.
6. Nather Bagan do.
7. Colvin's do.
8. Pathuriaghatta do.
9. Fool Bagan do.
10. Kalaker do.
11. Parseebagan do.
12. Kaloo Ghose's do.
13. Jorabagan do., Sec. 283A.

Improvements commenced—

14. Soorhatta Bustee.
15. Keranee Bagan do.

Projects finally approved, but work not commenced—

16. Durponarain Tagore's Bustee, No. 1.
17. Durmahatta do.
18. Ooriapara do.
19. Fukeer Chand Mitter's do.

Projects laid before the Commissioners in meeting for orders under Section 283A—

20. Shaikpara Bustee.

Draft projects of the improvements approved by the Bustee Committee—

21. Lallbagan Bustee.
22. Kristobagan do.
23. Sickdarpara do.

Orders issued to draw up the draft reports—

24. Hanspuker Bustee.
25. Moydaputty do.

Inspected by medical officers and their reports received—

26. Pachagully Bustee.
27. Goabagan do.
28. Moonsheetalao do.
29 Sovabazar do.
30 Moydatolee do.
31. Bustee north of Manick Bose's Ghât Street.
32. Do. south of ditto.
33. Machooa Bazar Bustee.

Improvements ordered to be postponed—

34. Ganguly's Lane Bustee.

Improvements not necessary—

35. Durponarain Tagore's Bustee, No 2
36. Kobirajpara Bustee.

Orders passed to inspect the Bustee under Section 280—

37. Rajbullubpara or Goalpara Bustee.
38. Bustee north of Baug Bazar.

Though much remains to be done, it may be said that most of the more urgent cases have now been disposed of, and the chief duty of the Commissioners will consist in maintaining the ground they have gained. In the Suburbs nothing of this kind has yet been attempted. On the 20th March last the new main in connection with the extended water-supply of Calcutta was opened at Pultah. The proceedings were attended by a large body of the Commissioners, who had invited the Lieutenant-Governor to preside at the ceremony.

During the year fifteen tanks were filled up by the Corporation, and one by the owner. Besides these, two were being filled up by the Corporation and six by the owners at the close of the year. Twelve tanks have been emptied by the owners, and will be filled up during the current year. The sites of two filled-up tanks in Jorapuker and Goalapara bustee in Ward No. 6 have been acquired by the Commissioners, who propose to convert the space into a place of public recreation.

Forty-one bathing platforms have been completed, and are in actual working order. Six more have been completed, but have not been connected with the piping. Nine sites have been obtained and platforms are under construction, and proceedings have been undertaken for the acquisition of sites for 28 additional platforms, making a total of 84. A census was taken on the 11th and 18th April last of the number of persons who resorted to these bathing platforms. The total numbers amounted to 62,003, of whom 40,194 were males and 21,809 females. These figures are interesting, and show how popular the new bathing platforms have speedily become.

The grant for street improvements was as usual Rs. 30,000, of which a sum of Rs. 24,035-4-1 has been expended. This grant is intended for petty improvements only, all important works being undertaken from the drainage budget.

Law suits.

The civil litigation of the Commissioners during the year was insignificant. There was only one small suit for the recovery of rates, which was decreed in favour of the Commissioners. One appeal was made to the Small Cause Court against the assessment of a house; but the valuation made by the municipal assessor was upheld by the Judge. The Commissioners had to defend in the Small Cause Court a suit which had been brought against them by a contractor for the recovery of the value of certain stores supplied; but the suit was dismissed. This diminution in the amount of litigation is said to be due to the establishment by the Commissioners of a "Conciliation tribunal," consisting of three Commissioners selected by the Town Council, to which any dispute between the Corporation and a member of the public may, with the consent of the latter, be referred. This mode of arbitration, which has everything to commend it, is said to be very frequently resorted to.

In the Police Court 18,998 prosecutions were instituted for infringement of the provisions of the Municipal Act. In the License Department the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 11,298, in the Conservancy Department to Rs. 4,725, and in the Health Officer's Department to Rs. 482. The total of the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 16,506, against Rs. 10,151 in the previous year. Under the Vaccination Act, 1,565 persons were proceeded against; of these, 892 were vaccinated and 180 inspected, 225 absconded, and only 54 were eventually fined for contumacy. Proceedings were taken by the Commissioners against the Tramway Company in the Police Court for their negligence in keeping in proper repair some of the roadway used by them. There were three such charges, resulting in the Company being fined Rs. 50 in each case.

Vital statistics.

The report of the Health Officer (Dr. McLeod) has been drawn up for the calendar year 1885 instead of the official year. This change is in accordance with the recommendation made by the Army Sanitary Commission. The number of births registered was 8,358, as compared with 8,290 in 1884. The Health Officer is of opinion that birth registration during the year was more satisfactory than formerly; a birth-rate of 29·3 per mille was obtained, as compared with the English rate of 34·4. Among the various races, the recorded birth-rates per mille were—

	1885.	1884.
Non-Asiatics	16·4	13·2
Mixed races	49·5	49·6
Hindus	20·3	20·2
Mahomedans	16·0	15·9
Other classes	4·1	4·2

The number of deaths recorded during 1885 (exclusive of still-births) was 12,707, as compared with 12,694 in 1884, giving a death-rate of 29·3 per mille, against 29·2.

At a special general meeting held on the 11th February 1886, a whole-time Health Officer was appointed by the Commissioners, and the appointment, regarding which during the past few years there had been much correspondence, received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. Dr. Simpson assumed charge of his duties, after the year closed, on the 15th May 1886.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta. Its object and principal provisions.

During the last five years, and even from an earlier period, complaints were frequently made as to the insanitary condition of the suburbs immediately surrounding the town of Calcutta, and it was strongly urged that, to effect any improvement in the former, they should be united with the town under one system of municipal government. Indeed, the necessity of the measure was recognised so long ago as 1864, both by the late Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta and the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Accordingly Sir R. Thompson, in a Resolution dated the 20th June 1885, appointed a Committee, under the presidency of the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, C.S., C.S.I., to prepare a scheme for the amalgamation of the urban portions of the suburbs with the town.

The Committee submitted their report on the 10th December 1885. They recommended the inclusion of the seven suburban wards named in the margin within the limits of the Metropolitan municipality, and stated that, to give effect to their scheme, the existing municipal law [Act IV (B.C.) of 1876] under which the affairs of the town were regulated should be amended. Accordingly a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 10th April last. Briefly, its provisions are as follows:—

	Population.
1. Entally	25,000
2. Baniapooker ..	18,000
3. Ballyganj and Tallyganj ...	20,000
4. Bhowanipur ...	38,000
5. Alipur ...	13,500
6. Ekbalpur ...	16,000
7. Watganj and Garden Reach...	28,000
Total ...	158,500

The new Corporation will consist of 75 members, of whom 25 will be appointed by the local Government and 50 elected by male persons resident within the limits of the Corporation, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, who were owners or occupiers of property valued at not less than Rs. 300 per annum, or who paid a license-tax on professions, trades or callings of not less than Rs. 25 per annum, or who paid a tax of Rs. 24 a year on account of carriages and horses, or who were Fellows or graduates of the University of Calcutta. The Bill contains certain new provisions regarding the manner in which the members of a joint family, or a partnership or firm, shall exercise their right of voting. It gives a maximum of six votes to joint owners of a property valued at Rs. 1,800 or upwards per annum. A person qualified to vote is held to be qualified to be elected a Commissioner. For purposes of the election of Commissioners, the town shall be divided into 25 wards, and each ward to elect two Commissioners. Votes at all elections shall be given personally at the polling stations. It is proposed to recognise by law the existence of the Town Council. It shall consist of 15 members, of whom 10 shall be elected by the elected Commissioners of the 25 wards, united into five groups according to the contiguity of their situation. The remaining five members shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor from among the appointed Commissioners The Bill also proposes to give a fee of Rs. 20 to each member of the Town Council for each attendance at a meeting of the Council. These are the principal provisions of the Bill. There are other minor amendments made in the existing law, but they are too many to be enumerated here. The only new taxes which it is proposed to be levied are a conservancy rate not exceeding three per centum on the annual value of holdings, and a storage fee of four annas upon every case of petroleum brought within the limits of Calcutta for storage or consumption within those limits. The Bill abolishes the police rate.

Municipalities in the interior of Bengal.

The Bengal Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, which came into operation on the 1st August 1884, was in force in 133 municipalities in these Provinces during the year 1885-86. In the Bardwán and Patna Divisions it was in force in 24 towns in each Division; in the Presidency Division in 35 towns; in the Rájsháhí Division in 11 towns; in the Dacca Division in 15 towns; in the Bhagalpur Division in 9 towns; and in the Chittagong, Orissa, and Chutiá Nágpur Divisions in 5 towns in each.

The following table shows the number of Commissioners who were in office during the year:—

Names of Divisions.	Elected.	Nominated	Official.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
1. Bardwán	215	127	44	298	36	306	342
2. Presidency	331	221	44	508	22	530	552
3. Rájsháhí	87	98	43	142	54	151	185
4. Dacca	115	92	37	170	19	188	207
5. Chittagong	39	32	13	58	5	66	71
6. Patna	166	182	74	274	41	307	348
7. Bhagalpur	82	58	21	119	27	113	140
8. Orissa	36	43	30	49	8	71	79
9. Chutiá Nágpur	17	54	17	54	10	61	71
Total ...	1,088	907	323	1,672	209	1,793	1,995

Out of a total population of 66,691,456 of the province, only 2,627,886 lived within municipal limits and received the benefits of a civil administration

The elective system has proved a success, and the new bodies of Municipal Commissioners acquitted themselves creditably in the performance of their honourary duties.

During the year the conservancy provisions of the Municipal Act, as contained in Part VI of it, were extended to the municipalities named below:—

1. Bansbariah.
2. Assensole.
3. Cutwa.
4. Krishnagar.
5. Barisál.
6. South Barrackpur.
7. North Barrackpur.
8. Khulna.
9. Baduriah.
10. South Dum-Dum.
11. The Suburbs of Calcutta.
12. The South Suburban Municipality.
13. Kotechandpur.
14. Perozepur.
15. Goálándo.
16. Patna.
17. Bettiá.
18. Madhubani
19. Baxár.
20. Sahebganj.
21. Kendrapárá.

Part VII of the Act, which relates to water-supply, was extended to the Dárjíling Municipality during the year.

Part IX, which regulates the construction and cleansing of latrines, was extended to the following towns:—

1. Midnapur.
2. Socry.
3. Assensole.
4. Culna.
5. Baidyabati.
6. Howrah.
7. Baranagore.
8. Dárjíling.
9. Nattore.
10. Madaripur.
11. Goálándo.
12. Faridpur.
13. Barísál.
14. Arrah.
15. Jamalpur.
16. Sahebganj.

Part X, which contains provisions for the regulation of markets, was extended to the municipalities named below:—

1. Midnapur.
2. Húglí and Chinsurah.
3. Assensole.
4. Cutwa.
5. Goálándo.
6. Faridpur.
7. Chuprah.
8. Revilganj.
9. Chittagong.
10. Jamalpur.
11. Sahebganj.
12. Chuttra.

Part XI of the Act, which prescribes rules for registration of births and deaths, was extended to the town of Assensole during the year.

Bye-laws were framed by the Commissioners of the following municipalities, and approved by Government:—

1. Dárjíling.
2. Rampore Beauleah.
3. Chittagong.
4. Durbhunga.
5. Colgong.

The total income of all the municipalities during the year amounted to Rs. 26,32,864, and the expenditure to Rs. 27,35,670,, as shown in the table below. The deficit in the revenue was met from the balance of the previous year:—

Division.	Income—			Expenditure.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income per head of population.
	From taxation.	From miscellaneous sources.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bardwán	4,60,735	1,04,732	5,65,467	5,74,272	1 2 4	1 6 6
Presidency	6,76,608	1,65,227	8,41,835	9,08,967	0 15 0	1 2 8
Rájsháhí	1,41,422	79,899	2,21,321	2,09,110	1 2 7	1 13 1
Dacca	1,81,902	54,710	2,36,612	2,65,297	0 13 8	1 1 0
Chittagong	45,930	19,553	65,483	61,774	0 11 11	1 1 0
Patna	2,97,034	1,04,015	4,01,049	4 13,715	0 6 4	0 8 7
Bhagalpur	1,10,310	75,634	1,85,944	1,88,246	0 9 2	0 15 6
Orissa	57,688	19,004	76,692	73,600	0 8 0	0 10 7
Chutiá Nágpur.. ...	21,832	16,629	38,461	40,698	0 5 8	0 10 1
Total ...	19,93,461	6,39,403	26,32,864	27,35,679	0 11 9	1 0 6

Working of the Municipal Act during the year 1885-86.

The Commissioner of the Bardwán Division in his annual report on the working of the municipalities in his Division during the year 1885-86, reported that the elective system had on the whole worked well. Many members of the Municipal Committees took a lively interest in their work, and the Committees as a body fully appreciated the responsibilities they had taken upon themselves. The working of the Act in the district of Nadiyá was not so successful as in the other districts of the Presidency Division. There was too much of party spirit manifested by the Commissioners in their deliberations. This was notably the case in the Santipur Municipality. In the 24-Pergunnahs the Magistrate remarks as follows:—"On the whole the new Commissioners appear to me to have done their work well. Too much time no doubt is often spent in oratorial exhibitions, and petty jealousies and impatience of control by an Honorary Chairman, who is no longer a Government official, give rise to occasional dissensions and interfere with a Committee's usefulness. In the end, however, the election scheme will, I think, prove a success. Meetings are well attended and are held more regularly than formerly, and the items of business are freely and often very warmly discussed." The Commissioner of the Division generally agrees with the Magistrate in his remarks, and adds that the new Commissioners have on the whole taken a decided interest in their work, and that if their deliberations have not always been marked by that courtesy to each other and deference to the decision of the majority that ought to prevail, these were defects to be anticipated, and it may be trusted that time and experience will do much to remedy them. Local associations watch the proceedings of the Corporations and criticise them not always in a very friendly tone, and the authority of the Commissioner is frequently invoked to set aside or amend these decisions.

The Commissioner of the Rájsháhí Division records the following remarks on the working of the new Municipal Act:—

"Dárjíling and Jalpáiguri are not elective municipalities. Kurseong declined to be elective, and the Commissioners had to be appointed. The Municipal Commissioners of Dinagepur and Rungpur wisely elected the district officers as Chairmen. In these four municipalities municipal administration was consequently as good as ever, and there were no disputes. In Rampur Beauleah a Government official with some training was elected Chairman, and has on the whole done very well. Among the elective municipalities, the Municipal Commissioners of Bogra and Sirájganj, and then those of Pabná, have as a body done best. In Rampur Beauleah there were differences of opinion, and troublesome references in consequence. In Sherepur the Municipal Commissioners as a body misbehaved grossly towards their Chairman owing to jealousy and party spirit, the matter being reported to Government at the time. In Nattore jealousy of the official Vice-Chairman was shown by some Commissioners, who on one occasion recorded objectionable remarks, which, however, were repudiated by others.

"In all the elective municipalities, except Dinagepur and Rungpur, there was, as was only to be expected, at first an insufficient regard for the requirements of the law, and jealousy of the Chairman was evinced as also a desire to prevent his exercising his powers independently of the Commissioners in meeting as much as possible. There was no appointment of any consequence made in these municipalities, and so there was no rivalry of party candidates. In one municipality an attempt was made to deprive the rate-payers of a good Assistant Surgeon, and to appoint an inferior one to a dispensary hospital, the general impression being that this was advanced in the interest of two Municipal Commissioners, who are medical practitioners. This was opposed by the elected native Chairman to his credit. Fortunately this required an alteration in the budget, and a memorial signed by numerous rate-payers, official and non-official, was sent to me protesting against the proposal, which was disposed of by my refusing to sanction the alteration in the budget."

The Commissioner of the Dacca Division states as follows:—"The working of so many municipalities under elected Chairmen, and generally the management of the towns by the representatives of the rate-payers, is the most interesting feature of the year's municipal history. It would not be safe yet to venture on an opinion as to how the new system will work; but I am

inclined to think that it will be more successful in the small towns than in those of large size and with a large population. Dacca, for instance, has an admirable Chairman, and the constitution of the Municipality is as good as could be expected; but I am not quite satisfied with the state of affairs. There are conflicting interests, and Commissioners (elected ones specially) are in considerable awe of their constituents. However, there is no reason yet for despair, and time may remove the obstacles to improvement which now exist."

A question was raised as to the interpretation of the term "resident" within the limits of a municipality, which occurs in clause 2 of section 15 of the Municipal Act. It arose in connection with the election proceedings in the Serampur Municipality. A gentleman, who was a rate-payer of both the Serampur and Bali Municipalities, appeared as a candidate for election as a Commissioner for the Serampur Municipality. An objection was raised against his candidature on the ground that he was not a permanent resident of Serampur. The gentleman had two residences—one at Bali, where his family resides, and the other at Serampur, where he carried on his profession as a medical practitioner. It was stated that under clause 2, section 15 of the Act, a continuous residence, without a break during twelve months preceding the election, was necessary; and that if a man left his place of abode at all during the year, he forfeited his right to be considered a resident. The question was referred to the Legal Remembrancer for his opinion; and with his concurrence it was decided that a person who paid the municipal taxes in two places and resided from time to time in both was entitled to the rights of a voter, and was competent to stand for election in both the municipalities.

Introduction of the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal.

Act III (B.C.) of 1885, entitled an Act to extend the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal, was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council on the 6th April 1885, and it received the assent of the Governor-General on the 11th July following. The object of this enactment is to give the people of Bengal a substantial interest and responsibility in the management of their own local affairs. The District Road and School Committees had very limited powers, and these powers were generally exercised under close official control. The Committees hardly offered any attraction to men of education and ability who desired to participate in the management of public business, and they afforded no relief to the Government staff in the administration of the departments of work with which they were supposed to deal. The Local Self-Government Act will supply the people with that field of usefulness they wanted, and will relieve Government officers of much responsibility. The Act has force and effect in every district in these Provinces, except in the districts of Singbhum, the Santál Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and in the town of Calcutta, and in all those towns which are incorporated into municipalities under the provisions of the Municipal Act. It provides for the establishment of a District Board in every district, and of Local Boards in sub-divisions of districts, where the Lieutenant-Governor may think there is available material for the formation of such Committees. It directs, however, that in every sub-division of the sixteen districts, named in the margin, a Local Board shall be established. It also provides for the formation of Union Committees in a village or group of villages in any sub-division of a district. The members of Union Committees shall be elected from among the residents of the Unions, and shall in no case be less than five or more than nine. The Act has, however, given the Lieutenant-Governor power to direct, by an order in writing, for reasons to be stated in such order, that any Union Committee shall consist, either wholly or in part, of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Division. The constitution of Local Boards in the districts mentioned above shall consist of members, of whom two-thirds are to be elected and one-third nominated by Government. In all the other districts the members of Local Boards are to be appointed by Government; but the Lieutenant-Governor has been vested with the power to enter the name of any district in the third schedule of the Act. The number of members of a Local Board shall be fixed in each case by Government, but shall not be less than six. A

1. 24-Pergunnahs.	9. Midnapur.
2. Nadiyá.	10. Bánkura.
3. Murshedábád.	11. Birbhúm.
4. Jessor.	12. Dacca.
5. Khulna.	13. Faridpur.
6. Húglí.	14. Rajsháhí.
7. Howrah.	15. Pabná.
8. Bardwán.	16. Patna.

District Board shall consist of such number of members as the Lieutenant-Governor may fix by notification, but shall not be less than nine. In districts where Local Boards shall have been established, the District Boards shall consist of members one-half of whom shall be elected by the Local Boards, and the other half appointed by the Government.

The Act has entrusted these Boards with extensive powers and duties in regard to roads and communications, hospitals and dispensaries, sanitation, vaccination, famine relief, taking of census, maintenance of staging bungalows, holding of fairs and exhibitions, and other matters of public interest and utility. They have also been entrusted with the maintenance and management of all primary and middle schools under public management within their respective jurisdictions, and the distribution of grants-in-aid among private institutions for the promotion of primary education. Powers have also been given to them to construct and maintain tramways, railways, and water-works, and to take charge of or construct public buildings on behalf of Government.

Considerable time was occupied in framing rules under the various clauses of section 138 of the Act. Rules in eight parts have been passed. They embrace subjects noted in the margin. Preliminary rules have also been prepared, prescribing the qualifications of candidates for employment as District Engineers, Overseers, and Accountants, &c. These rules have not yet been finally passed by Government. A set of model rules, under section 32 of the Act, for the conduct of business at the meetings of the Boards, have been prepared and circulated among the various District Boards for their guidance in framing rules under the section.

Part I.—Rules for the election of Members of Union Committees.
Part II.— Ditto ditto of Local Boards.
Part III.— Ditto ditto of District Boards and term of office of Members of Boards.
Part IV.—Rules for the conduct of proceedings of Boards.
Part V.—Rules regulating the power of District Boards to transfer property, and to enter into contracts.
Part VI.—Rules for the maintenance and management of schools and other educational institutions.
Part VII.—Rules for the control and administration of dispensaries and hospitals.
Part VIII.—Rules for keeping the accounts of the Boards and for their periodical audit.

On the 1st July last a circular was issued to the Commissioners of the Presidency, Bardwán, Rájsháhí, Dacca, and Patna Divisions, giving them instructions for the introduction of the Act in the sixteen districts specially named in Schedule 3 of it. On receipt of their replies, District and Local Boards have been constituted. They came into existence on the 1st October last, from which date also the Act came into force in these sixteen districts. By a notification dated the 1st October last, the various District Boards were placed in funds by the transfer of the balances of the District Road Committees under the Cess Act, they ceasing to exercise their functions from that date. The District Boards have also been vested with the powers of the Magistrate under chapters I to IV of the Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871. It is the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of the Local Self-Government Act to all the districts not mentioned in the third schedule of the Act, with effect from the 1st April 1887. Circulars have accordingly been issued to the Commissioners of the Rájsháhí, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Chutiá Nágpur Divisions, requesting them to arrange the necessary preliminaries for the introduction of the Act in all those districts in which it is not in force at present.

Marine.

Strength of the Pilot Service.

At the close of the year the Pilot Service was 85 strong, including 40 Government pilots, 21 licensed pilots, and 24 not fully qualified leadsmen and mates. The number of qualified pilots, both service and licensed, was 61. This brings the number to within one of accepted constitution of the Pilot Service. Four leadsmen apprentices arrived from England during the year to recruit the service. Out of the total number of leadsmen apprentices, seven, on passing the necessary examinations, were admitted to the mate's grade. One of these appointments was reserved for a locally selected candidate; but as no candidate appeared at the examination, which was duly advertised to take place in April 1886, it was decided to include the vacancy among those to be filled by cadets from the training-ships in England. The leadsmen's quarters at Garden Reach, under the superintendence of Mr. Mignon, are now well established and are reported to be comfortable and attractive.

Shipping.

The number of steamers which arrived at Calcutta during the year was 587 with a gross tonnage of 1,363,932 tons, as against 532 with a gross tonnage of 1,243,500 tons in the previous year. The number of sailing vessels rose from 371 to 444, and the gross tonnage from 486,374 to 610,457. The increase of tonnage indicates a revival in the trade of the port.

Year.	No.	Gross tonage.
Steamers.		
1884-85	528	1,230,284
1885-86	582	1,351,059
Sailing vessels.		
1884-85	395	514,987
1885-86	387	520,877

These figures do not include 10 light-vessels, 10 pilot and other Government vessels, 4 sea-going vessels, 8 tugs, and the steamers plying to the Orissa ports, of which there were 335 arrivals and 336 departures, and native craft. There was during the year a decrease of six in the number of arrivals of vessels of heavy draught, and an increase of nine in the number of departures, as shown below:—

	Above 21 to 22 feet.		Above 22 to 23 feet.		Above 23 to 24 feet.		Above 24 to 25 feet.		Above 25 to 26 feet.		Total.			
											1885-86.		1884-85.	
	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.
Steamers ...	38	42	38	70	22	84	4	42	.....	8	102	246	111	243
Sailing vessels	79	110	37	68	4	18	1	7	.....	.....	121	203	118	197
Total ...	117	152	75	138	26	102	5	49	.....	8	223	449	229	440

The gross tonnage of the port was 3,846,325 tons, against 3,475,145 in 1884-85. There was, however, still a falling off compared with 1882-83 and 1883-84, when the tonnage amounted to 3,961,294 and 3,937,195 tons respectively.

Pilotage.

The receipts under the head of pilotage during the year were Rs. 7,59,771, or Rs. 20,021 in excess of 1884-85. The mercantile community have benefited to the extent of Rs. 1,34,077 during the year from the reduction of pilotage by 15 per cent. carried out on the 1st August 1881. During the year the Branch Pilots piloted

on an average 5·36 vessels a month, against 4·99 of 1884-85, the Senior Master Pilots 3·41 against 3·02, the Junior Masters 2·38 against 1·92, and the Mates 2·58 against 3·41. Six vessels were placed in charge of leadsmen apprentices in the temporary absence of qualified pilots.

Casualties.

There was a marked decrease (from 51 to 37) in the number of groundings, and only in two cases was any damage done, while the pilot in charge was considered to blame in only four cases. Of the 16 collisions which occurred during the year, six were either unimportant or accidental, and five were the result of mismanagement. In three cases only was serious damage done. Taking groundings and collisions together, the percentage of accidents to the number of vessels was 2·65, against 3·72 in the preceding year.

Fifteen departmental enquiries were held during the year to investigate the conduct of pilots in connection with casualties which had occurred to vessels in their charge. In two cases only was any substantial punishment inflicted upon the pilots, while in one case—that of the fouling of the Apex buoy by the S. S. *Medina*—owing to the gravity of the offence, and the inability of the Departmental Committee to deal with the case adequately, the matter had to be referred to a Court appointed under Act XII of 1859, and eventually the license of the pilot was suspended for two months. There were twelve cases in which Special Courts of Enquiry under Act V of 1883 were held during the year. These were the stranding of the ships *Glenlui*, *Knight of the Garter*, *Star of Albion*, *Karamania*, and *General Picton;* the grounding of the *Kalmia* and *Cannanore;* the foundering of the *British Statesman* and the *Merchantman;* the wreck of the *Tewkesbury*, the collision between the British barque *Wolseley* and the schooner *Strathendrick*, and the outbreak of fire on board the British ship *J. W. Parker*.

River channels.

The Eastern Gut Channel was very favourable during the year, with the exception of the Nynan bar, which was so low for five months as to be an obstruction to navigation. The depth of water over the Moyapore bar was also somewhat low, but at no time of the year excessively low.

Government vessels.

The S. S. *Undaunted*, which underwent thorough repairs during the year, made 19 trips, viz. 12 to the Sandheads, 5 to Orissa and False Point, and 2 to Chittagong. The pilot brigs *Coleroon* and *Sarasuti* are both in good order. The *Cassandra*, according to the report of the officers who conducted her survey in April 1884, will not be fit for further service as a pilot-vessel after March 1889, and arrangements are now being considered for replacing her by a steam-vessel to be specially constructed for pilot work.

Certificates of survey and competency.

The examination for Colonial Certificates to Masters, Mates, and Engineers resulted in the passing of 8 Masters, 32 Mates, and 9 Engineers, out of 11, 44, and 30 candidates respectively. For Local Certificates, only 1 candidate appeared for the Master's examination, and 2 for examination as First Mate, all of whom passed; while out of 3 candidates for the Second Mate's examination, and 33 for Engine-drivers, 1 and 24 respectively passed. Five candidates appeared for certificates of competency as first-class Engineers of inland steamers, of whom none passed; while all the 4 candidates for certificates of competency as second-class Engineers of inland vessels were successful. Out of 11 candidates for certificates as Commanders of inland vessels, and 2 as Ship-surveyors, 10 and 1 respectively passed. Four candidates obtained licenses as steam-tug pilots of the Húghlí. Of the 4 licenses to native pilots, 3 were renewed during the year. Eighteen new permits were granted to native coasters between 100 and 200 tons, and 11 were renewed. Three vessels were registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and the registry of 6 was cancelled. One vessel was registered under Act X of 1841. Sixty-five A and 436 B certificates under the Native Passengers Act VIII of 1876 were issued by the Port Officer during the year, showing a decrease of 8 and an increase of 64 certificates respectively compared with the figures of 1884-85.

Health of the Port.

During the year the Health Officer inspected 780 in-coming vessels, of which 646 were engaged in the foreign trade and 134 were coasters. The total number included 387 steamers and 393 sailing vessels, which, classified according to nationality,

were 665 British, 39 French, 12 German, 6 Norwegian, 4 Swedish, 17 American, 9 Austro-Hungarian, 5 Italian, 1 Danish, 15 Arab and Turk, 4 Zanzibar, 2 Maldive, and 1 Siamese. The crews amounted to a total of 35,879, of whom 18,989 were Europeans and 16,890 natives. The out-going vessels inspected were 626 in number, of which 551 were in the foreign and 75 in the coasting trade. They carried a total number of 15,332 European and 10,134 native seamen. Compared with the previous year, the number of vessels inspected shows an increase; 715 in-coming and 482 out-going, or a total of 1,197 vessels, having been inspected in 1884. The increase is reported to be partly due to the new system introduced in September last of granting bills-of-health on board after inspection of vessels.

The health of the European seamen was exceptionally good during the year. The average number admitted into the hospital was 1,167, against an average of 1,254 for the five previous years. The death-rate, 23·6, fell also to nearly one-half of what it was in 1884. The mortality from cholera during the past year appears to have been the lowest ever recorded in the port, the ratio per mille being 4·13, against 21·37 in the previous year, and 19·91, the mean of the quinquennium 1880-84. The distribution of this disease on the river seems to very nearly coincide with its distribution on shore, and the decline in mortality from this cause among the seamen corresponds very closely with the figures for the whole town. There were no deaths from diarrhœa during the year, but there was an increased prevalence of dysentery as compared with the two preceding years, the death-rate being 3·54, against an average of 2·34 for the five previous years. Fevers were more numerous than in the previous years. There were three cases of small-pox, but none terminated fatally. The number of cases of sunstroke admitted into the hospital fell from 13 in 1884 to 5 in 1885, which shows that endeavours are made to prevent unnecessary exposure of sailors on board ships. There was no increase of venereal disease among the European seamen, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Contagious Diseases Act from Calcutta.

The total mortality afloat and in hospital among the native population of the port, numbered at 25,000 in the census of 1881, gave a rate of 4 per 1,000, as compared with 7 in 1884, the decrease being due to a falling off in the number of deaths from cholera. In 1884, 138 deaths from cholera occurred, while in 1885 the number fell to 59—a lower mortality than has been recorded in any year since 1880. Bowel-complaints were more numerous than in 1884. Fevers and small-pox, however, caused fewer deaths.

Thirteen cases of scurvy among European seamen, against 24 in 1884, were treated in the past year. The disease was in no case due to improper food or neglect of rules. Seven cases of scurvy were found on board a vessel from New York carrying a lascar crew. It appeared from enquiries made that the vegetables supplied to them were not in accordance with the terms of their agreement. They were, moreover, supplied with two indifferent and suspicious kinds of lime-juice—one containing an insufficient quantity of citric acid, and the other an excess over the authorized standard.

Sanitary condition of the river banks.

The sanitary condition of both banks of the river was to some extent unsatisfactory; but measures were taken for the removal of the more serious nuisances. A great number of floating bodies are still met with in the river. Last year 50 human bodies and 4,136 carcasses of animals were removed by the conservancy establishment of the River Police, against 86 bodies and 3,975 carcasses in the previous year.

Water-supply.

There were no complaints during the year regarding the quality of the filtered water supplied to the shipping by the Municipality; but the Health Officer objects to the manner in which the water is conveyed to the shipping. The attention of the Municipality has been called to the remarks made by him on the subject.

Lascar crews.

The usual enquiries were made as to the health and treatment of lascar crews. Only one case of ill-treatment was brought to notice, in which no lime-juice was supplied at sea to the crew of a sailing vessel, and compensation was subsequently made to the crew. The Compulsory Vaccination Act was, owing to the absence of small-pox in the port, and pending the passing of the new Act, not put in force.

Calcutta Shipping Office.

The present system of accounts in the Calcutta Shipping Office worked well and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. A representation having been made by certain boarding-house keepers that they found a difficulty in cashing, after bank hours, cheques of seamen who had to join their vessels at once, the Shipping Office, it is said, undertook to cash its own cheques in urgent cases after bank hours.

An important step was taken during the year in the introduction at the port of Calcutta of the system of "continuous discharges." Under this system native seamen (for whom alone it is intended) are rendered practically independent of the licensed broker and ghât serang, as they can always be sure of obtaining employment by the mere production of their certificates, if the remarks recorded on the certificates, on the men being discharged after a voyage, are of a favourable character. The system has, however, been introduced only on a voluntary footing, and its success will depend on the extent to which advantage is taken of it by Shipping Companies in making the possession of a "continuous discharge" an indispensable condition of employment. By means of the descriptive roll which is provided for under this system, it is expected that the practice of giving substitutes, so common among native seamen, will to some extent be checked, as false personation will be rendered less impossible of detection. The form of agreement between masters and seamen was revised during the year, and a scale of provisions for lascar and native seamen on board foreign-going and home-trade ships, under section 28 (1), Act V of 1883, was sanctioned.

Financial results.

The receipts of the Calcutta Shipping Office during the year amounted to Rs. 24,635-1-9, and the disbursements to Rs. 19,903-4-3, leaving a balance in favour of the office of Rs. 4,731-13-6. These figures, though differing somewhat from those of the previous year, do not compare unfavourably with them; for while, on the one hand, the receipts were diminished owing to the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company shipping and discharging their crews at Bombay instead of at Calcutta, as they did in the preceding year, on the other hand there was a saving in expenditure in consequence of the death of Mr. Ellis, the late Deputy Shipping Master. The net profits of the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 288-3-3.

The following statement shows the result of the transactions during the year compared with that of the preceding year in funds held in trust by the Calcutta Shipping Office on account of both European and Native seamen:—

	1884-85. Rs.	A.	P.	1885-86. Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance	6,299	10	8	3,759	4	10
Receipts	56,452	8	11	57,295	10	0
Total ...	62,752	3	7	61,054	14	10
Repaid and lapsed to Government ...	58,992	14	9	53,170	14	4
Closing balance	3,759	4	10	7,884	0	6

The increase in receipts was chiefly under the head "Deposit money of British seamen." It is said that, owing to the depression in trade, the demand for European seamen fell so low that it was deemed expedient, in the case of every seaman discharged by mutual consent, to require him to deposit a portion of his wages as security against his falling into distress. The amount realised on this account during the year exceeded that realised in the previous year by Rs. 10,112-10-11. The whole of it, however, was not repaid before the close of the year, as many of the seamen from whom deposits had been taken during the latter part of the year had not up to its close obtained employment either on boardship or on shore, and there remained, therefore, a balance in hand of Rs. 5,323-9-1. The amount realised as "deposit money of native seamen" fell from Rs. 8,717-8-4 in the year 1884-85 to Rs. 1,094-1-4 in the year under review, the decrease being attributed to the diminution in the number of seamen discharged.

Deceased seamen.

The total amount received during the year on account of the estates of deceased British seamen was Rs. 6,888-9-4, the whole of which was remitted to the Board of Trade

as usual. Including the balance brought forward from the previous year, the receipts on account of the estates of deceased native seamen amounted to Rs. 4,681-10; the disbursements amounted to Rs. 2,926-15-9, and Rs. 295-3-2 lapsed to Government, thus leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,459-7-1, which might have been reduced but for the fact that the effects of some estates were deposited only a few days before the close of the year, and there was not sufficient time for their disposal.

Remittances by seamen.

The total amount remitted by seamen to their families at home was Rs. 16,990-11. This is considerably less than the amount remitted in any of the three preceding years, and the decrease is said to be probably due to the unprecedentedly high rate of exchange ruling for the money-orders by means of which these remittances are made.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The numbers of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Calcutta Shipping Office during the year were 14,829 and 13,946, respectively, against 15,649 and 14,438, the corresponding numbers of the previous year. There were 207 desertions reported, against 202 in the previous year.

Distressed seamen.

The number of distressed British seamen sent home during the year was 74, of whom 19 were sent away for want of employment, 3 for injury sustained while serving on board-ship, 1 for insanity, and the remainder for sickness. The 19 sent away for want of employment were of the class of seamen usually employed as stokers, coal-trimmers, stewards, &c., regarding whom it is observed "there is little or no demand here."

Health of seamen.

The number of ships visited by the Deputy and Assistant Shipping Masters for the purpose of enquiring into the health of the crews, inspecting provisions, shipping, discharging, or paying off crews, was 363, against 384 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the fact that fewer ships arrived during the first quarter of the year under report. The health of the seamen, both European and native, is reported to have been good. The number of casualties at sea among the former was 41, against 27 in the previous year, the chief cause of death being drowning. Fifteen cases of scurvy were reported during the year, 5 of which were among European and 10 among native seamen. In every instance due enquiry was instituted and proper steps were taken to remedy any defects brought to light. Three complaints regarding shortness of provisions and lime-juice, and one of extortion, were made by native seamen during the year. In all except the last, which proved on enquiry to be groundless, compensation was after due enquiry awarded.

Chittagong Shipping Office.

The receipts of the Chittagong Shipping Office during the year under report amounted to Rs. 252-6, against Rs. 343-13-9, Rs. 396-8, and Rs. 436-8, the total receipts of the three preceding years. The decrease is again ascribed to the falling off in the number of native lascars both shipped and discharged. The total amount of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Office on account of the wages and effects of British and native seamen was Rs. 8,616-10-2, the whole of which was disbursed before the close of the year. The number of seamen, both European and native, shipped and discharged during the year was 275 against 298, the number shipped and discharged in the previous year. There was a large increase in the number of British seamen shipped and discharged, which is said to have been due to the fact that several vessels arrived at Chittagong with time-expired men, who were shipped either in the colonies or ports abroad, and paid off on their arrival at Chittagong, where some of them re-engaged. During the year 119 ships were visited by the Shipping Master, and the results are said to have been generally satisfactory. The health of the seamen in port is reported to have been fairly satisfactory. Two cases of suspected scurvy were brought to notice, and it was ascertained on enquiry that, if they were really cases of scurvy, they were not induced by the want of precautionary measures. Three deaths occurred at sea and two among the seamen in port. Ten cases of desertion five Europeans and five natives) were reported. In none of them, however, did the deserter fall upon the hands of Government as a distressed seaman. The number of seamen convicted by the Magistrate

during the year was 69, against 64 in the previous year. Most of the offences were, however, cognizable under Act I of 1859.

Orissa Shipping Offices.

The transactions at the Orissa ports were few and unimportant. At False Point only one British seaman was discharged, against 99 in the preceding year, the amount realised for his discharge being one rupee. One death by drowning occurred in the port. The provisions on board the British barque *Victorine* having been reported and found on investigation to be deficient, the Shipping Master directed the supply of the necessary provisions. Six of the crew of the British barque *Tewkesbury* having refused duty were, on conviction before the Deputy Magistrate, sentenced by him to a term of rigorous imprisonment, and transferred to the Presidency Jail at Calcutta. At Chandbally only one British seaman was discharged, for which a fee of one rupee was realised. No transactions are reported to have taken place at Pooree.

Port Trust.

Financial condition.

During the year under review a reduction of Rs. 1,08,412 was made by the Port Commissioners in the consolidated debt owing to Government, and a sum of Rs. 56,400 was invested on account of the sinking fund for the debenture loans of 1881 and 1883. A loan of Rs. 22,17,000 was raised, and an advance of Rs. 29,06,498 was received from Government to enable the Commissioners to proceed with the dock-works. The total debt of the Port Trust at the close of the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Consolidated repayable debt due to Government ...	47,56,681
Port book debt not repayable	17,65,000
Due on debenture loan of 1881	10,00,000
Ditto ditto of 1883	20,00,000
Ditto ditto of 1886	22,17,000
	1,17,38,681
Advance from Government	29,06,498
Total ...	1,46,45,179

The assets of the Trust, on the other hand, exclusive of the value of Strand Bank lands, which the Commissioners received free of cost from Government in 1870, are shown as amounting to Rs. 2,01,34,011, thus:—

		Rs.
Expenditure on jetties and appliances for sea-going vessels to the end of March 1886		71,20,559
Ditto on inland vessels' wharves, landing-stages, tramway, &c., on the Calcutta bank of the river		62,11,572
Ditto on inland vessels' wharves, landing-stages, tramway, &c., on the Howrah bank of the river		14,92,432
Ditto on dock for docking and repairing vessels, &c.		5,25,000
Ditto on moorings, anchor-vessels, Harbour-Masters' boats, light-ships, survey vessels, &c.		38,64,559
Ditto on Reserve Funds ...	Jetty reserve fund	99,244
	Jetty insurance fund	50,000
	Port reserve fund	3,64,250
	Port depreciation fund	1,99,995
	Debenture loan sinking fund	2,06,400
	Total ...	2,01,34,011

In addition to this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 29,06,498 was expended up to the close of the past year on the Kidderpore Dock-works. The total nominal value of the property held by the Trust against their debt of Rs. 1,46,45,179 is therefore Rs. 2,30,40,509. No allowance is here made for depreciation in the value of the block.

The income under revenue account amounted to Rs. 25,86,136 against Rs. 26,28,319 in the previous year, or, including the opening balance of the year, to Rs. 31,26,232, against Rs. 31,06,720 in 1884-85. The total expenditure, inclusive of contributions on account of sinking funds and the Port Approaches, amounted to Rs. 27,31,612, and the net credit balance on the 31st March 1886 was therefore Rs. 3,94,620. The capital account shows an income of Rs. 22,49,479, after deducting the deficit balance of Rs. 13,84,452 at the close of the past year, and an expenditure of Rs. 21,22,977.

New works.

Out of the expenditure of Rs. 21,22,977 on new works, Rs. 23,364 were spent on jetty works, Rs. 11,517 on the Inland vessels' wharves, Rs. 2,05,287 on the Howrah Fore-

shore Road, Rs. 29,692 on the Harbour Masters' Department, Rs. 1,65,336 on vessels for the Port Approaches, Rs. 1,55,072 on the tea warehouse at Armenian Ghât, Rs. 1,19,816 on the petroleum wharf at Baj-Baj, Rs. 13,46,854 on the new dock-works at Kidderpur, and Rs. 66,039 on miscellaneous works. Of the outlay on the jetties, about three-fourths were expended on a new cargo-boat for the 30-ton crane, and the balance on the repairs of No. 7 jetty shed, where the floor had subsided. The expenditure on the Inland vessels' wharves was mainly incurred for the payment of claims for the Howrah Foreshore Road land; for the construction of two new jetties for the Ganges and Howrah Mills, and a landing-stage for the Watson's Patent Press Company at Baug Bazar; for metalling the Shalimar road, and for the laying of sidings from the Shalimar Tramway to the Howrah Mills, and to the Seebpore jute-works and rice golahs. The principal item of expenditure in the Harbour Masters' Department was a new anchor-vessel, and that in the Port Approaches Department a new light-vessel. Of miscellaneous works, the chief item was a new dredger, which absorbed nearly seven-eighths of the total expenditure.

Jetties.

Notwithstanding the falling off in the receipts from hoisting charges from the abnormally high figure of Rs. 82,426 in 1884-85 to Rs. 44,183 in the past year, provision of accommodation for Government vessels at Nos. 1, 5, 6 and 8 jetties for 17 days in October and November 1885 for the embarkation of troops and munitions of war for the Burmah expedition, and a further decrease in the receipts from overtime fees, the gross income from the jetties was Rs. 13,718 in excess of that of the previous year. This was due to an increase in the receipts on account of goods landed and shipped, and in warehouse rent. Overtime fees decreased owing to the discontinuance of night-work at the jetties, except in urgent cases. The increase of expenditure during the year is said to be due to the landing, shipping, and warehousing of an increased quantity of goods. The net revenue of the jetties was Rs. 4,373 in advance of that of the previous year.

Crane.

The earnings of the 30-ton crane amounted to Rs. 29,569 against Rs. 61,394 in the previous year, and the cost of its maintenance to Rs. 13,834 against Rs. 11,889. The receipts had, as already stated, been abnormally high in 1884-85, in consequence of the landing of a number of heavy marine boilers, and subsequent outside work in putting them on board inland steamers then under construction. The increase in the charges was caused by the completion of the new 100-ton barge, the cost of the crew and the working expenses of which are met from the earnings of the crane.

Inland Wharves.

The receipts from the Inland vessels' wharves amounted to Rs. 3,93,587 as compared with Rs. 3,55,081 in 1884-85. This increase was due to increased traffic at nearly all the wharves, both on the Calcutta and the Howrah banks of the river. As regards expenditure, there was an increase of Rs. 31,420, which was mainly due to increased charge for interest on account of the loans raised for the Howrah foreshore wharves, to the transfer from Part III to the Inland Wharf Department of the rent and municipal taxes payable on the Seebpore chur land, and to increase in working expenses and salaries. The net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,47,176 against Rs. 1,40,090 in the previous year.

Strand Bank lands.

The receipts from Strand Bank lands amounted to Rs. 1.73,342 and the charges to Rs. 1,06,371, against Rs. 1,84,124 and Rs. 1,28,136 respectively in the past year. The decrease in both receipts and charges was caused by the elimination of the income and expenditure on account of the Seebpore chur land. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 66,971 as compared with Rs. 55,988 in 1884-85.

Harbour Masters' Department.

The receipts credited to the Harbour Masters' Department amounted to Rs. 5,21,061, or Rs. 36,845 less than in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to a falling off in the receipts from mooring hire and Harbour Masters' fees, and is explained by the fact that the port charges due from 61 vessels that entered the port during the year remained unrealised at the close of the year. It is explained that these charges are seldom paid till a vessel is clearing; and though there is always a considerable amount outstanding, it is seldom so large as in the year under review.

An important amendment was made during the year in the payment of overtime fees to Assistant Harbour Masters. Under the old rule Assistant Harbour Masters were allowed extra fees at the rate of Rs. 16 for all work performed on Sundays and recognised holidays, and for all work performed between the hours of 8 P.M. and 5 A.M.: thus if an Assistant Harbour Master attended a vessel on a Sunday or holiday before 5 A.M. and remained on board till after 7 or 8 A.M., he was entitled to two extra fees of Rs. 16 each. The rule, as revised, entitles him to only one extra fee for night and holiday work, unless he has been on duty for more than eight hours.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of vessels that visited the port during the past three years. Dhoonies, tugs, steamers employed in the Chandbally trade, and inland steamers and flats, are not included:—

Years.	Arrivals.									Departures.								
	Number.			Gross tonnage.			Net tonnage.			Number.			Gross tonnage.			Net tonnage.		
	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.
1883-84 ...	603	482	1,085	1,371,802	605,567	1,977,369	904,641	586,549	1,491,190	604	469	1,073	1,379,295	580,531	1,959,826	908,989	562,311	1,471,300
1884-85 ...	532	371	903	1,243,500	486,374	1,729,874	811,217	470,133	1,281,350	528	395	923	1,230,284	514,987	1,745,271	802,839	497,919	1,300,758
1885-86 ...	587	444	1,031	1,363,932	610,457	1,974,389	891,681	590,949	1,482,630	582	387	969	1,351,059	520,877	1,871,936	883,152	603,545	1,386,697

It will be observed that there was an increase in the number and tonnage of both steamers and sailing vessels entering the port as compared with those of the previous year, although they were slightly below the figures for 1883-84. Of the steamers arriving in the port in the past year, 191, with an average tonnage of 3,103, came from European ports *viâ* the Suez Canal. The average tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers employed in the trade of the port was 1,361 and 2,323 respectively.

Casualties.

Twelve casualties happened to vessels whilst in charge of the Assistant Harbour Masters during the year. In four of these the Assistant Harbour Masters are stated to have been in fault. In the other cases the accidents were caused by circumstances over which the officers of the Port Trust had no control. The percentage of accidents was lower than in the preceding two years, being 1·16 against 1·21 in 1884-85 and 1·19 in 1883-84. The percentage is still considerably higher than in the eight years ending 1882-83.

Moorings.

The moorings were all examined during the year, those found defective being replaced with new materials. Eight moorings were abolished—six to increase the length of Nos. 3 and 4, Hastings' moorings, one at Matiabruz to give free approach to the landing-stage, and one at Oolooberiah. An equal number of new moorings was laid, so that the total number of moorings remains the same (228) as at the close of the previous year. Of these, 178 are fixed and 50 swinging. Two fixed moorings are obstructed by wrecks, ten fixed and two swinging are reserved for Government, and nine fixed and five swinging for vessels belonging to the Port Trust: 157 fixed and 43 swinging moorings are therefore available for vessels trading to the port. Of these, 21 fixed and 23 swinging moorings are leased out to private firms, leaving 136 fixed and 20 swinging moorings available for the use of the public. The dredger was employed on 139 days during the year, at a cost of Rs. 31,701, the average cost of 1,000 cubic feet dredged being Rs. 22·82.

Survey of vessels.

The number of vessels surveyed by the Engineer-Surveyor was 287 under Act V of 1862 and 90 under Acts VIII of 1876 and VII of 1871. The total number of visits paid to them was 734. Only one vessel was measured for registry under the Merchant Shipping Act. Pending the issue of rules under the Inland Steam Vessels Act VI of 1884, and the Indian Steam-Ships Act VII of 1884, which came into force on the 1st December 1885, no certificates were granted under these Acts.

Surveys have therefore been made and certificates issued under Act V (B.C.) of 1862.

Registration of boats.

The number of cargo and passenger boats surveyed, registered, and licensed, and of manjees licensed, compares as follows with that of the previous year:—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
Cargo boats	5,913	5,989
Passenger boats	1,808	1,876
Manjees licensed	9,009	8,336

Tramway.

The working of the Commissioners' tramway appears to have been very satisfactory during the year. The receipts, which amounted to Rs. 1,60,443, were higher than those of any previous year except 1882-83, when they came to Rs. 1,60,549. In the past year, however, there was not the heavy jute crop of 1882-83, which brought a large traffic to the line; while, on the contrary, the rival competition between certain inland steamer companies caused such a reduction in freights as to induce importers to avail themselves of the river route. The breach in the Eastern Bengal State Railway line at Buggoolah caused by the extensive floods of September 1885, put a stop to all traffic by rail from and to the upper stations for some time, and the diversion of business thus caused lasted for some time after the breach had been repaired. The results of the working of the line were, on the whole, better than those of any preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,956 less than in the past year, and Rs. 4,903 less than in 1882-83.

Port approaches.

The income on account of port approaches, which amounted to Rs. 4,27,943 against Rs. 4,81,486 in the previous year, consisted mostly of contributions from the other parts of the Commissioners' account, the direct income being only a small sum derived from the earnings of the anchor-vessel, the sale of condemned stores, and a few other miscellaneous items. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,94,133 as compared with Rs. 3,99,853 in the previous year. The excess of expenditure was due to the provision of Rs. 80,000 on account of depreciation, and to the payment of a dockyard charge of Rs. 15,409 incurred in 1883-84. An expenditure of Rs. 13,620 was incurred for converting the survey vessel *Clyde* into a light-vessel to take the place of the *Mermaid*, which was destroyed by fire in February 1885. Exclusive of these items, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,85,104.

River channels.

With the exception of the Nynan tracks, which have been very low since September 1885, there was no serious obstruction to navigation during the year. The formation of new bars and the shifting of old ones have, however, caused considerable anxiety.

Survey of the river.

Besides the survey of the channels in use from Kulpi to Saugor, together with the Saugor Roads and the Gaspar channel to the Bell buoy, a survey of the river from Calcutta to Chandarnagar was made during the year. The services of the Deputy Conservator and his staff were placed at the disposal of the Government for a re-survey of False Point Harbour, which was considerably altered by the cyclone of the 22nd September 1885.

Light and light-houses.

The damage caused to the light-house at False Point by the cyclone has been completely repaired. The light was extinguished for a time on the night of the 4th December 1885 owing to the breakage of the pin of the lamp-valve; but instructions have been issued for the immediate lighting of another lamp in case of future accidents. The light-house at Saugor was inspected and found to be in good order. The light-house at Cowcolly is in need of repairs. These will be executed during the current year.

The new flashing lights were exhibited from the Eastern Channel, Pilots' Ridge and Mutlah light-vessels on the night of the 15th April 1885, and it was proposed to discontinue the burning of blue-lights, except at the Eastern Channel, during the south-west monsoon. In consequence, however, of the strong objections urged to this proposal by pilots and masters, it has been decided to continue to exhibit them every half-hour during the south-west monsoon, and every hour during the north-east monsoon at the Eastern Channel, and every hour at

the Pilots' Ridge. Certain modifications have also been made in the flashes of the Eastern Channel and Ridge lights.

Shalimar wharf and sheds.

In order to facilitate the export trade of the port, it has been resolved to continue the use of the Shalimar wharf and sheds for railway traffic, particularly for the storage of export cargo, at fixed rates, and to provide coolies for handling goods, and to run a steam-launch between Howrah and Shalimar during those months when the wharf and sheds at the latter place are occupied.

Petroleum wharf and depôt.

The petroleum wharf and depôt at Baj-Baj, the construction of which had been postponed for want of funds, were put in hand during the latter portion of the year, and have now been completed. They were opened for traffic on the 10th July 1886.

Port of Chittagong.

The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels which visited the port during the year, compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Description of Vessels.	1884-85.		1885-86.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with the United Kingdom	34	48,071	20	29,991	.....	.....	14	18,080
European vessels in foreign trade...	29	22,413	33	26,690	4	4,277	.....	.....
Ditto in coasting trade	6	4,960	10	10,022	4	5,062	.....	.....
Chittagong vessels	48	8,595	63	8,856	15	261	.....	.....
Other native vessels	44	5,032	13	1,763	.....	.....	31	3,269
Narainganj inland trade	614	72,297	462	58,391	.....	.....	152	13,906
Mail steamers	104	56,597	103	59,641	.....	3,044	.....	.....
Trading steamers	17	12,446	27	28,275	10	15,829	.....	.....
Ballam boats	1,947	28,697	2,125	32,631	178	3,934	.....	.....
Total ...	2,843	259,108	2,856	256,260	211	32,407	198	35,255

There was a considerable decrease in the number of vessels trading with the United Kingdom and those employed in the Narainganj trade; the causes of the decrease being a decline in the importation of salt from, and the exportation of jute to, the United Kingdom during the year. On the other hand, owing to a sudden rise in the exportation of rice, there was an increase in the number of other vessels visiting the port. Taking the year's statistics as a whole, there was a net increase of 13 vessels and a net decrease of 2,848 tons in the total tonnage, compared with the figures of the previous year.

The following abstract shows the quantity and value of the principal articles imported and exported during the past two years:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Exports.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Jute	53,164	61,88,602	48,951	54,70,413
Rice and paddy { Home ports ...	20,372	15,08,891	31,493	25,87,430
Rice and paddy { Foreign ports	17,480	8,32,645	32,017	16,18,586
Total ...	37,852	23,41,536	63,510	42,06,016
Imports.				
Salt	22,527	3,62,802	9,878	1,57,342
	Gallons.		Gallons.	
Oil	903,358	4,01,312	289,253	1,38,867

Owing to the fall in the value of jute, a smaller quantity of it was exported than in the previous year. The shipments would have been fewer still were it not for the fact that, according to the prevailing practice which had been born of necessity, the vessels in which the jute was exported were specially chartered for Chittagong, and engagements had been entered into with them some time before hand. This is a drawback which must necessarily detract from the popularity of the port; but there is every hope of its disappearing as the port increases, and the advantages of its situation for the jute trade becomes more widely known. There is already an indication of this in the fact that during the past year several high class vessels put in at Chittagong

for charter. The rise in the exportation of rice during the year was due to an unusually large demand for this commodity from the West Indies, Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras, and Cochin. Salt and oil were not largely imported, as the supply already in hand, owing to excessive importation in the previous year, was more than the demand.

The total income of the port during the year amounted to Rs. 66,165-12-11, against Rs. 75,337-15-6, the total receipts of the previous year. The decrease was chiefly under "Pilotage collections," the decline in which was due to the stoppage of the levy of special pilotage. From the beginning of the current year the pilotage receipts and disbursements will be separated from the Port Fund accounts, and will form a distinct account. The question of making pilotage compulsory at Chittagong is still unsettled, and one of the grounds which have been urged in favour of the measure is that the receipts of the Pilotage Fund should be so far secured as to cover all possible charges against it. A sum of Rs. 1,226 was realised during the year on account of the water-supply. The scheme, the total cost of which has been put down as Rs. 12,806-14-9, has been in operation since January 1886, and in the three months of the past year, during which it was worked, the receipts amounted to nearly 10 per cent. of the total outlay.

The total expenditure of the port during the year amounted to Rs. 47,893-10-4, against Rs. 51,714-9-5, the total expenditure of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,820-15-1, which was chiefly due to less work having been done for the port by the Dockyard during the year, to the absence of Military Department charges, and to the fact that no percentage was drawn by special pilots as in previous years

Two new vessels, with a gross tonnage of 400 tons, were built during the year, against six vessels, with a tonnage of 1,022 tons, in the previous year. It is believed that the fall in the freight for the carriage of jute from Narainganj was the cause of fewer vessels being built. The jetty and moorings in the port were kept in good order, and the buoyage arrangements are satisfactorily reported on. The whistling buoy on the South Patch, which broke adrift in July last, was not recovered, and orders were given to replace it. The port boats were all well looked after.

The lights at Norman's Point and Kutubdea were repaired by the Public Works Department during the year. The defective character of these lights has more than once been commented upon, but the question of renewing them, and of supplying generally the wants of the port, must be deferred till the larger question of the formation of the Port Trust at Chittagong is finally decided. A Bill in connection with this measure is likely to be introduced at the next session of the Legislative Council.

Two accidents occurred to vessels in the port during the year, against eight in the previous year; neither of these were of a serious nature. In one case the pilot was found to be in fault and reprimanded. Two vessels were lost outside the port.

The health of the port was very much better than it was in 1884-85. There was only one death from cholera, and the admissions to hospital were fewer.

Orissa Ports.

The following statement shows the shipping trade and income from port dues of the Orissa ports during the past three years:—

Name of Port.	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Port dues.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point	1883-84	142	199,533½	146	199,497	6,93,469	33,68,315	13,996
	1884-85	109	127,079	100	124,798	3,29,087	26,49,195	11,206
	1885-86	107	88,227	100	90,403½	2,56,739	29,39,684	5,731
Puri	1883-84	38	56,786	38	56,786	2,12,529	6,72,599	1,972
	1884-85	32	48,572	32	48,572	17,874	7,92,364	2,731
	1885-86	22	25,397	22	25,397	21,310	3,54,320	1,147
Balasor	1883-84	340	78,855	354	80,190	65,89,110	45,46,804	2,584
	1884-85	446	102,612	480	105,788	89,86,192	65,50,661	3,329
	1885-86	461	111,036	487	125,791	85,36,125	55,86,266	4,043

During the year under review the ports of Orissa were visited by a most violent hurricane. A storm-wave swept the whole coast line from the mouth of the Devi river to the north of Balasor, wrecking a few ships and causing lamentable loss of life both at sea and on land. The trade suffered materially from this cause.

False Point.

The receipts of the port during the year amounted to Rs. 6,422, and the charges to Rs. 6,644, against Rs. 11,900 and Rs. 8,936 in the previous year.

In the arrivals there was a decrease of 20 steamers with 40,701 tons, and an increase of 18 sailing vessels with 1,949 tons as compared with the year before. There was a net decrease of two vessels with 38,852 tons The decrease in the number of steamers was due to the cessation of the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company calling at the port on their inward-bound voyages, and the increase in the number of sailing vessels was owing to the brisk export of rice to foreign ports.

The quantity and value of grain exported to foreign and home ports during the year amounted to 689,340 cwt. and Rs. 29,09,231 respectively, against 803,740 cwt. and Rs. 26,30,930 in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 2,78,301 in the value of grain exported, notwithstanding a falling off in the quantity by 114,400 cwt. This result was due to the exportation during the year of a larger quantity of fine rice to foreign ports on account of high prices offered for it there. All items of import, except spices, considerably decreased owing to the diversion of the trade from the False Point route to that of Chandbally in Balasor. The falling off in the value of imports was, however, nominal, as opium imported to the value of Rs. 2,41,920 for the districts of Cuttack and Puri was omitted from the returns owing to the non-receipt of the requisite papers by the Collector.

The construction of new buildings to take the place of the Government offices and the officers' quarters, which were washed away by the storm-wave, was commenced, and a sum of Rs. 4,939 is reported by the Public Works Department to have been spent up to the close of the year. The harbour was resurveyed after the cyclone at a cost of Rs. 2,148-12-0, and a new chart, showing the results of the changes in the harbour, has been published. The buoys were overhauled and painted after the cyclone, and the mooring shackles, swivels, forelocks, and chains cleaned. Nine buoys were laid during the year in place of those washed away by the storm-waves. The flagstaff, which was blown down by the cyclone, will be erected again when the new buildings at the port are finished.

Five casualties happened to vessels during the year.

Puri.

The receipts and expenditure of the port amounted to Rs. 1,147 and Rs. 1,190, against Rs. 2,731 and Rs. 2,149 in the previous year. The falling off in the receipts was due to the payment of port dues by four only out of the 16 steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company which called at the port, the remaining 12 having paid the dues at False Point, through which they came.

There was a decrease of six steamers with 21,800 tons and four sailing vessels with 1,375 tons as compared with 1884-85. This was owing to the unfavourable state of the export trade, in consequence of the failure of crops in some parts of the district, and high prices prevailing on that account.

The quantity of grain exported to foreign and home ports declined from 244,870 cwt., valued at Rs. 7,91,528, to 1,04,080 cwt., valued at Rs. 3,54,270. The value of import rose by Rs. 3,436, the chief item being kerosine-oil. It is reported that people generally prefer it to the locally manufactured oil, on account of its cheapness.

The flagstaff was refitted, and new metalled laterite roads and foot-paths on the Puri sand above the beach leading to the port were made during the year.

Three casualties happened to vessels during the year.

Balasor.

The receipts, leaving out of account the Government contributions, amounted to Rs. 4,144 against Rs. 3,968, and the charges to Rs. 7,073 against Rs. 6,619 in the previous year.

There was an increase of 42 steamers with 17,787 tons and a decrease of 27 sailing vessels with 9,363 tons in the arrivals, and an increase of 36 steamers

with 26,868 tons and a decrease of 29 sailing vessels with 6,865 tons in the departures as compared with the previous year. The rise in the number of steamers and fall in that of sailing vessels were due to increased passenger traffic and decreased exports of rice.

The exports to foreign ports rose by Rs. 40,145, while those to home ports fell by Rs. 3,48,601, the net decrease being Rs. 3,08,456 as compared with the preceding year. This decrease was owing to the want of that commercial prosperity which was prevalent in 1883-84, when there was a full bumper harvest, and the partial failure of the crops in Bengal created a strong demand at high prices. The imports, which decreased by Rs. 4,50,067 as compared with the year before, were higher than in any preceding year.

The number of passengers that arrived and departed during the year was 73,084 and 64,691 respectively, against 69,462 and 62,982 in 1884-85.

The weekly, bi-weekly, and tri-weekly steam service between Calcutta and Chandbally continued as before, and a regular communication between Cuttack and Chandbally, *viâ* the Kendrapara canal, was maintained by small canal steamers running bi-weekly between those places. The steamers *Bassien* and *Pilot* continued running on the Balasor line during the year.

The only improvement was the construction of a floating jetty at the customs ghât in addition to the existing one, which is slighty damaged, but yet serviceable for steamer purposes. All the buoys were overhauled, cleaned, and painted, and the beacons, marks, and tide-gauges were all cleaned and painted. A strong wooden spar, 47 feet in height, painted black and surmounted by a basket, was put on Shortt's Island in lieu of a bamboo beacon; and in addition to the old beacon at Balasor, a stout one three feet in height, surmounted by a basket, was also placed on Palm Tree Point.

The Jhota bar and the Chandipal and Celerity bars were in the same state as the year before, and there was the same depth of water over them.

There were no wrecks or casualties during the year.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

General summary for 1885.

THE meteorological conditions of the year may, for the purposes of a general review, be best considered by dividing the year into four periods: first, the cold-weather season, or the months of January and February; second, the hot-weather period, consisting of March, April, and May; third, the south-west monsoon period, lasting from the end of May up till about the end of October or commencement of November; and finally the two north-east monsoon or cold-weather months of November and December, which close the year.

Cold-weather period—January and February.

The chief features of the meteorology of January 1885 were that atmospheric pressure was in excess in all districts, and particularly in Behar and East Bengal. Usually an increased pressure is accompanied by decreased temperature; and in Behar and East Bengal, where the excess pressure was most clearly marked, temperature was distinctly below the normal for the period; but over the remainder of the province, temperature was decidedly above the normal. A decidedly deficient rainfall was reported in Orissa, South-west and East Bengal and Chutiá Nágpur; but in Behar and North Bengal the fall was practically normal. There was also a marked tendency for the southerly, or moist winds blowing from the Bay of Bengal, to set in at the southern stations much earlier than usual; and these winds during the last week of the month brought up considerable amounts of moisture. During January several considerable atmospheric disturbances occurred over Northern India, but only two of them were of sufficient intensity and area to affect the weather in Bengal, and these both gave rain to Behar, and the second also to the greater part of North Bengal.

The conditions in February changed somewhat, and a slightly deficient pressure was registered in Orissa, Chutiá Nágpur, and South-west Bengal, with slight excess pressure in other districts. Following, apparently, to a certain extent on the early setting in of moist winds at the southern stations at the end of January, there was in February a considerable increase in the frequence of slight disturbances in Orissa, South-west Bengal, East Bengal, and Chutiá Nagpur, which gave excess rainfall to Orissa, South-west and East Bengal, and slight excess to Chutiá Nágpur, while in North Bengal and in Behar rainfall was in defect. The increased precipitation of rain was accompanied with largely increased cloud proportion in all districts, though the dryness of the air was still considerable, and at the same time the heavier rainfall was accompanied by diminished temperature in all districts.

Hot-weather period—March to May.

The usual rapid increase in the temperature of the province took place in March, the average rate of increase being nearly three degrees a week. This is shown by the fact that the average of all the records of maximum temperature in the province for the first week showed that the mean maximum temperature was 84·4°. In the second week the mean maximum temperature had risen to 87·0°, and for the third it was 90·3°, while for the fourth week in March the mean maximum temperature was

93·1°. This is of course a very rapid increase indeed. The decrease of pressure which accompanies the increasing temperature was clearly noted in March; but the fall was scarcely so rapid as usual, and thus the average pressure for March was in slight excess in all districts. Temperature was decidedly below the normal in Orissa, though over the remainder of the province the variations from the normal were small. There was a comparative absence of the usual hot-weather storms, and those which occurred were only of slight intensity, and gave very little rain; and hence, though there was a slight excess rainfall in South Behar and Chutiá Nágpur, there was a slightly defective fall in North Bengal, and a decidedly defective rainfall in North Behar, Orissa, East Bengal, and South-west Bengal. The diminished rainfall was also accompanied by comparative dryness of the air in all districts.

The meteorology of April was of considerable interest; and while one set of conditions obtained up to the 22nd or 23rd, these conditions became completely reversed for the remainder of the month. For the first period winds were very strongly westerly over the whole province except in North and East Bengal, and rainfall was practically absent except for a few showers which were reported from North Bengal, and which were induced by a small area of low pressure, which developed in Behar and passed into North Bengal. With the continuance of the dry westerly wind current, fine dry very hot weather with high maximum temperature in all instances, ranging up to 109·7° at Bardwán on the 23rd, and almost complete absence of rain, were reported in almost all districts up till the 23rd. On this date the movements of the barometer became irregular, showing that conditions were becoming unsettled, and on the 24th a strong easterly current set in over North Bengal and North Behar and at some stations in South Behar. A considerable amount of inter-action then necessarily took place between the two wind systems, which was followed by an almost daily succession of the local hot-weather storms called nor'-westers for the remainder of the month, and which storms brought moderate amounts of rain to East Bengal, North Bengal, and South-west Bengal, smaller amounts to Orissa, while the rainfall over the remainder of the province was scanty.

In May during the first half of the month, easterly, south-easterly and southerly moist wind currents prevailed to a great extent over the province, and therefore conditions were similar to those of the last week of April, and the first ten days of May were characterised by the frequence of local storms or nor'-westers, which brought comparatively heavy rain. The moist winds were then slowly driven back by an advance of dry westerly winds, and with their advance the formation of storms and the probability of rainfall ceased. Towards the end of May, however, the moist southerly winds again began to advance, and showers became more frequent, particularly in East Bengal.

For the first five months of the year, or for what may be called the pre-monsoon period, the rainfall over the province generally was decidedly smaller than usual, not amounting to more than about three-fourths of the normal. In Orissa the fall was above the normal considerably, but in Behar and North Bengal the rainfall had been very deficient. The distribution of the rainfall for each month and for the five months is most clearly shown in the following table as a percentage of the normal fall for the period:—

Average rainfall in each meteorological division for the pre-monsoon months of 1885, *expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.*

Meteorological District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Average rainfall of pre-monsoon months of 1885 compared with normal=100.
Orissa	0	410	62	44	118	122
South-west Bengal	0	186	41	62	66	72
East Bengal	63	177	63	95	87	89
North Bengal	238	34	92	59	62	63
North Behar	165	2	76	22	78	62
South Behar	87	36	123	16	54	57
Chutiá Nágpur	6	132	105	31	50	70
Average of Province ...	80	140	80	47	74	76

South-West monsoon period—June to October.

The general influence of the highly heated land surface of India in May began to draw the south-east winds across the equator, and from about the 18th to the 21st, strong monsoon winds began to blow at the Ceylon stations. This first northerly movement of the monsoon winds apparently advanced as far as the Nicobars, and it was followed by a short lull, and no further advance took place until the first week of June. At this time strong winds again began to blow in the centre and south of the Bay, and under the influence of the high temperature which then obtained in Bengal, and by a steady fall of the barometer over this area, which continued from the 5th up till the 8th of June, the monsoon winds advanced over East and North Bengal on the 7th and 8th of June, and gave in many cases excessively heavy rain. They then spread out in a westerly direction, giving the first general heavy rain to South-West Bengal and Chutiá Nagpur on the 11th and 12th, to North Behar on the 15th, and to South Behar and Orissa on the 16th and 17th of the month. The monsoon was therefore about a week later in establishing itself than in 1884.

The south-west monsoon set in over the province with about normal strength, and gave good general rain in all districts. In the latter half of June, two small and rather feeble barometric depressions were formed near the head of the Bay, the first of which passed through South-West Bengal into Chutiá Nagpur and thence into the North-West Provinces, and the second crossed the coast near Balasor, and then passed into Chutiá Nagpur, where it broke up. Rainfall in June was therefore very considerably in excess of the normal in Chutiá Nágpur. It was also slightly in excess in East, South-West and North Bengal, while Behar and Orissa only received about half their normal amounts.

In July the Bay of Bengal monsoon current continued fairly strong, and the Bombay branch of the current was apparently stronger than usual, and a very considerable amount of inter-action took place between the two currents, which produced very heavy rain in Behar and North Bengal. In July four feeble barometric depressions were formed—two over the Sunderbuns and two at the head of the Bay, one of which crossed the coast near Balasor, and the other to the south of False Point.

The rainfall in July was very considerably in excess in North Bengal, in decided excess in Behar, in about normal quantity in Chutiá Nágpur and South-West and East Bengal; but a decidedly defective fall was reported from Orissa.

A great increase in the strength of the monsoon seems to have taken place in August and September, and over the greater part of the province excessive rainfall was received during this period. In August in particular the heavy rainfall was to a great extent caused by a constant succession of feeble barometric depressions, which followed one another so rapidly that there was scarcely any marked interval of even diminished rainfall between them. No less than nine feeble depressions passed over the province in August—three were formed in Central Bengal and moved towards Chutiá Nagpur and South Behar; two were formed in South and South-East Bengal and passed through South-West and Central Bengal into Chutiá Nagpur; two were formed at the head of the Bay and passed through West Bengal into Chutiá Nagpur; one was formed off the Orissa coast, and also passed through Orissa into Chutiá Nagpur; and the ninth was a feeble depression formed over South Behar. As all these depressions brought heavy rain, South-West Bengal, South Behar, and Chutiá Nágpur received an excessive rainfall; North Behar and East Bengal also received falls in excess of the normal; Orissa received a normal fall; and North Bengal was slightly in defect. It will give some idea of the extraordinarily heavy rainfall in August, when it is stated that the fall in the Midnapur Division was from 22 to 23 inches in excess of the normal; in the Chittagong district it was 21 inches in excess; and in the 24-Pergunnahs, Bánkura, and Saugor Island districts the excess fall received was from 15 to 20 inches.

The rainfall in September was brought up by a fairly strong monsoon, which was also much helped by the indraught towards three depressions which passed over the province, and one of which remained persistently over parts of Central and Northern Bengal for several days. In addition, too, on the 22nd a small but extremely violent cyclonic storm passed through Orissa and

thence through Chutiá Nagpur into Behar; and this also brought up very heavy rain to the districts through which it passed, and indeed gave exceptionally heavy rain to Behar. In this month the rainfall was extremely largely in excess in Behar; it was also rather largely in excess in North, East and South-West Bengal, while it was about normal in Chutiá Nagpur and Orissa. Speaking generally, over the whole province the rainfall was about 33 per cent. in excess of the normal. As the rainfall of the two months August and September caused exceptionally heavy floods over large districts of the province, the time distribution of the rainfall in the various districts is of importance, and in the table below the rainfall for each of the weeks in these two months, in each meteorological division, is given as a percentage of normal fall for the period.

The actual rainfall in the meteorological districts expressed as a percentage of the normal fall of the period.

Meteorological District.	August.				September.			
	First week 1st to 7th.	Second week 7th to 14th.	Third week 14th to 21st.	Fourth week 18th to 28th.	First week 28th Aug. to 4th Sept.	Second week 4th to 11th.	Third week 11th to 18th.	Fourth week 18th to 25th.
Orissa ...	9	63	143	95	122	15	66	199
South-West Bengal ...	150	89	176	404	140	150	124	138
East Bengal...	107	30	192	161	99	249	204	37
North Bengal	61	67	103	58	142	116	91	165
North Behar	87	133	100	105	183	182	51	363
South Behar	143	105	202	235	220	237	53	209
Chutiá Nagpur	169	48	210	194	143	75	38	224

At the commencement of October the south-westerly winds very rapidly fell off in strength, and though they gave fairly general rain to the province for the first two or three days, yet they practically ceased to give general rainfall to the province from about the 3rd, and the main part of the rainfall of October was brought up to Bengal by two barometric depressions, the first of which formed off Madras about the 10th of the month, and travelling parallel to the coast line just reached the Sunderbuns on the 14th and 15th, while the second was a diffused depression which passed across the west coast of the Bay in the neighbourhood of Vizagapatam, giving very heavy rain on that coast. Both of these depressions caused the conditions in Bengal to become very disturbed, and gave light general rain to the southern districts for some days. The rainfall in October was therefore below the normal in all districts, the fall in Behar and North Bengal being particularly scanty.

On the whole the south-west monsoon of 1885 was a strong one, though it was perhaps a little late in establishing itself, and though it fell off in strength very early and rapidly, and thus the close of the general rainfall brought up by it was also early. It was particularly strong in August and September, and also strong in July; but on account of its comparatively early close and commencement, the actual amount of rain received during the five monsoon months did not differ so largely from the normal as was generally thought, and thus for the whole of the five months—June to October inclusive—South-West Bengal received a fall which was 24 per cent. in excess of the normal, Chutiá Nagpur received a fall 22 per cent. in excess, South Behar a fall 19 per cent. in excess, while East Bengal, North Bengal and North Behar received falls rather less than 10 per cent. in excess of the normal. Only one district—Orissa—received a rainfall smaller than the normal during the monsoon months, and here the fall was only 79 per cent. of the usual quantity. The statistics of the south-west monsoon of 1885 may be best summarised in the form of a small tabular statement, where the rainfall for each of the months—June to October—for each meteorological division is given, the fall being expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period, and a sixth column of figures being added giving the total fall of the five months also expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.

The average fall in each meteorological division expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the monsoon period 1885.

Meteorological District.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Average rainfall of the monsoon months of 1885 compared with normal=100.
Orissa	63	72	100	92	62	79
South-West Bengal ...	103	98	185	121	72	124
East Bengal	103	94	116	125	90	107
North Bengal	108	136	71	135	41	106
North Behar	56	112	106	172	12	104
South Behar	59	108	161	176	20	119
Chutiá Nagpur	157	95	152	107	69	122
Average of Province ...	93	102	127	133	52	109

North-east monsoon period November and December.

At the close of October, north-east monsoon conditions obtained over the whole of the province, and these conditions were rather more strongly developed than usual, for they were being intensified by the occurrence of heavy rain on the Madras coast from Masulipatam down to Galle. At the commencement of November, however, the heavy rainfall along the Madras coast suddenly ceased, and a cyclonic storm was formed in the southern part of the Bay, which moved in a westerly direction and crossed the coast, about midway between Madras and Masulipatam, on the evening of the 2nd November. It would appear that the storm crossed the entire Peninsula without breaking up, though it was a large and by no means an intense storm. It affected the weather even in Bengal, and rain was received at most of the southern and at some of the western stations, and the rainfall was of course most marked in Orissa. A break therefore took place in the north-east monsoon conditions early in November up till about the 7th, when again northerly winds appeared; but on the 14th of the month again conditions became disturbed in the Bay, and shortly after a cyclonic storm of considerable size, and moderate or even very considerable intensity, was formed in the extreme south-west of the Bay. This storm, after its formation on the 15th, travelled in a most unusual course towards the north-east, until on the morning of the 23rd it struck the coast to the south of Chittagong and passed inland. During the advance of the storm, weather conditions in Bengal became disturbed over the whole province, but the rainfall brought up by the storm was to a great extent confined to East Bengal. After the storm had broken up again north-east monsoon conditions set in over the province. In November pressure was generally above the normal, and temperature below it, while rainfall was confined to that brought up by the two cyclonic storms, and thus, though rainfall was in slight excess of the normal in East Bengal and Orissa, it was almost entirely absent over the remainder of the province.

The meteorological conditions in December very closely resembled the normal conditions for the month, except that rainfall was decidedly more abundant than usual over the greater part of the province. The mean pressure was nearly equal to the average, the variations of the mean temperature from the normal were slight, while cloud proportion and humidity were generally in excess. The considerable rainfall was brought about by the fact that the province was visited by two disturbances, which had generated in Northern and Central India, and which extended in an easterly and southerly direction, so that the disturbed conditions reached Bengal and gave fairly general rain over a large part of the province, though the rainfall was heaviest in Chutiá Nagpur, Orissa, and South Behar. During December, therefore, rainfall was in considerable excess in Orissa, Chutiá Nágpur and Behar, in moderate excess in South-West Bengal, and in slight excess in North Bengal; while the only district which reported a slightly defective fall was East Bengal. With the exception of the two periods of disturbance from the 11th to the 14th and from the 18th to the 21st, when skies were heavily clouded, humidity high, and winds to a certain extent easterly, ordinary north-east monsoon conditions obtained for the whole of the month, and the sky was cloudless, temperature and humidity were low, and there was a steady northerly wind current blowing over the Province.

The above being a very general summary of the meteorological conditions of the year, it is still desirable to give a brief record of the changes and variations, of the meteorological elements under the headings of pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud proportion, wind, storms and rainfall.

Pressure.

The mean pressure of the whole province for January was decidedly above the normal, the average excess being 0·055″; in February conditions were altered, and the excess was followed by a defect of only four-thousandths of an inch. In March again pressure became in excess by 0·04″, and this was followed in April by a further oscillation, and in this month pressure was in defect by 0·012″. In May a very considerable excess pressure was established, the mean excess being no less than 0·077″, and it was probable that this excess pressure had the effect of retarding somewhat the commencement of the south-west monsoon. For the pre-monsoon months, therefore, pressure had generally been in excess of the normal by 0·031,″ which rendered it probable that the monsoon would have been lighter than usual—a supposition, however, which was not borne out by the facts. For the first two months of the monsoon period the variations of pressure from the normal were exceedingly small, being only a defect of 0·003″ for June and one of 0·008″ for July. In August, owing to a constant succession of barometric depressions, which were formed or passed over the province, pressure became in defect by 0·04″; but for the following three months pressure was in excess by about 0 03″, while finally in December pressure was almost absolutely normal. It may thus be said that pressure was 0·026″ in excess for the cold-weather period—January and February; 0·035″ in excess for the three hot-weather months; only 0·001″ in excess, or almost absolutely normal, for the south-west monsoon period, and 0·017″ in excess for the north-east monsoon season—November and December. For the whole year, therefore, the mean pressure of the province has been in excess of normal pressure by 0·016″.

Temperature.

The variations of temperature from the normal have been rather considerable throughout the year. January commenced by being decidedly warmer than usual, and the mean temperature for the month was 0·7° in excess of the normal. In February temperature was abnormally low, and in some cases temperatures of 5° lower than the normal were registered, though the mean temperature of the month for the whole province was only 2·8° below the normal. In March this defect had to a great extent disappeared, and the mean temperature was only 0·6° below the normal. For the following four months, temperature was in each case above the normal; but it was only in May that the excess was large, when it amounted to 1·2°. In August temperature fell 1·0° below the normal, and in September the defect was 0·6°; but in October and November temperature had risen above the normal, and in the former month the excess was 1·2°, while in the latter it had fallen to 0·5°. Finally in December the temperature was almost absolutely normal. It will be seen that these variations to a great extent compensate for each other, and for the whole year the mean temperature has therefore been almost absolutely normal, the variation being less than a tenth of a degree, though the variation is towards the side of defective temperature.

Humidity.

The humidity of the air has been, so far as the records can be trusted almost uniformly slightly smaller than usual until the close of the year. For the first six months of the year, certainly, the air was slightly drier than usual. During the two months—July and August—the condition of the air was almost normal; but the next three months there was again a slight deficiency in the humidity; while in December, owing to a rainfall much heavier than usual, the moisture in the air had perceptibly increased.

Cloud proportion.

An almost opposite variation has taken place in the cloud proportion, and, out of the first nine months of the year, it was only in April and May that the sky was rather less clouded than usual. At the end of the year, again, out of the last three months, only October recorded cloud proportion smaller than the average, while the remaining two months showed a very distinct excess. It would therefore appear that cloud proportion has generally been decidedly larger than usual for the whole year.

Winds.

The principal point of interest in the wind systems of Bengal during January was though the north-easterly monsoon current was on the whole a fairly steady one, yet at the close of the month there was a distinct tendency of the southerly moist winds to set in at the southern stations earlier than usual. In February the north-east monsoon winds were decidedly less steady than usual, and slight atmospheric disturbances were more frequent, and these caused the wind system also to be disturbed, and during the periods of disturbance winds became more or less easterly. In March, with the commencement of the hot-weather conditions, winds became more southerly and south-westerly, though there was in this month a rather distinct prominence of the westerly element in the wind directions, which caused comparative dryness of the air and absence of hot-weather storms. This prominence of westerly winds over the province continued up till about the 23rd of April, and from this period a complete change in the wind systems took place, and wind became easterly and south-easterly over a large part of the province. This strong easterly current continued to blow, giving disturbed weather and many local storms, up till nearly the middle of May, when it was gradually driven back by a dry westerly wind current, which remained a prominent feature in the meteorology of the month until quite its close, when southerly and south-easterly winds again set in, which shortly afterwards ushered in the rainy season. During the rainy season the wind directions were almost of normal character, and the velocities were fully up to or rather above the normal till quite the end of September. At this time and the beginning of October, the monsoon current blowing over Bengal commenced to slacken rapidly, and the ordinary transition conditions between the retreat of the south-west monsoon and the advance of the north-east monsoon, during which winds are light and variable, obtained over the province until about the 25th of October, when northerly and north-westerly winds set in over the whole province, and cold-weather conditions obtained. This is decidedly early for the setting in of these conditions; but during November the steady northerly winds were disturbed by the existence of two cyclonic storms in the Bay, and the north-easterly monsoon current in November was not so steady as usual. In December also the steadiness of the northerly current was interfered with by the existence of two periods of disturbance, and on the whole for the two months—November and December—the northerly current was wanting in steadiness and in force.

Storms.

The most noticeable storm of the year was a small but extremely violent cyclone, which was generated to the north-west of the Andamans on September 18th and 19th, and which travelled rapidly in a north-westerly direction crossing the Orissa coast on the morning of the 22nd September, and then passed through Orissa, and thence through Chutiá Nágpur into Behar, when it apparently broke up on reaching the hills to the north of Behar. It gave very little warning of its formation, and no certain warning of the direction of its movement, or of what precise part of the coast it was approaching. The centre of this storm passed over False Point at about 6-30 A.M. on the 22nd, and by its violence, and by the severe storm-wave by which it was accompanied, did much damage and caused much loss of life at that station and in other parts of Orissa. The storm was decidedly small, the whole diameter of the storm where the wind force amounted to a strong gale being only about 100 miles, while the central calm was only about 6 to 9 miles across. It was accompanied by excessively low pressure, and 27·2 inches was recorded at the False Point observatory at the time of the central calm—a pressure which has rarely been recorded in such cases.

A number of smaller cyclonic storms occurred during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon over the Bay, the majority of them being generated over the sea area, but a few of them were formed over the land. These storms were about 23 in number, viz. 2 in June, 4 in July, 9 in August, 4 in September, 2 in October, and 2 in November. The majority of them were more or less feeble, and in most instances only gave heavy rain; but a few gave rise to strong winds and bad weather. The following is a list of all those which are known to have occasioned rather high wind and rough sea in the Bay:—

Storm of June 15th, to 19th.—This was a comparatively feeble storm, but it remained almost stationary for some time, the centre moving slowly

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from the north-east corner of the Bay over the Sunderbuns to the north or and north-west of Midnapur, until it reached the Chutiá Nágpur hills, where it broke up. During its passage onward, heavy rain fell over South Bengal and Orissa, and the influence of this depression was felt so far as Gopalpur. The sea along the west coast of the Bay up to this station was very rough.

Storm of June 25th to 27th.—This depression was formed at the head of the Bay, or over the Sunderbuns, a little to the east or south-east of Saugor Island. It moved slowly towards the Balasor coast and then passed inland. Heavy rain accompanied the advance of this small storm. Fairly strong winds were also reported, the wind velocity at Saugor Island being 32 miles per hour on the 27th.

The False Point cyclone before alluded to.

Storm of October 12th to 15th.—It formed off the Madras coast about the 10th, and, travelling parallel to the coast line, just reached the Sunderbuns on the 14th and 15th, and then broke up.

Storm of November 1st to 3rd.—The weather became unsettled in the south of the Bay off Negapatam on the 1st. These conditions developed into a cyclonic storm of moderate intensity, which reached the coast between Madras and Masulipatam on the 3rd, and passed inland in a northerly or north-westerly direction. The disturbance was rather large and diffused, and the whole of the western stations of the coast area were affected by it.

Cyclone or cyclonic storm of November 14th to 23rd.—The first intimation of the cyclone was received from the unsettled condition of the weather at Diamond Island on the 14th. The cyclone appears to have gradually formed off the Ceylon coast between Trincomalee and Negapatam on the 17th. The storm then travelled slowly northwards, and its centre was off the coast between Madras and Negapatam at 10 A.M. of the 18th. It progressed slowly in a north-easterly direction on the 19th, and moved towards the Arracan coast, and the storm was opposite Akyab at 10 A.M. of the 22nd, and on the morning of the 23rd it passed inland to the south of Chittagong, where it broke up.

Rainfall.

In January rainfall was entirely brought about by the depressions which drifted from Northern India. A few showers were reported about the 10th, a few more on the 16th, but the next general rain occurred on the 28th and 29th, when almost every station in Behar and almost all in North Bengal received rain. The districts of Orissa, South-West Bengal, and East Bengal averaged only a twentieth of an inch of rain in this month, while the other districts received about three or four-tenths of an inch of rain.

In February rainfall was decidedly more frequent than usual, and Orissa, South-West Bengal, and East Bengal received about two and three inches of rain, Chutiá Nágpur about an inch, North Bengal and South Behar about a quarter of an inch, while in North Behar rainfall was practically absent.

In March rainfall was confined to a few broken periods only. There were a few showers on the first four days of the month in South-West, East and North Bengal, Behar and Chutiá Nágpur. A few showers fell in Orissa on the 10th and 11th, and rainfall again occurred on the 15th to the 17th; but, from the 26th to the end of the month moderate amounts of rain fell in South-West, East and North Bengal, and Chutiá Nágpur. North and East Bengal received from about one to one and-a-half inches of rain, while the remainder of the province received an average of about half an inch.

In April rainfall was to a great extent absent up till the 25th, when a succession of hot weather storms set in over Orissa, South-West Bengal, East Bengal, North Bengal, and to a certain extent in Chutiá Nágpur; so that in this month East Bengal received nearly four inches of rain, South-West Bengal and North Bengal about an inch and a half, and Orissa two-thirds of an inch, while very small amounts fell in the other divisions.

In May rainfall was largely deficient in all districts except Orissa, which received an excess fall. The largest defects in May were reported from the eastern stations of East and North Bengal. A very large and important area in which there was a defective rainfall of from two to four inches included almost the whole of the Rungpur, Dinagepur, Rájsháhí, Bogra, Pabná, Maldah, Murshidábád, Santál Pergunnahs, Bírbhúm, Nadiyá, and Bardwán districts, and parts of the Húglí, Midnapur and 24-Pergunnahs districts.

Also Gopalganj in Sarun, Singbhúm, Khulna, and Nattore showed defects varying up to four inches. In May East Bengal reported between eight and nine inches of rain, North Bengal and Orissa about five inches, South-West Bengal three and a half, North Behar two inches, and South Behar and Chutiá Nágpur about an inch.

In June the rains set in a little later than usual, and thus rainfall was below the average in parts of the province. On the other hand, there was a considerable excess rainfall in Chutiá Nágpur, and a slight excess over South-West, East and North Bengal. Compared with the normal fall, the eastern and northern districts in many cases showed a large excess, and at certain stations in North Bengal there was an excess of from ten to fifteen inches. The southern parts of South West Bengal, including parts of Bánkurá, also showed distinct excess rainfall, varying in some cases up to as much as ten inches at Satkhira, while the whole of Chutiá Nágpur was decidedly in excess, the average excess being from 4 to 5 inches.

Assuming that when the difference between the actual and the normal rainfall is less than 10 per cent. either in excess or defect of the average, the rainfall may be considered normal, then the rainfall for June was normal in the following districts:—Midnapur, 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Bardwán, Bánkurá, Nadiyá, Jessor, Chittagong, Noakhally, Maimansingh, Bogra, Jalpáigurí and Mánbhúm. In the districts of Khulna and Pabná the rainfall was between 10 and 20 per cent. in excess, and in the following districts the fall was more than 20 per cent. in excess:—Faridpur, Dacca, Commillah, Rungpur, Coch Behar, Hazáribágh, Lohárdagá and Singbhum.

In the following districts the rainfall was more than 10 and less than 20 per cent. in defect:—Húglí, Bírbhúm, Bákarganj, Rájsháhí and North Bhagalpur; and the defect was from 20 to 40 per cent. of the normal in Balasor, Murshidábád, Maldah, Dinagepur, Sháhábád, Gayá, South Bhagalpur and Santál Pergunnahs. In the districts of Cuttack, Purneah, Durbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champáran, Sarun and Monghyr the fall was from 40 to 60 per cent. in defect; and lastly in Purí and Patná districts the defect was more than 60 per cent. of the normal fall.

In July rainfall was in excess in North Bengal and in Behar, while it was in defect elsewhere, the defect being large only in Orissa; compared with the normal fall, and considered in the same way as in the rainfall for June, the following districts received a normal rainfall in July:—Cuttack, Bardwán, Bánkurá, Bírbhúm, Murshidábád, Nadiyá, Bákarganj, Noakhally, Maimansingh, Pabná, Bogra, Purneah, Sarun, Gayá, Patná, Monghyr, South Bhagalpur, Lohárdagá and Mánbhúm. The following districts received falls between 10 and 20 per cent. in excess of the normal:—Húglí, Chittagong, Rájsháhí, and Hazáribágh, and the following an excess of between 20 and 50 per cent.—Midnapur, Jessor, Rungpur, Cooch Behar, Dárjíling, Durbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champáran and Santál Pergunnahs; and in the following districts the excessfall exceeded 50 per cent. of the normal fall:—Maldah, Dinagepur and Jalpáigurí.

On the other hand, defects of between 10 and 20 per cent. of the normal fall were registered at the districts of Balasor, Howrah, Khulna, Faridpur, Dacca and Sháhábád, and defects of from 20 to 50 per cent. in the following districts:—Purí, 24-Pergunnahs, Commillah, North Bhagalpur and Singbhúm.

In August there was a great increase in the strength of the monsoon current, and except in parts of Orissa and of the northern divisions of the province, every district received an extremely heavy rainfall. The exceptionally heavy nature of the rainfall may be indicated by saying that in the Midnapur district the average rainfall was 35·27 inches, against the normal 12·73 inches; in the 24-Pergunnahs the average fall was 28·04 inches, against the normal 12·28 inches; in the Bánkurá district it was 27·11 inches, against 12·23 inches; in the Bardwán district 19·48 inches, against 11·93 inches; in the Hazáribágh district 23·34 inches, against 12·53 inches; and in the Singbhúm district 20·58 inches, against 13·92 inches. Finally, in the Chittagong district, the average rainfall was 42·58 inches, against the normal 21·62 inches.

Compared with the normal, in Orissa the Purí district showed a defect of 29 per cent., and the Cuttack district one of 10 per cent. The Balasor

district, on the other hand, was in excess by 23 per cent. In South-West Bengal every district showed a large excess fall, the smallest excess being 18 per cent. in the Bírbhúm district; while in the Húglí and Midnapur districts the excess was about 150 per cent. of the normal. In East Bengal, Commillah showed a slightly defective fall, while Maimansingh received only half its normal amount: the other districts received excess falls, varying from a third up to more than half the normal quantity. In North Bengal, Rájsháhí and Pabná showed slight excess falls, while all other districts showed considerable defects. In North Behar, Champáran and Sarun showed large excess falls, and other districts falls somewhat in defect. Finally, in South Behar and Chutiá Nágpur generally in all districts the fall was about half as large again as the normal.

In September, again, rainfall was generally largely in excess, and compared with the average fall, and considering that a variation of 10 per cent. in excess or defect is a normal fall, in this month the following districts received an average rainfall:—Cuttack, Balasor, Howrah, and Jalpáigurí; the following districts received falls in defect varying from 10 to 20 per cent. of the normal:—Midnapur, Noakhally, Cooch Behar, and Mánbhúm; while the following districts received falls between 20 and 50 per cent. in defect:—Púrí, 24-Pergunnahs, Húglí, and Singbhúm.

On the other hand, the following districts received falls between 10 and 20 per cent. in excess of the normal rainfall for September:—Bardwán, Jessor, Chittagong, Faridpur, Rungpur, and Sháhábád; and in the following districts the rainfall was from 20 to 50 per cent. in excess:—Bánkurá, Bírbhúm, Nadiyá, Khulna, Murshidábád, Bákarganj, Dacca, Bogra, Rájsháhí, Purneah, North Bhagalpur, Sarun, Hazáribágh, and Lohárdagá. In the following districts the fall was between 50 and 100 per cent. in excess of the normal:—Commillah, Maimansingh, Pabná, Maldah, Dinagepur, Champáran, Gayá, Patná, Monghyr, and Santál Pergunnahs; while rainfalls in excess by more than 100 per cent. were received in Durbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and South Bhagalpur.

In October, owing to the early close of the monsoon, rainfall was in considerable defect in all divisions of the province, the defect varying from very small amounts up to between three and four inches in North Bengal and North Behar. In a few small districts rainfall was above the normal, such as in Nadiyá, Noakhally, Faridpur, Maimansingh, Pabná, Jalpáigurí, Lohárdagá, and Singbhum; but, on the other hand, defects of between 50 and 90 per cent. of the normal fall were very common.

In Orissa the defects varied from 29 per cent. in the Cuttack district to 64 per cent. in the Balasor district. In South-West Bengal the divisions were all in defect except Nadiyá, and the defects varied from 17 per cent in the Jessor district to 54 per cent. in the Khulna district. In East Bengal there were, as stated before, three districts which received an excess fall, but the districts in defect varied from 7 per cent. in Bákarganj to 26 per cent. in Dacca. In North Bengal the divisions were all in defect except two, and the defects ranged from 50 per cent. in Bogra up to 92 per cent. in Dinagepur. In North Behar the smallest defect was 78 per cent. of the normal, and the largest 95 per cent. in North Bhagalpur. In South Behar the smallest defect was 59 per cent. in the Santál Pergunnahs, and the largest 93 per cent. in Gayá; while finally in Chutiá Nágpur the two districts Lohárdagá and Singbhum received excess falls, Mánbhúm was in defect by 9 per cent., and Hazáribágh by 61 per cent.

In November rainfall was practically confined to Orissa, which received an average of 1·34 inches under the influence of one of the storms previously described, and to East Bengal, which received 1·58 inches under the influence of the last cyclonic storm described under the heading of storms. In these two districts rainfall was therefore in excess, but in all other districts there was a marked defect; while in North Bengal and Behar absolutely no rain was received.

In December rain was received in excess in all districts except East Bengal. In Chutiá Nágpur there was an average excess rainfall of 2·07 inches, in South Behar the excess rainfall was 1·57 inches, in Orissa the excess was 1·08 inches, in North Behar 0·90 inch, and in South-West Bengal 0·49 inch. The excess in North Bengal was very small, being only 0·16 inch, and similarly the defect in East Bengal was small, being only 0·18 inch.

Working of the Meteorological Department.

The system of meteorological observation established in 1883-84 for the extension and development of provincial meteorological reports has been steadily followed. The only change of importance which has taken place in the administration of the Department during the year 1885-86 was the reduction of some of the observatories of the second class, viz., Sibsagar, Bankipur, Hazáribágh, Cuttack, and Chittagong, to the class of third-class observatories. The above stations have now furnished more than ten years' complete registers of hourly observations on four days of each month. A good knowledge having thus been obtained of the diurnal changes of the various meteorological elements, theMeteorological Reporter to the Government of India has thought it desirable to suspend the registration and reduce these observatories to third-class stations from 1st January 1886, in order that the money saved by the reduction may be more profitably employed in extending meteorological work in other directions. The records of the self-registering wind instruments will, however, be continued at Chittagong, Hazáribágh, and Cuttack, and at Sibsagar those of the Seismic instruments also. The imperial third-class observatory at Tezpur in Assam, and the two provincial third class observatories at Maldah and Krishnagar in Bengal, the establishment of which was sanctioned last year, were started during the year under report. The voluntary observatory at Bnákurá, to which reference was made in last year's report, began to send in returns to the Bengal Meteorological Office from June 1885.

The original number of imperial and provincial observatories in Bengal and Assam at the commencement of the year 1885-86 was one first class, seven second class, sixteen third class, and twenty-two provincial third class; but by the change in the class of some of these stations from the 1st January 1886, as noticed above, and by the addition of the three provincial and one imperial observatories, they will in future be classed as follows:—

1 First class,
2 Second class,
21 Third class, and
25 Provincial third class.

First-class observatory—Alipur Observatory.—This observatory is at Alípur, and is under the direct superintendence of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Second class observatories.—These are at Dhubrí and Saugor Island. Both were inspected during the year. The Saugor Island observatory was generally in good condition, but the working of the Dhubrí observatory was far from satisfactory.

Imperial third-class observatories.

These are 14 in Bengal, 1 (Akyab) in Burmah, 4 (Sibsagar, Silchar, Tura, and Tezpur) in Assam, and 2 (Gopalpur and Coconada) in Madras. The two last are maintained in connection with the Bay of Bengal storm signal service. Only four observatories of this class are provided with anemographs, viz., Hazáribágh, Dárjíling, Cuttack, and Chittagong.

Eight observatories were inspected during the year, viz., Gayá, Bankipur, Hazáribágh, Dacca, Dárjíling, Durbhanga, Jessor, and Purneah, and in all, except Gayá, Jessor and Dacca, the instruments were found to be in perfectly good order. The rest of the observatories were not inspected, but the returns received from them were satisfactory.

Provincial third-class stations.

These are 25 in number, of which 11 were inspected during the year. With the exception of Faridpur and Maimansingh, the stations are said to have done generally satisfactory work.

The earthquake in July 1885 caused considerable damage to instruments at some of the Northern Bengal stations. The anemometers and wind-vanes at Rungpur, Sirájganj, and Maimansingh were thrown down from the pillars on which they were erected and were badly injured. The barometer at Bogra was buried under a heap of ruins in the Circuit-house, but it was fortunately not much injured. The wind-vane and the anemometer at Bogra were rescued before the building came down. The instruments had therefore to be removed to the zilla school building.

Rain-recording stations.

The number of stations reporting rainfall in 1884-85 was 172, and during the year 1885-86 this number was increased to 244 stations. Satisfactory returns are now received from the great majority of the stations, and the rainfall registration of the province is being carried on with fair accuracy and with considerable punctuality. The rainfall station of Hookitolla was swept away by the storm of 23rd September, and the rain-gauge at Jajpur was blown over. The former station remains therefore suppressed, but the rainfall registration at the latter was resumed from the 27th October 1885.

Daily weather report.

The Bay of Bengal reports of the storm-signal service were published every day without any break during the year. The arrangement under which the report forms were upplied last year by the Survey of India Department, Lithographic Branch, was continued this year also. There has been no change in the number (20) of the reporting stations over the Bay area. The telegrams were received very regularly from almost all the stations. This report was supplied to 39 Government officers and 22 subscribers, paying at the rate of Rs. 2 a month. The receipts from subscribers during the year covered the cost of printing the reports and of distributing them.

The Bengal Daily Weather Reports were published last year during the period 20th April to 7th November. The number of stations which furnished observations for this report during the year was 37, against 32 of the preceding year. These reports were published and issued to 99 Government officials and 19 subscribers. as compared with 101 officers and 3 subscribers during the previous year. Most of the new subscribers were mercantile firms.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices prevalent, and of the economic condition of the people in the several divisions during the year 1885-86.

Bardwán Division.

The subjoined table shows the rainfall in each district of the Bardwán Division during the year, as compared with the previous two years :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Bardwán	57·28	42·91	62·22
Bánkurá	52·24	46·93	71·99
Bírbhúm	54·63	41·11	57·35
Midnapur	51·99	58·54	80 20
Húglí	50·07	49·87	72·90
Howrah	50·92	56·42	65·06

The rainfall was generally abundant, but unevenly distributed. In the earlier months sowings both of *aus* and *amun* rice were retarded for want of moisture, but full amends were made later on; and had it not been for the damage done by the August floods, bumper harvests would have been secured throughout the Division. In Bardwán both *aus* and *amun* yielded full average crops, except in the Cutwa subdivision; in Bánkurá the outturn is characterised as "splendid," and in Bírbhúm the harvest is estimated at very slightly below the average. Three-fourths of the district of Midnapur derived benefit instead of harm from the heavy rain of August; in the Sudder subdivision the outturn was above the average, and everywhere else fair results were obtained, except in Ghatal, where the *aus* harvest suffered considerably, and is said to have been only five annas. This was, however, in great measure compensated by a bumper crop of *boro* rice. The Sudder and Serampore subdivisions of Húglí reaped a 12-anna rice crop, and in the unflooded tracts of Jahánábád it was a bumper. But in the parts exposed to the floods the whole crop was lost, the damage being but partly made up by very extensive cultivation of cold-weather crops. Howrah having lost a very large proportion of its winter rice, recouped itself to some extent by a good crop of *boro*.

The following table compares the average prices of rice and wheat in each district during the year with the figures of the preceding two years:—

Districts.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Bardwán	19 8	17 2	15 2⅔	16 8	16 0¾	16 6
Bánkurá	21 11½	14 2	17 5½	15 13	18 15½	16 0
Bírbhúm	19 13	16 6	16 5	16 14	17 3	16 8
Midnapur	22 8	11 8	18 10½	18 0	18 2¼	14 5
Húglí	18 3½	13 10	15 4	15 8	14 6	15 4
Howrah	17 5½	13 6	15 14½	14 14	12 5½	15 3⅝

In Bardwán, Bánkurá, and Bírbhúm the price of rice was high, owing to the prevalence of scarcity during the earlier part of the year, but this was compensated by a falling off in the latter part in consequence of the improved prospect of the crop. In Húglí, Howrah, and Midnapur the rise is attributable to the loss of the crop caused by the floods.

The wages of labour generally remained almost stationary except in the famine-stricken tracts, where the rate was rather below the average. In Húglí

and Howrah the demand for skilled labour greatly exceeds the supply; but as large number of lads are being trained in the various factories, gradual progress in this respect is anticipated.

The people were badly off in the districts of Bardwán, Bánkurá, and Bírbhúm during the first half of the year, and the relief operations which had to be undertaken in some places were continued until the month of November; but the good outturn of the rice crop placed them in better circumstances before the year closed. In Midnapur and Húglí there was considerable suffering in the flooded tracts, and the condition of the weaver caste, which has been very much depressed for some years past, is said to have still further deteriorated; the rest of the population suffered no permanent change for the worse. In Howrah, owing to the ready market for produce of all kinds and the brisk demand for labour, even the floods—exceptionally disastrous as they were in this district—appear to have but a slight effect on the condition of any class of the population.

The following table gives the average rainfall in each of the districts of the Presidency Division during the year, as compared with the average fall of the preceding five years:—

Presidency Division.

	Average of five years (1880-81 to 1884-85).	1885-86.
	Inches.	Inches.
24-Pergunnahs	63·62	68·72
Nadiyá	53·58	64·41
Jessor	57·93	65·82
Khulna	71·64	74·97
Murshidábád	47·31	53·62

The rainfall was above the average of the preceding five years in all the districts of the Division; but, except in Khulna, the fall was not well distributed, and the crops suffered alternately from drought and flood. In the 24-Pergunnahs the season began well, but transplantation of rice was retarded by an insufficient rainfall in July, while the August downpour was so heavy as to swamp large areas of the young crops. The total outturn, however (except in the tract affected by the September floods), is reported to have been nearly up to the average. In the small portion of Nadiyá that was unaffected by the floods, the outturn of *aus* paddy was good, and throughout the district the soil, enriched by alluvial deposit left by the inundation, yielded excellent cold-weather crops. The cultivation of wheat is rapidly expanding in this district, and received a special stimulus from the loss of the winter rice in the year under review. Of the subdivisions of Jessor, Magurah and Narail reaped good crops of winter rice, but lost most of the *aus* crop; while in the Sudder subdivision and in Bongong the floods had the reverse effect, destroying most of the *amun*, but only slightly injuring the *aus*. In Jhenidah, in spite of the inundations, the year is characterised as exceptionally prosperous. In Murshidábád the distribution of the year's rain was very unfavourable to the crops, the whole of the *aus* paddy being destroyed by flood, while the yield of *amun* was up to the average only in the Kandi subdivision. Khulna enjoyed well-timed as well as plentiful rain; the floods affected only a small portion of the Satkhira subdivision, and everywhere else the crops were excellent.

The following table shows the average prices per rupee of rice and wheat in the districts of the Division during the year, as compared with the previous year:—

Districts.	Rice.		Wheat.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
24-Pergunnahs	15 4	14 2	14 7⅔	14 10⅓
Nadiyá	14 0½	14 15	17 11⅓	16 13
Jessor	15 10	15 12	15 0⅓	15 0
Khulna	16 12	14 10⅔	.....	.....
Murshidábád	14 13¾	15 12	18 1¼	15 12

The prices of food-grains, which had been high during 1884-85, rose still higher in 1885-86; but in Nadiyá and Murshidábád the average price of rice is reported to have been somewhat lower than in the preceding year.

There was no change in the wages of labour except in the 24-Pergunnahs, where they are reported to have been on the increase. In this district, especially in the neigbourhood of the metropolis, the numerous mills, factories, presses, &c., pay high rates for labour.

The condition of the people during the year was not, on the whole, very favourable. It was affected by the floods to a more or less extent in every district, and in Murshidábád and Nadiyá depression had been caused by drought in previous years.

Rájsháhí Division.

The following table shows the average rainfall registered at the different registering stations in the Rájsháhí Division during the year, as compared with the average fall of the preceding five years:—

	Average of five years (1880-81 to 1884-85).	1885-86.
	Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepur	55·58	60·86
Rájsháhí	52·62	60·19
Pabná	57·88	68·94
Bogra	55·79	58·27
Rungpur	74·45	77·31
Jalpáigurí	137·17	142·64
Dárjíling Hills	109·16	129·8
Ditto Terai	113·77	95·87

Though the fall of rain came a little late in some districts, it was sufficient and well distributed. The *aus* and *amun* rice crops, which are the staples of the Division, were generally good, except the former in the district of Rájsháhí, where it sustained a heavy loss from the floods. Jute, which is the next crop in importance, was somewhat deficient. The cold-weather crops and sugarcane were indifferent in Rájsháhí, but elsewhere they were fair. Tobacco was a good average crop in Rungpur. There was a marked decline in the cultivation of ganja on account of low prices in the previous two years.

The prices of food current in the several districts were—

Districts.	Common Rice.		Pulses.		Wheat.	
	Average quantity per rupee in 1885-86.	Average quantity per rupee during preceding five years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1885-86.	Average quantity per rupee during preceding five years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1885-86.	Average quantity per rupee during preceding five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dinagepur	17 3	22 1	17 1	15 14	13 8	13 9
Rájsháhí	16 14½	21 5	18 0½	21 8	17 1	18 1
Pabná	16 4	22 1	19 8	20 1	17 8	19 10
Bogra	19 1	25 1	18 7	17 14	15 11	17 11
Rungpur	16 9	19 13	12 10	11 5	17 8	16 3
Jalpáigurí	17 9	18 4	10 12	10 4	12 11	9 14
			Indian corn.			
Dárjíling	12 10	12 5	19	20 6	.....	.....
Terai	14 6	15 12	20 0	.....	.....	.....

The prices, though still high, were lower than in the preceding year, and there was a slight rise in the wages of labour.

There is a general agreement among the district officers that the year was marked by exceptional prosperity. Debts and arrears of rent were paid, and there was an unusual number of marriages.

Dacca Division.

The subjoined table shows the rainfall in the several districts of the Dacca Division during the year, as compared with the preceding two years:—

	1883-84. Inches.	1884-85. Inches.	1885-86. Inches.
Dacca	58·54	61·04	69·38
Farídpur	50·92	57·42	73·38
Bákarganj	68·64	97·52	90·38
Maimansingh	63·62	86·04	79·65

The rainfall was sufficient, and on the whole well distributed, though in some parts of the Division, notably in Farídpur and Maimansingh, floods were caused by excessively heavy rain in June, and the subdivision of Bhola in Bákarganj suffered to some extent from an unusually copious fall in September. In Dacca the *amun* crop was a bumper one in the Manickganj subdivision, but the outturn in the other three subdivisions varied from 10 to 12 annas. The crop was very full in Farídpur, and quite up to the average in Maimansingh and Bákarganj. The less important *aus* crop was not so good, as it suffered more or less from excessive rain, especially in Farídpur. Of other important crops, jute did well in Farídpur, but not so well in Dacca; sugarcane was below the average in Farídpur, while betel-nuts were plentiful and cocoanuts sufficient in Bákarganj.

The following statement shows the average price of common rice during the year, as compared with 1884-85:—

	1884-85. S. c.	1885-86. S. c.
Dacca	15 7	15 8
Farídpur	15 13	16 1
Bákarganj	17 3	13 13
Maimansingh	14 10	15 4

There was thus very little change from the high prices of the previous year, and in Bákarganj the rate even increased.

The price of labour began to increase in this Division in 1883-84, and advanced very greatly in 1884-85. The wages of the latter year were maintained throughout 1885-86, owing to the prosperity of the lower classes and the brisk demand for labour of all kinds.

There was no diminution in the prosperity of the agricultural classes, who are exceptionally well off in this Division, especially in Bákarganj and Maimansingh; but there is a considerable population of young men who have received a certain amount of English education, living in idleness, supported by their not very wealthy relatives.

Chittagong Division.

The table below compares the rainfall of the year at the head-quarters of each district of the Chittagong Division with the figures of the preceding year and the average fall of previous years:—

	Inches.
Chittagong—	
1885-86	118·27
1884-85	105·64
Average 26-30 years	104·59
Noakholly—	
1885-86	117·43
1884-85	116·05
Average 26-28 years	112·01
Tipperah—	
1885-86	103·85
1884-85	99 03
Average 27-28 years	93·12
Hill Tracts—	
1885-86	76·56
1884-85	74·40
Average 16 years	97·89

The rainfall of the year was above the average in all the districts except the Hill Tracts, and was, on the whole, well distributed throughout the Division. The rice crop was generally fair, but the jute in Tipperah and the cold-

weather crops in Noakholly and the Hill Tracts were inferior. Betel-nut, which is a very important product of this Division, yielded almost an average outturn in Noakholly and Tipperah.

As shown below, the high prices of rice which ruled in 1884-85 remained almost unchanged during the year under report:—

	Quantity per rupee.	
	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Seers.	Seers.
Chittagong	17·3	16·75
Noakholly	17·3	18·50
Tipperah	17·1	17·3
Hill Tracts	12·8	12·8

The wages of labour are usually high in this Division. The lowest rate for unskilled labour is four annas a day, while as much as eight annas a day can sometimes be obtained.

The condition of the inhabitants of the Division is almost always good, and was rather above the average during the year 1885-86. Unfortunately for themselves, the possession of surplus funds tends to promote continual litigation. The inhabitants of Chittagong and Noakholly earn large sums as lascars and firemen, the Borooah Mughs are well-known as the best and most highly-paid cooks, while even ordinary workmen find very remunerative employment in Burma.

Patná Division.

The annexed table shows the rainfall at the sudder station of each district of the Patná Division during the year, as compared with the previous year :—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Inches.	Inches.
Patná	41·36	31·31
Gayá	52·60	25·63
Sháhábád	45·57	26·10
Muzaffarpur	45·41	31·74
Durbhanga	59·09	31·89
Sarun	48·71	34·63
Champáran	46·28	44·02

The rainfall of the year was abundant, and though in some places it was not well distributed, and in others it caused loss by local floods, the crops were on the whole excellent. The *rubbi* harvest was everywhere good, and the outturn of opium was entirely satisfactory. The *bhadoi* harvest was somewhat inferior, but the *aghani* crop was generally above the average.

The following table gives the average quantities of rice and wheat sold per rupee at the head-quarters of the different districts during the last two years:—

Districts.	Common Rice.		Wheat.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Patná	14 4	15 4	18 8	21 1
Gayá	13 6	13 14	16 14	17 10
Sháhábád	13 14	14 10	19 0	18 15
Muzaffarpur	13 6	14 6	17 6	17 14
Durbhanga	13 4	14 6	16 5	16 9
Sarun	14 2	17 1	19 2	19 2
Champáran	15 12	15 15	17 3	17 9

The tendency of food prices has been to fall slightly, but not to the extent which might have been expected from the excellence of the harvests. A large amount of grain was exported, and it is believed that stocks have been replenished. The wages of labour are stationary, being exactly the same as in the previous years.

The general condition of the people during the year under report was better than in the years immediately preceding. The good crops of the year have brought much relief after a succession of bad harvests. Plentiful stocks of food are believed to exist, and complaints of want are no longer heard. Labour was abundant, and there was no necessity of migrating to other parts of the country in search of food.

Bhagalpur Division.

The table below shows the rainfall of the year in the Bhagalpur Division, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years:—

Districts.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	28·34	32·59	41·76
Bhagalpur	40·17	37·04	60·73
Purneah	36·39	50·01	57·32
Maldah	35·97	39·70	62·53
Santál Pergunnahs	47·09	33·75	62 37

The rainfall in all districts was heavier than in the preceding two years: it was also very unevenly distributed over the different months of the rainy season, and the excessive fall in August and September was followed by floods in some part of every district. In Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purneah, and Maldah the *bhadoi* crop suffered more or less; and in some parts of Bhagalpur and Purneah the *aghani* or winter rice crop was also affected. In Monghyr the rice on high lands sustained much injury owing to the early cessation of the rains. In the southern part of the district of Maldah the *bhadoi* crop was almost entirely destroyed. This loss was compensated by a fair outturn (14 annas) of winter rice, and an unusually large crop of *kalai*. The estimated outturn in annas of the different harvests in the other districts of the Division was as follows:—

	Bhadoi.	*Aghani.*	*Rubbi.*
Monghyr	12	10	14
Bhagalpur	10	10	12
Purneah	9	11	10
Santál Pergunnahs	12	16	20

The prices of the two principal food-grains for the past three years are shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Monghyr	18 13	14 7	12 15	20 0	13 15	19 9
Bhagalpur	16 1	16 0	12 11	18 12	12 11	17 15
Purneah	16 7	16 8	14 13	16 12	16 5	17 13
Maldah	15 9	18 4	14 4	19 11	18 5	18 3
Santál Pergunnahs	19 11	14 9	15 3	15 3	17 11	16 1

The marked differences between Monghyr and Bhagalpur and the rest of the Division are no doubt to be accounted for by the superior means of disposing of agricultural produce in these two districts. Prices were, on the whole, much lower than in the previous year, owing to fair winter crops and prospects of a good *rubbi* harvest. Wages of labour remained steady throughout the year.

The condition of the people, never very satisfactory in the districts of this Division south of the Ganges, seems, on the whole, to have improved during the year under report, and they are slowly but surely recovering from the effects of previous bad seasons. In the district of Maldah there was some pressure on account of the floods, but it was confined to a very limited area.

Orissa Division.

The following table shows the rainfall at the sudder stations of the districts of the Orissa Division during the year, as compared with that of the previous year:—

	1884-85. Inches.	1885-86. Inches.
Cuttack	61·24	48·25
Purí	66·99	33·80
Balasor	80·18	60·44

In all the three districts the rainfall was much less than in the preceding year. In Cuttack, however, a sufficient quantity of rain fell in July, August, and September, when it was most needed, and there would have been a bumper harvest had not a terrible cyclone on the 22nd September destroyed all hopes of good crops in the Jajpur and Kendrapárá subdivisions. In the Kuldíp pergunnah of Kendrapárá, the whole of the cultivation was lost, and in the pergunnah of Kerora the loss amounted to 75 per cent. In Purí the year was also an unfavourable one. The scanty rainfall from the middle of May to that of June retarded the puddling operations, and dried up the crops to some extent. Towards the end of June a sudden flood entirely destroyed the crops on the low lands, where replanting was impossible. There was also an unusual amount of rain in November and December, which, though advantageous to the spring crops, did considerable damage to the ripe crops in the ground. In Balasor the rainfall, though not up to the average, was well distributed, and the *sarad* rice crop (the only important crop in the district) was a full average one. The cyclone of the 22nd September, which caused so much destruction in Cuttack, did but little mischief in Balasor and Purí coast.

In Cuttack and Purí the average price of rice was considerably higher than in the previous year, the figures for the two sudder subdivisions being 15 seers 8 chittacks and 17 seers 9 chittacks respectively, against 18 seers 8 chittacks and 19 seers 9 chittacks in 1884-85. In Balasor, where prices are kept up, in spite of good harvests, by the export trade, there was very little change. The average for the Sudder subdivision was 21·4 seers, and that for the Bhuddruck subdivision 29·7 seers, against 22·66 seers and 29 seers in the previous year. There was no change in the wages of labour.

In Cuttack the cyclone left a considerable proportion of the population of two subdivisions almost destitute, and relief operations were carried on amongst them; while throughout the district the people were worse off than in the previous year. In Balasor a succession of good years has had a great effect in improving the material condition of the people. There is a considerable increase in wealth, and the mode of living has much improved. In Purí the general state of the people showed no marked change during the year.

Chutiá Nágpur Division.

The following table compares the rainfall in each district of the Chutiá Nágpur Division during the past three years:—

	Hazáribágh.			Lohárdagá.		Singbhúm.	Mánbhúm.	
	Hazáribágh town.	Chattra.	Giridih.	Ránchi.	Palamow.	Chyebassa.	Purulia.	Govindpur.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1883-84	49·26	.....	40·53	57·60	32·92	53·12	60·57	35·75
1884-85	48·40	.....	31·98	54·14	30·95	48·98	42·47	32·30
1885-86	61·95	32·51	75·14	55·92	54·81	55·94	57·99	41·04

The rainfall varied greatly in different parts of the Division, from 32·51 at Chattra, on the west of Hazáribágh, to 75·14 at Giridhi, in the same district. The fall at Chattra was exceptionally light; generally speaking, more rain fell throughout the Division than in the previous year, and it was distributed more evenly. The result was a good winter rice crop everywhere, except in the western pergunnahs of Hazáribágh, in which, as the Deputy Commissioner reports, "a great deal of the higher lying lands had not been cultivated at all, and a great deal of what had been cultivated bore indications of the crops having been poor in a greater or less degree." The *bhadoi* crops were fair, except in Palamow, where they were injured by excessive rain in August. Singbhúm is reported to have been exceptionally fortunate, every important crop yielding a bumper outturn; and not less than a 14-anna crop of

winter rice was harvested in any other district, except the Chattra subdivision of Hazáribágh, where the outturn is estimated at eight annas. The yield of *mahua*, which is an important crop in Hazáribágh, is set down at 12 annas.

The following table compares the average prices of common rice and wheat in the several districts during the past three years:—

	Hazáribágh.		Lohárdagá.		Singbhúm.		Mánbhúm.	
	Common rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Common rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Common rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Common rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
1883-84	15 9	15 3	20 9	15 8	23 13	13 8	31 8	18 4
1884-85	14 10	14 6	18 7	13 14	20 0	14 0	24 0	18 0½
1885-86	15 11	15 6	19 14	14 10	24 0	14 0	22 3	17 0

The average price of rice was lower than in the previous year in every district but Mánbhúm, where "the brisk demand for export to other parts of the province kept prices at a much higher level than they would otherwise have attained." The price of wheat fell in Hazáribágh and Lohárdagá.

The rates of skilled and unskilled labour remained almost unchanged except in Mánbhúm and Singbhúm. In the former district the wages of unskilled labourers are reported to have risen from 7 pice to 2 annas per diem. The rise took place when the railway works were first commenced, and the rate has not fallen since, notwithstanding the large number of labourers seeking employment at the beginning of the year. In Singbhúm also the rates for earthwork are said to have risen owing to better rates given by the railway contractors.

Except in portions of Hazáribágh and Mánbhúm, the people were, on the whole, far better off than in 1884-85. Some parts of Hazáribágh have suffered for three or four years from scanty harvests; but the good opium crops of the past two years have counteracted to some extent the failure of food crops, and the good harvests of all important staples secured during the past year have considerably improved matters. In pergunnahs Kendi, Ahoori, and Choi, however, where the rainfall was again deficient, there has been no such improvement in the condition of the people. In the Giridih and Kharakdiha thanas the cultivators are fortunate in having the collieries to turn to for work when their crops fail. In Mánbhúm a good deal of pressure was felt in many parts. There was something like a scarcity in pergunnah Bagda, where relief was promptly sent out. The distress, it is said, was intensified by the closing of work on the Bengal-Nágpur Railway, which threw some 13,000 persons out of work.

The appended statement shows the average retail price of common rice in each district of the Lower Provinces during the year 1885:—

Statement showing the average retail price of common rice in each district during the year 1885.

Districts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. S. C.	Districts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. S. C.
Dárjíling	11 2	Maimansingh	15 9
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	12 9	Hazáribágh	15 10
Nadiyá	12 10	Khulna	15 11
Húgli	12 12	Dacca	16 3
Howrah	13 0	Noakholly	16 3
Rungpur	13 4	Bardwán	16 4
Gayá	13 4	Dinagepur	16 4
Monghyr	13 4	Cuttack	16 4
Durbhanga	13 8	Patná	16 6
Bhagalpur	13 12	Satál Pergunnahs ...	16 6
Shahábád	14 0	Maldah	16 9
Murshidábád	14 2	Sarun	16 13
Muzaffarpur	14 2	Bogra	16 15
24-Pergunnahs	14 10	Tipperah	17 5
Bakárganj	14 11	Jalpáigurí	17 8
Rájsháhí	14 12	Purí	18 0
Pabná	15 0	Bánkurá	18 1
Faridpur	15 2	Midnapur	18 4
Bírbhúm	15 4	Lohárdagá	19 8
Jessor	15 6	Manbhúm	19 13
Champáran	15 6	Balasor	21 14
Chittagong	15 7	Singbhúm	25 13
Purneah	15 8		

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.
BENGAL.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BARDWÁN DIVISION.																				
Bardwán ...	Bardwán	25—26	4·39	2·80	19·01	21·41	44·40	47·79	8·00	13·81	52·40	61·60	4·73	2·34	57·13	63·94	0·32	...	57·45	...
	Cutwa	15—16	4·76	2·09	19·22	18·43	41·27	41·02	8·45	10·04	49·72	51·06	4·14	4·33	53·86	55·39	0·35	...	54·21	...
	Culna	15—16	5·29	4·54	18·30	22·87	40·62	48·27	6·36	11·05	46·98	59·32	4·02	4·50	51·00	63·82	0·69	...	51·69	...
	Ránígunj	16	3·58	2·60	14·94	15·23	41·30	55·61	7·17	10·08	48·47	65·69	3·55	3·58	52·02	69·27	0·35	...	52·37	...
Bánkurá ...	Bánkurá	28—31	4·50	4·28	17·76	15·92	42·61	41·15	8·78	10·86	51·39	52·01	4·78	2·97	56·17	54·98	0·59	...	56·76	...
	Bishenpur	6— 7	3·62	4·30	19·46	19·95	45·25	42·30	9·21	11·65	54·46	53·95	2·99	1·78	57·45	55·73	0·39	...	57·84	...
Bírbhúm ...	Sooree	23—26	2·92	1·67	16·20	16·90	41·62	45·78	9·66	17·33	51·28	63·11	3·64	5·38	54·92	68·49	0·31	...	55·23	...
	Rampur Hât ...	13	3·44	2·00	15·16	11·68	39·37	45·82	10·96	15·12	50·33	60·94	3·85	5·65	54·18	66·59	0·39	...	54·57	...
Midnapur ...	Midnapur	20—22	4·65	1·02	19·83	15·93	44·24	36·72	8·35	8·57	52·59	45·29	5·14	4·45	57·73	49·74	0·67	...	58·40	...
	Ghatal	9—10	4·86	2·08	20·08	18·69	49·58	44·54	8·61	10·72	58·19	55·26	3·75	2·59	61·94	57·83	0·45	...	62·39	...
	Tumlook	15	5·28	3·10	19·25	20·90	45·22	40·10	8·20	11·10	53·42	51·20	4·70	2·70	58·12	53·90	0·52	...	58·64	...
	Contai	17—19	4·29	5·62	19·88	17·82	49·00	32·96	11·82	14·46	60·82	47·42	9·02	3·71	69·84	51·13	1·38	...	71·22	...
Húglí ...	Húglí	21—22	6·52	3·27	22·45	20·77	47·27	46·72	7·70	11·35	54·97	58·07	4·15	1·77	59·12	59·84	0·65	...	59·77	...
	Serampur	14—15	4·92	3·33	20·05	16·38	45·20	45·91	7·65	14·30	52·85	60·21	4·43	2·61	57·28	62·82	0·56	...	57·84	...
	Jahánábád	14—15	4·87	2·28	19·38	21·32	48·45	51·36	9·20	10·08	57·65	61·44	4·61	4·14	62·26	65·58	0·46	...	62·72	...
Howrah ...	Howrah	17—18	5·87	3·30	22·01	21·00	47·42	43·59	9·14	12·42	56·56	56·01	4·30	4·64	60·86	60·65	0·63	...	61·49	...
	Ooloobariah	10—11	4·59	3·03	20·19	19·64	47·86	45·06	8·43	12·41	56·29	57·47	3·59	4·42	59·88	61·89	0·89	...	60·77	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																				
24-Pergunnahs	Alípur (Jail) ...	15—16	5·52	3·96	20·94	23·47	47·88	48·00	9·53	15·38	57·41	66·38	4·54	3·78	61·95	67·16	0·73	...	62·68	...
	Bassirhat	15—16	5·49	8·24	22·95	27·42	48·49	56·98	8·50	15·78	56·99	72·76	4·23	5·88	61·22	78·64	0·64	...	61·86	...
	Baraset	15—16	4·95	4·30	20·98	22·33	43·80	48·43	8·97	12·23	52·77	60·66	4·61	2·82	57·38	63·48	0·66	...	58·04	...
	Diamond Harbour ...	15—16	6·13	3·97	21·52	16·18	50·59	40·15	10·73	15·23	61·32	55·38	5·42	3·50	66·74	58·88	0·65	...	67·39	...
	Barrackpore	15—16	5·14	3·28	19·59	15·42	42·62	45·20	7·24	12·32	49·86	57·52	3·51	2·86	53·37	60·38	1·84	...	55·21	...
	Dum-Dum	15—16	5·12	3·01	20·88	19·36	45·70	46·43	8·85	11·90	54·55	58·33	4·51	1·22	59·06	59·55	0·60	...	59·66	...

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for 1885-86—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*																				
Nadiyá ...	Krishnagar	22—25	5·16	5·69	21·25	21·60	42·04	45·77	7·66	12·51	49·70	58·28	4·54	3·16	54·24	61·44	0·56	...	54·80	...
	Meherpur	15—16	6·30	5·89	21·34	22·85	43·36	48·69	7·96	9·25	51·32	57·94	3·74	3·75	55·06	61·69	0·37	...	55·43	...
	Chooadanga	15—16	6·22	3·30	23·45	25·41	45·00	54·89	10·40	6·06	55·40	60·95	4·59	3·22	59·99	64·17	0·71	...	60·70	...
	Kooshtea	16	6·18	3·90	24·63	23·34	47·30	56·26	9·96	12·32	57·26	68·58	5·02	4·93	62·28	73·51	0·51	...	62·79	...
	Ranaghat	15—16	5·73	6·88	20·48	26·13	44·72	48·58	6·55	9·87	50·27	58·45	3·91	3·31	54·18	61·76	0·66	...	54·84	...
Khulna ...	Satkhira	15—16	6·80	10·53	25·94	26·19	50·50	53·81	8·85	12·45	59·35	66·26	4·52	6·31	63·87	72·57	0·80	...	64·67	...
	Bagirhat	14—15	6·90	8·39	28·34	28·79	55·22	64·79	9·91	14·62	65·13	79·41	5·01	7·42	70·14	86·83	0·91	...	71·05	...
	Khulna	14—15	7·22	6·09	26·45	28·91	51·04	47·75	9·83	10·25	60·87	58·00	4·41	1·77	65·28	59·77	0·85	...	66·13	...
Jessor ...	Jessor	26—31	8·05	5·82	29·01	22·90	52·13	56·50	9·11	13·87	61·24	70·37	5·61	5·03	66·85	75·40	1·08	...	67·93	...
	Narail	14—15	7·34	4·12	25·70	25·31	45·73	48·44	7·30	11·02	53·03	59·46	3·46	2·13	56·49	61·59	0·73	...	57·22	...
	Bongong	16	5·87	6·61	21·67	26·36	45·79	46·56	7·57	13·61	53·36	60·17	4·55	5·01	57·91	65·18	0·63	...	58·64	...
	Jhenidah	14—15	7·30	3·81	26·39	30·01	49·16	58·10	9·26	9·15	58·42	67·25	4·62	5·20	63·04	72·45	0·47	...	63·51	...
	Magurah	14—15	8·12	2·94	27·24	37·10	48·06	57·70	8·33	9·42	56·39	67·12	3·65	6·13	60·04	73·25	0·43	...	60·47	...
Murshidábád	Berhampur	31—33	4·38	2·87	18·86	16·10	39·89	39·85	9·53	17·13	49·41	57·15	5·33	3·69	54·74	60·84	0·42	...	55·16	...
	Lalbagh	15	3·09	2·88	16·48	17·42	38·77	46·32	10·08	12·91	48·85	59·23	4·16	4·25	53·01	63·48	0·38	...	53·39	...
	Jungypur	15	3·09	1·98	15·74	19·72	37·76	47·74	10·03	20·24	47·79	67·98	3·72	3·10	51·51	71·08	0·25	...	51·76	...
	Kandi	10—11	3·45	3·82	17·11	15·61	40·79	39·96	9·43	9·71	50·22	49·67	4·00	4·37	54·22	54·04	0·70	...	54·92	...
RÁJSHÁHÍ DIVISION.																				
Dinagepur ...	Dinagepur	26—28	3·90	0·44	28·04	23·55	56·24	48·87	12·65	21·21	68·89	69·99	4·96	2·49	73·85	72·48	0·33	...	74·18	...
Rájsháhí ...	Bauleah	27—31	4·20	2·87	20·45	21·31	42·86	48·62	10·78	15·02	53·64	63·64	4·96	1·97	58·60	65·61	0·38	...	58·98	...
	Nattore	15—16	4·57	1·79	21·82	17·72	46·18	40·08	11·31	16·95	57·49	57·03	4·71	3·04	62·20	60·07	0·41	...	62·61	...
Rungpur ...	Rungpur	25—29	4·80	3·17	36·63	27·06	65·88	53·74	13·13	18·94	79·01	72·68	5·09	1·46	84·10	74·14	0·43	...	84·53	...
	Nilphamari	9—11	5·58	1·25	42·15	30·10	72·38	57·53	15·07	23·91	87·45	81·44	4·51	1·55	91·96	82·99	0·24	...	92·20	...
	Gyabanda	15	4·75	3·61	28·76	25·68	52·21	44·47	11·67	14·54	63·88	59·01	5·34	1·01	69·22	60·02	0·30	...	69·52	...
	Kurigram	10—11	6·56	5·81	42·65	46·70	67·15	75·32	12·28	19·20	79·43	94·52	4·69	4·23	84·12	98·75	0·47	...	84·59	...

Bogra ...	Bogra	23—26	5·76	1·58	29·66	21·18	58·47	49·49	11·78	17·23	70·25	66·72	4 82	2·64	75·07	69·36	0·97	...	76·04	...
Pabná ...	Pabná	22—24	6·68	3·09	25·96	17·78	49·30	45·37	11·25	15·51	60·55	60·82	4·78	5·49	65·33	66·36	0·16	...	65·79	...
	Serajganj	15—16	5·32	3·56	24·00	18·86	46·64	44·32	9·61	14·94	56·25	59·26	4 60	1·24	60·85	60·50	0·56	...	61·41	...
Dárjíling ...	Dárjíling	25—28	8·14	6·29	40·06	37·45	97·59	102·61	18·26	20·26	115·85	122·87	6·56	1·99	122·41	124·86	0·44	...	122·85	...
Jalpáigurí ...	Jalpáigurí	16—17	6·47	2·21	47·00	30·22	98·53	93·92	23·60	35·90	122·13	129·82	5·76	1·58	127·89	131·40	0·21	...	128·10	...
	Alípur (Falacutta) ...	.....	.....	4·47	.....	40·14	.....	83·50	.....	22·44	.....	105·94	.....	1·93	.....	107·87	.....	...	.....	...
Dacca Division.																				
Dacca ...	Dacca	35—37	9·54	11·56	32·09	34·03	57·04	69·74	10·11	11·78	67·15	81·52	5·30	1·82	72·85	83·34	0·49	...	73·34	...
	Moonsheeganj ...	13—14	10·72	9·90	36·56	43·26	67·06	89·65	12·59	17·23	79·65	106·88	5·72	3·27	85·37	110·15	1·25	...	86·62	...
	Manickganj ...	13—14	7·18	8·20	26·63	23·41	50·10	53·40	8·20	11·20	58·30	54·60	3·90	4·91	62·20	69·51	0·54	...	62·74	...
	Náráinganj ...	.....	.....	9·17	.....	37·26	.....	78·90	.....	16·13	.....	95·03	.....	2·27	.....	97·30	.....	...	.....	...
Farídpur ...	Farídpur	19	8·60	2·58	30·54	25·83	55·37	53·08	9·53	12·61	64·90	65·69	4·57	2·34	69·47	68·03	0·64	...	70·11	...
	Goáland	14—15	7·43	5·07	26·42	25 92	49·99	51·21	8·72	12·37	58·71	63·58	5·00	2·07	63·71	65·65	0·51	...	64·22	...
	Madaripur	*15—16*	8·33	4·32	31·03	29·88	55·43	64·65	8·62	9·72	64·05	74·35	4·41	1·70	68·46	76·05	0·61	...	69·07	...
Bákarganj ...	Barísál	20—21	7·53	7·36	32·69	30·90	62·38	60·83	11·88	7·67	74·26	68·50	4·69	3·01	78·85	71·51	1·30	...	80·15	...
	Perozepur	15—16	5·98	5·53	29·28	35·77	59·95	72·70	11·74	8·96	71·69	81·66	5·92	3·79	77·61	85·45	1·41	...	79·02	...
	Patuakhally	*13—14*	6·21	6·95	37·96	36·56	77·29	69·71	13·15	12·79	90·44	82·50	6·37	4·33	96·81	86·83	2·20	...	99·01	...
	Bhola	8— 9	7·06	6·87	37·36	34·51	75·00	75·14	12·52	10·99	87·52	86·13	5·25	10·16	92·77	96·29	1·63	...	94·40	...
Maimansingh ...	Maimansingh ...	24—26	9·37	4·38	42·33	27·72	73·49	59·71	14·14	15·69	87·63	75·40	5·51	1·37	93·14	76·77	0·92	...	94·06	...
	Jamalpur	15—16	6·29	3·88	30·78	18·18	57·38	41·29	13·73	22·73	71·11	64·02	5·16	3·02	76·27	67·04	0·57	...	76 84	...
	Atia	15—16	6·51	4·85	27·24	18·47	50·68	46·56	10·25	10·36	60·93	56·92	4·95	4·96	65·88	61·88	0·39	...	66·27	...
	Kishoreganj ...	15—16	9·33	6·34	39·01	24·72	64·64	68·95	13·57	11·99	78·21	80·94	5·54	2·52	83·75	83·46	0·79	...	84·54	...
	Netrokona	3— 4	6·70	3·88	34·17	31·92	60·61	73·91	14·43	13·82	75·04	87·73	8·05	1·32	83·09	89·05	0·33	...	83·42	...
Chittagong Division.																				
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	27—31	8·21	7·73	40·22	60·26	82·56	113·31	13·91	14·79	96·47	148·10	5·79	4·94	102·26	153·04	2·21	...	104·47	...
	Cox's Bazar	15—16	5·14	7·38	51·64	42·81	118·65	113·39	15·31	16·14	133·96	129·53	7·63	11·83	141·59	141·36	2·50	...	144·09	...
Noakholly ...	Noakholly	27—29	8·10	15·13	42·03	52·40	85·42	111·37	16·83	17·12	102·25	128·49	7·72	2·67	109·97	131·16	2·17	...	112·14	...
	Fenny	9—10	8·99	12·60	49·07	51·63	94·78	119·81	17·09	13·63	111·87	133·44	5·85	5·95	117·72	139·39	4·50	...	122·22	...
Tipperah ...	Comillah	28—29	11·01	8·85	40·49	36·77	74·93	85·03	11·71	13·92	86·64	98·95	5·30	2·05	91·94	101·00	1·63	...	93·57	...
	Brahmunberia ...	15—16	11·23	9·96	38·12	30·51	61·71	69·97	11·79	16·19	73·50	86·16	5·02	2·44	78·52	88·60	0·86	...	79·38	...
	Chandpur	7— 8	9·34	6·53	38·60	37·43	75·81	78·68	12·52	19·30	88·33	97·98	7·01	2·60	95·34	100·58	1·20	...	96·54	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati	17	8·31	8·42	36·70	43·72	73·96	93·99	13·00	11·86	86·96	105·85	7·43	3·70	94·39	109·55	2·16	...	96·55	...
Hill Tipperah ...	Agartola	13—14	10·99	9·97	36·85	30·56	61·81	69·35	10·74	10·66	72·55	80·01	5·01	2·35	77·56	82·36	1·47	...	79·03	...
BEHAR.																				
Patná Division.																				
Patná ...	Patná	30—32	1·84	0·58	10·27	6·93	30·07	47·29	8·02	12·11	38·09	59·40	2·82	5·84	40·91	65·24	0·39	...	41·30	...
	Behar	15—16	1·59	1·12	10·32	7·19	33·72	32·53	6·09	14·76	39·81	47·29	3·13	6·70	42·94	53·99	0.41	...	43·35	...
	Barh	15—16	1·38	0·60	8·72	6·15	30·32	35·75	7·51	11·10	37·83	46 85	3·17	3·55	41·00	50·40	0·37	...	41·37	...
	Dinapur	15—16	1·30	0·30	9·19	6·18	30·91	51·17	7·79	10·54	37·70	61·71	2·82	8·80	40·52	70·51	0·34	...	40·86	...

Statement showing seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for 1886—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1886.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BEHAR—*concluded.*																				
PATNÁ DIVISION—*concluded.*																				
Gáyá ...	Gáyá	24—26	1·96	1·77	9·36	9·23	30·72	43·98	6·65	16·86	37·37	60·84	2·35	5·81	39·72	66·65	0·41	...	40·13	...
	Nowadah	15—16	1·79	2·57	9·31	11·41	31·42	39·16	6·46	17·63	37·88	56·79	2·33	8·70	40·21	65·49	0·41	...	40·62	...
	Arungábád	14—16	1·47	2·38	8·09	12·09	32·86	39·28	6·84	18·04	39·70	57·32	2·45	9·08	42·15	66·40	0·60	...	42·75	...
	Jahánábád	13	1·53	1·47	8·05	8·69	32·31	39·87	4·75	16·87	37·06	56·74	2·87	7·39	32·93	64·13	0·50	...	40·43	...
Shahábád ...	Arrah	27—30	2·48	0·61	10·44	8·97	32·97	41·48	8·31	14·78	41·28	56·26	2·63	11·46	43·91	67·72	0·37	...	44·28	...
	Sasseram	15—16	1·36	1·62	7·58	8·64	31·19	30·75	6·63	15·06	37·82	45·81	3·38	7·70	41·20	53·51	0·53	...	41·73	...
	Baxár	17—18	1·55	0·41	7·01	9·84	28·31	30·70	7·16	10·63	35·47	41·33	3·04	7·07	38·51	48·40	0·39	...	38·90	...
	Bhabhua	15—16	1·93	1·25	8·17	10·83	32·06	36·21	6·70	7·97	38·76	44·18	2·85	8·48	41·61	52·66	0·92	...	42·53	...
Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	27—30	2·36	1·71	11·26	12·40	31·90	47·31	8·27	14·39	40·17	61·70	2·85	6·00	43·02	67·70	0·16	...	43·18	...
	Hajipur	14—15	1·75	0·20	10·20	6·19	32·04	41·42	7·16	12·22	39·20	53·64	3·95	5·32	43·15	58·96	0·29	...	43·44	...
	Sitamarhi	15	2·56	1·32	12·79	9·22	32·35	35·74	9·26	17·06	41·61	52·80	2·44	3·74	44·05	56·54	0·13	...	44·18	...
Durbhanga ...	Durbhanga	15	1·77	1·39	11·84	8·55	34·30	41·94	9·88	9·89	44·18	51·83	2·81	5·38	46·99	57·21	0·24	...	47·23	...
	Madhubani	14—15	2·66	0·80	13·69	14·29	33·51	46·70	10·49	9·88	44·00	56·58	2·59	1·62	46·59	58·20	0·13	...	46·72	...
	Tajpur	15	1·62	0·13	10·64	14·69	32·22	58·37	8·23	10·31	40·45	68·68	2·78	9·52	43·23	78·20	0·19	...	43·42	...
Sarun ...	Chupra	30—33	1·93	0·52	9·46	9·75	28·97	47·26	7·35	9·08	36·32	56·34	2·66	12·23	38·98	68·57	0·30	...	39·28	...
	Sewan	15—16	1·80	0·87	10·52	7·68	32·57	43·11	8·85	7·94	41·42	51·05	3·60	8·75	45·02	59·80	0·25	...	45·27	...
	Gopalganj	6— 8	1·28	0·21	10·91	8·77	34·14	40·52	6·10	11·13	40·24	51·65	5·38	6·55	45·62	58·20	0·32	...	45·94	...
Champáran ...	Motihari	26—28	1·91	0·62	12·41	8·93	35·72	37·42	8·39	13·17	44·11	50·59	3·54	3·88	47·65	54·47	0·22	...	47·87	...
	Bettiá	14—15	2·32	0·82	13·53	10·15	38·07	51·34	9·46	11·57	47·53	62·91	3·04	7·94	50·57	70·85	0·18	...	50·75	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																				
Monghyr ...	Monghyr	31—34	1·94	1·47	10·49	11·01	30·30	39·36	8·03	21·67	40·33	61·03	3·90	4·88	44·23	65·91	0·37	...	44·60	...
	Beguserai	15—16	1·56	1·63	9·62	12·14	30·63	30·90	6·85	11·73	37·48	42·63	2·90	8·07	40·38	50·70	0·43	...	40·81	...
	Jamui	14—16	2·16	1·00	10·58	11·55	34·28	37·95	7·28	11·11	41·56	49·06	2·22	9·50	43·78	58·56	0·18	...	43·96	...

Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	31—32	2·37	1·50	13·12	11·24	35·01	34·94	7·49	25·61	42·50	60·55	4·15	3·76	46·65	64·31	0·32	...	46·97	...
	Soopool	14—15	1·87	1·27	14·24	18·06	36·81	45·37	9·87	10·76	46·68	56·13	2·75	2·94	49·43	59·07	0·17	...	49·60	...
	Maddapur	15—16	2·28	1·19	14·42	13·64	37·80	43·24	9·89	11·42	47·69	54·66	4·67	4·62	52·36	59·28	0·16	...	52·52	...
	Banka	15—16	2·02	0·68	11·73	17·71	33·16	38·53	7·88	15·16	41·64	54·13	3·36	5·97	45·00	60·10	0·29	...	45·29	...
Purneah ...	Purneah	15—16	2·67	1·27	17·29	13·76	44·94	59·45	9·03	20·16	58·97	79·61	4·07	2·63	63·04	82·24	0·26	...	63·30	...
	Kishenganj ...	14—15	3·20	0·47	24·16	21·25	55·64	75·00	13·24	29·57	68·88	104·57	3·38	1·15	72·26	105·72	0·20	...	72·46	...
	Arrareah	13—15	3·04	1·40	21·64	16·63	50·39	65·54	13·27	22·53	63·66	88·07	3·59	2·69	67·25	90·76	0·14	...	67·39	...
Maldah ...	Maldah	28—30	3·70	2·49	17·21	21·45	37·85	46·40	10·51	20·83	48·36	67·23	4·30	7·50	52·66	74·73	0·58	...	53·24	...
Santál Pergunnahs.	Dumka	15	2·99	3·00	15·39	16·18	42·38	50·73	9·96	21·85	52·34	72·58	4·31	2·81	56·65	75·39	0·44	...	57·09	...
	Deogarh	16—17	2·65	0·82	13·60	15·54	38·96	40·30	8·51	15·77	47·47	56·07	4·59	5·20	52·06	61·27	0·31	...	52·37	...
	Rajmehal	14—16	2·10	1·22	16·46	20·87	39·19	46·77	11·00	39·07	50·19	85·84	3·15	3·24	53·34	89·08	0·32	...	53·66	...
	Godda	13—14	1·62	0·60	11·10	12·44	33·29	39·48	9·94	12·21	48·23	51·69	3·15	3·83	46·38	55·52	0·24	...	46·62	...
	Jamtara	10—12	2·22	1·09	13·65	14·70	39·94	40·44	7·31	16·74	47·25	57·18	2·63	11·16	49·88	68·34	0·52	...	50·40	...
	Pakour	7— 8	1·97	0·95	17·24	20·21	39·61	55·59	10·79	23·76	50·40	79·35	4·02	5·92	54·42	85·27	0·24	...	54·66	...
ORISSA.																			
Orissa Division.																			
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	25—28	3·47	6·35	16·93	31·81	40·80	51·47	9·62	13·99	50·42	65·46	5·54	11·77	55·96	77·23	1·52	...	57·48	...
	Jajpur	14—15	4·95	3·32	18·92	19·34	42·86	45·04	9·88	14·49	52·74	59·53	5·49	5·94	58·23	65·47	1·48	...	59·71	...
	Kendrapárá	15	3·07	3·10	15·34	18·97	40·64	35·73	9·32	10·85	49·96	48·58	6·29	8·96	56·25	57·54	1·35	...	57·60	...
Purí ...	Purí	28—31	2·92	1·81	13·50	12·31	34·78	29·04	9·98	14·78	44·76	43·82	8·37	6·14	53·13	49·96	2·57	...	55·76	...
	Khurdhá	15—16	2·71	2·04	15·56	19·62	41·54	37·32	10·24	17·57	51·78	54·89	6·88	9·46	58·66	64·35	2·06	...	60·72	...
Balasor ...	Balasor	26—27	6·80	6·70	21·68	26·86	46·22	49·99	12·54	17·82	58·76	67·81	6·90	5·65	65·66	73·46	1·38	...	67·04	...
	Bhuddruck	15—16	4·63	7·11	18·32	27·11	41·75	42·55	10·61	17·33	52·36	59·88	4·79	4·49	57·15	64·37	1·58	...	58·73	...
CHUTIA NAGPUR.																			
Chutiá Nágpur Division.																			
Hazáribágh ...	Hazáribágh	24—26	2·31	2·48	12·23	12·64	37·64	36·42	7·91	9·47	45·55	45·89	3·07	11·88	48·62	57·77	0·57	...	49·19	...
	Pachamba (in Giridih)	15—16	2·45	2·43	12·99	11·12	38·47	37·52	8·46	16·33	46·93	54·45	3·01	7·74	49·94	61·89	0·40	...	50·34	...
Lohárdagá ...	Ránchi	28—30	3·85	3·09	13·46	14·73	37·63	40·29	8·22	8·92	45·85	49·21	3·07	6·53	48·92	55·74	0·52	...	49·44	...
	Palamow	15—16	2·03	2·47	9·34	11·24	33·75	25·56	7·52	14·04	41·27	39·60	2·44	9·35	43·71	48·95	0·80	...	44·51	...
Singbhúm ...	Chyebassa	16—17	3·72	2·10	15·57	14·95	43·76	34·07	8·81	6·33	52·57	40·40	3·14	5·10	55·71	45·50	0·65	...	56·36	...
Mánbhúm ...	Purulia	21—23	3·20	1·16	14·99	11·06	38·84	30·80	7·60	12·66	46·44	43·46	3·82	2·86	50·26	46·32	0·45	...	50·71	...
	Gobindpur	14—15	2·65	0·24	12·20	6·82	37·44	26·96	7·10	12·76	44·54	39·72	4·08	8·94	48·62	48·66	0·34	...	48·96	...

N.B.—This statement shows *roughly* the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and is essential to the transplanting of the *amun*. The fall in September matures the *amun*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *amun* and determines the prospects of the *rabi*.

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1885 to March 1886.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1885.									1886.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	10 11	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	8 14	8 14½	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 15
Bardwán	16 11	15 9	15 6½	14 10	13 14	15 12	15 15	16 8	18 4	17 10	19 13	21 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	17 8	15 15	15 10	13 12	12 2	11 14	13 4	10 15	10 12	12 14	13 4½	12 12½
Bákarganj	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 8
Chittagong	16 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	15 8	17 8	16 0	18 0	15 8	15 8
Patná	19 4	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 8	15 8	14 0	14 8	16 0	17 0	17 0
Durbhanga	12 2	12 12½	12 6	10 12	11 12	12 0	13 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 4
Bhagalpur	13 14	13 14	12 15	12 11	12 10	12 10	13 4	14 8	17 0½	18 15	18 15	17 10½
Purí	21 0	21 0	17 13½	17 1	15 12	15 1½	15 12	15 12	17 1	18 6	17 11½	19 11
Hazáribágh	14 8	13 8	13 4	12 8	12 12	13 12	15 4	19 8	21 0	20 8	19 8	19 0

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 1	16 0	14 7½	14 7½	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 0	14 4
Bardwán ...	15 2	16 12	16 8	14 12	15 12	14 10	14 12	15 6	15 8	14 12	14 15	15 8
24-Pergunnahs ...	16 0	16 0	15 4	14 10	14 6	15 0	14 10	14 10	13 10	13 10	12 12	12 10
Bákarganj	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Patná	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	20 0	22 8	22 14	20 8	20 12	22 4	20 0	21 0
Durbhanga	16 8	17 9	16 14	15 8	16 12	16 12	17 4	17 0	17 8	17 4	17 0	16 0
Bhagalpur	19 9	19 9	19 4	17 11	16 11	16 6	17 0	17 5	17 15	17 15½	17 0	18 14½
Purí	16 6½	15 12	15 1½	15 12	15 1½	15 1½	14 7	14 7	14 7	15 12	13 12½	15 12
Hazáribágh	15 0	14 2	14 2	14 9	13 12	13 14	14 14	16 4	16 4	17 0	17 0	17 12

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	20 0	19 8	19 4	19 4	18 14	19 14	19 14½	19 13	19 10	19 15	19 15	19 8
Bardwán ...	24 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	22 0	.....	13 8	.....	.....	30 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	19 8	19 12	18 12	18 0	16 12	16 12	16 14	18 4	16 12	17 10	16 12	17 8
Bákarganj	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patná	32 0	25 0	24 12	24 0	24 8	23 12	29 4	26 0	26 0	30 0	31 0	28 0
Durbhanga	21 7½	21 2½	20 4	23 0	19 8	19 0	19 8	24 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	29 3
Bhagalpur	25 14	25 14	25 4	21 7	20 3	20 3	21 6½	22 11	23 5½	34 0½	31 9	30 14
Purí	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazáribágh	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 0	15 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	11 12	12 9	15 2	17 0	.....	.....	19 0	18 8	19 15	19 15½	19 15½	19 15
Bardwán ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs ...	21 7	21 7	22 12	...	.....	16 0	16 14	17 8	17 8	20 2	17 8	17 8
Bákarganj ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patná ...	30 0	28 8	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	22 0	22 0	21 12	21 8	23 0
Durbhanga ...	22 0	20 15	19 7½	18 12	18 14	25 0	25 0	26 8	28 0	24 0	24 8	21 11½
Bhagalpur ...	23 5½	23 15½	23 5½	19 9	18 9½	25 3½	23 5½	22 11½	.....	22 1	21 7	21 7
Purí ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazáribágh ...	20 0	17 4	16 0	17 0	18 0	21 8	25 0	25 0	24 8	22 0	21 0	22 0

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1885 to March 1886—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

GRAM.

Districts.	1885.									1886.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 12	18 7	18 7	18 7½	18 9	18 9	18 8½	18 8½	18 12½
Bardwán ...	20 12	20 0	19 12	18 4	18 10	18 8	17 12	18 0	18 4	18 0	17 10	22 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	17 8	17 8	17 8	16 0	17 8	17 10	17 6	16 14	16 12	17 10	17 8	17 4
Bákarganj ...	17 2	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Chittagong ...	14 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	9 0	12 8	14 0	15 0	14 4
Patná ...	24 0	24 0	23 0	21 8	22 0	25 0	25 12	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	24 8
Durbhanga ...	20 15½	20 15	18 7½	18 4	18 4	18 12	21 12	19 0	18 8	20 0	18 8	27 0
Bhagalpur ...	22 1	21 2	20 13	19 4	18 15	19 14	21 1⅓	21 7	21 2	21 2	20 3	23 5½
Puri ...	18 6	18 6	17 1	15 12	14 7	13 2	13 12⅔	14 7	13 2	13 2	14 7	13 12⅔
Hazáribágh ...	16 8	15 6	15 0	16 0	15 0	14 12	15 8	17 0	19 8	17 14	17 0	17 0

SALT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4
Bardwán ...	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 2½	13 4⅓	13 2½	13 5¼	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
24-Pergunnahs ...	12 13	12 13	12 14⅓	12 13	12 13	13 1	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13
Bákarganj ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 6	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8
Chittagong ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0
Patná ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 6	12 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Durbhanga ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 8
Bhagalpur ...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 11	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 11	12 10
Puri ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 5½	14 7	14 7	14 7
Hazáribágh ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0

Famine and Floods Relief Administration.

In the last chapter account has been given of the weather, rainfall, and harvests of the year in the different divisions of the Lower Provinces, and notice has been taken of the prices of food grains, of the wages of labour, and of the material condition of the agricultural classes. It will be convenient to give here a brief statement of the relief measures which were undertaken by Government during the year: I.—In districts where distress prevailed on account of deficiency in harvests of previous years. II.—In districts where injury was done to crops and houses by the floods of August and September 1885. III.—In the district of Cuttack, in Orissa, on account of the destruction of life and property caused by the cyclone and storm-wave of the 22nd September 1885.

I.—In the cold weather of 1884-85, the local areas specified in the margin gave more or less cause for anxiety on account of existing or apprehended scarcity of food owing to crop failure, and local officers were empowered to meet with adequate measures of relief any sudden emergency should such arise. No such emergency, however, came to pass. The cold weather months of 1884-85 passed over without the occurrence of any noticeable event in the way of distress among the people, or demand upon Government for assistance. The winter rice and the *rabi* harvests, even where they were poorest, afforded the people employment and relief; while the expenditure from local funds on district roads and other local improvements was directed towards the same end. By degrees the area calling for special care or attention from Government narrowed down. The winter rice harvest in Bogra was fair, and consequently the district soon ceased to give cause for concern. A similar remark applies to Nadiyá, which, until the floods of August, stood outside the area in need of relief. The Maldah district, in the early part of the year, called for observation; but after the favourable *rabi* harvest matters improved there, and no relief operations were necessary. In some isolated tracts in Murshidábád the people were somewhat pinched, but there was nowhere any actual distress calling for Government aid. In Monghyr and Bhagalpur also a fair *rabi* rendered relief measures unnecessary. In May 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor was able to state that, as far as the effects of the monsoon of 1884 were concerned, in the Patná and Bardwán Divisions alone did any reason for anxiety continue to exist. The anxiety in regard to the affected tracts in the Patná Division was always of a mitigated character, and more in the nature of apprehensions for the future than of concern regarding existing distress. But over about 1,000 square miles in the Bánkurá, Bardwán, and Bírbhúm districts, in which there had been crop failure more or less pronounced for two successive years, serious distress, necessitating the establishment of systematic relief operations, became apparent in the spring.

In the Rájsháhí Division—
Parts of the Bogra district.
In the Presidency Division—
Parts of the Nadiyá district.
Parts of the Murshidábád district.
In the Bhagalpur Division—
Parts of the Maldah district.
In the Patná Division—
The sudder and Nawada subdivisions of the Gáyá district.
The Behar sub-division of the Patná district.
In the Bardwán Division—
Parts of the Bardwán district.
Parts of the Bírbhúm district.

Such measures first became necessary in certain isolated tracts in the Bardwán and Bírbhúm districts, but later on distress appeared in Bánkurá, and there also it became necessary to administer relief. In the relief of distress in the Bírbhúm district the Government was ably and effectively seconded by the Indian Association and the Sadharan Brahmo Somaj, whose delegates were early in the field, and who afforded the local officers valuable assistance, while also distributing in an effective yet economical manner the funds which private charity had placed at their disposal. Good work was also done in Bírbhúm by two local Associations, and among the zemindars of the district, Babu Budh Singh and Babu Bishan Chand Dadhuria and Rai Dhapate Singh maintained at much cost kitchens where a large number of poor and helpless persons were fed daily.

The classes who stood in need of relief were, as might have been expected, (*a*) the beggars and others who, in ordinary times, subsist on the charity of their neighbours; (*b*) the day-labourers. The poorer among the landholding and cultivating classes were no doubt a good deal pinched; but it cannot be said that among this class there was any general want of food in the distressed areas. The supply of food was always plentiful in the markets and at prices which can hardly be said to have touched famine rates. For example, the highest price touched by rice, which is the grain usually eaten in those districts, was 13 seers 14 chittacks in Bardwán, 13 seers 12 chittacks in Bírbhúm, and 16 seers 4 chittacks in Bánkurá. These are not famine rates, and the difficulty lay in the fact that the failure in the local crops restricted the labour market and forced on Government the necessity of providing employment for those whose circumstances prevented them from emigrating in search of work.

The relief operations of Government in the affected tracts fell under three main heads—(*a*) advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts; (*b*) Public Works; (*c*) gratuitous charitable relief. Under the first-mentioned mode of relief administration, Rs. 1,25,000 were advanced in the Bardwán, Bánkurá, and Bírbhúm districts from the 1st April to the 31st December 1886.

The Public Works system of relief was carried on by grants made from time to time in aid of the District Road Cess funds, and by special grants for excavation of tanks, &c., which did not fall properly within the province of Road Cess Committes to execute. The grants made from the 1st April to the 31st December 1885 to the district funds for relief works amounted to Rs. 7,000, while the special grants for public works of the nature just mentioned reached a total of Rs. 22,000.

Under the head of charitable relief, the expenditure from the 1st of April (when charitable relief on a systematic scale became necessary to the end of December 1885 amounted to Rs. 42,000. Of this sum, Rs. 24,100 was spent in Bírbhúm, Rs. 11,500 in Bánkúrá, Rs. 7,000 in Bardwán. These sums were largely supplemented by expenditure from funds subscribed by the public and expended through the unofficial agencies.

Among subsidiary methods of relief the following may be mentioned:—To chowkidars, who in these districts are often paid by grants of service land, and who suffered with the rest of the agricultural population, while their public duties prevented them from leaving their villages in search of employment, special money advances were made. Special measures of assistance were set on foot to enable the women of the better classes, who could not go abroad in search of employment, to earn a livelihood at their own homes. These and the more regular operations cost the Government, from the 1st April to December 1885, a total sum of Rs. 1,96,000.

In the administration of all measures of relief it was sought from the beginning to adhere to the provisions of the Provisional Famine Code. The unofficial agencies for the distribution of charitable relief were satisfied with giving a daily dole of food, somewhat less than that prescribed by the Code, and some local officers were disposed to act likewise. No deviation, however, from the Code scale was sanctioned, the Lieutenant-Governor being convinced that, from a scheme drawn up with the care and deliberation which was bestowed on the Famine Code, no deviation should be lightly permitted. The following statement shows the daily average number of persons receiving charitable relief in each of these districts through Government agency and through private agency, as far as was known, in the months from May to September 1885:—

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING CHARITABLE RELIEF—

	At end of May.	At end of June.	At end of July.	At end of August.	At end of September.	At end of October.	In first fortnight of November
Bardwán ...	4,549	5,162	5,350	4,595	3,477	942 (Charitable relief centres closed at the end of October.)	.....
Bírbhúm ...	12,695	14,340	7,987	5,701	5,357	4,543	2,370
Bánkurá ...	1,960	2,670	2,860	2,715	1,924	(Charitable relief centres closed in October.)	.....

With the fall of normal rain in June in Bardwán and Bánkurá, and abundant rain in Bírbhúm in July, all apprehensions of another failure of crops were removed, and the numbers of persons receiving charitable relief began steadily to diminish. By the end of September it was found possible to begin closing relief centres in Bánkurá; and as during October prospects in all three districts continued to be favourable, the Lieutenant-Governor ordered that charitable relief administration should cease from the 10th November. Relief works, however, remained open, where necessary, till the 1st December, by which date harvests were everywhere in active operation.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to record that the success of the relief operations in this Division in the prevention of mortality from want of food was complete. From time to time reports, sometimes of a most circumstantial character, of mortality from starvation reached the Government, but these rumours were on investigation in every case proved to be without foundation.

II.—FLOODS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH-WESTERN BENGAL.

The floods which occurred during August and September 1885 in South-West and Central Bengal, and in parts of the Bhagalpur Division, were caused by the excessive rainfall of August and September, details of which have been given in the section dealing with the meteorology of the year. The Ganges rose to an unusual height at the point where it bends to the south and inundated parts of the districts of Maldah, the Santál Pergunnahs, North Bhagalpur, and Purneah in the Bhagalpur Division. The great rivers into which the Ganges divides as it passes through Central Bengal also rose to unusual heights and spilled in destructive floods over Central and South-Western Bengal. The total area affected by serious floods is estimated to have been from 3,500 to 4,000 square miles.

In the Bhagalpur Division the damage done was not very extensive. In Maldah the *bhadoi* crop over about 100 square miles of country was to a large extent destroyed, and this caused temporary distress to the inhabitants of the locality which was flooded. A grant of Rs. 16,000 was made for relief operations in this district. In the Santál Pergunnahs, North Bhagalpur, and Purneah the inundated areas were small, and the injury to crops of no considerable significance. Small sums, to relieve cases of urgent distress, were placed at the disposal of the local officers. In these localities floods are of normal occurrence; and though the floods of this year were unusually high, the damage which they caused was not such as to call for any systematized relief operations on the part of Government.

Presidency Division.

The Murshidábád district suffered more than any other part of these Provinces, Nadiyá perhaps excepted, from the floods. In Murshidábád it is estimated that the floods extended to about 1,250 square miles, or more than one-half of the total district area. The tracts flooded were chiefly the Bagri or low-lying lands; while the Rarh or up-lands, which suffered in previous years from scanty rainfall, were benefited by the heavy rain and partial flooding. For the immediate relief of distress in this district, the country was parcelled off into relief circles, and grants of Rs. 25,000 for agricultural loans and of Rs. 1,000 for charitable relief were made, these sums being in addition to those raised and received for the Inundations Distress Relief Committee. By the beginning of October the floods had subsided except in the very low lands. The jute and mulberry crops were, for the most part, saved, and *kalai*, which was most extensively grown, gave an abundant harvest. The Murshidábád district was one of those visited by the Lieutenant-Governor last September, and the impression left on Sir Rivers Thompson's mind, after personal inspection of the locality, was that, though much temporary hardship and discomfort had been caused to the cultivating classes, the floods had done them little or no permanent harm, and, in fact, had ensured to them for the next few years crops far more abundant than those which they have lost.

There was no abnormal mortality among the cattle, nor any unusual sickness among the people of this district in consequence of the floods.

In the Nadiyá district, Mr. Melitus, who was placed on special duty to enquire into the extent of the floods and to distribute loans for the relief of distress, estimated that the whole area affected by unusual floods was close on

2,200 square miles, and he classifies the inundated tracts into—Parts benefited by the floods, *i.e.*, where the injury to the standing crops was slight and not to be compared with the compensating advantages; parts where there was considerable loss, but where it was generally admitted that the ryots would be more than compensated for all loss after harvesting their *rabi* crops; lastly, parts where the greater portion of the crop was destroyed, and where, considering the injury to houses, loss of cattle, &c., the loss would probably not be compensated for by the increased *rabi* outturn of this season. These three classes of areas were estimated by Mr. Melitus to cover about 1,000, 800, and 400 square miles respectively, the tracts most injuriously affected being situated chiefly in the Sudder and Kushtea subdivisions.

In the Sudder subdivision, which suffered most severely from the floods, the *aus*, or autumn crop of rice, is the most important crop of the year, and in that subdivision it was estimated to have yielded no larger outturn than from 5 to 6 annas. The yield of the *amun* or winter rice was estimated as a three-anna crop only in this part of the district. The Kushtea subdivision fared comparatively well, as there the *aus* was a ten-anna crop and the *amun* not much, if at all, less. In the rest of the district the crops were not much under the average. Throughout the district the soil, enriched by alluvial deposit left by the inundation, yielded excellent cold-weather crops.

There was much general discomfort in this district on account of loss of houses and personal property, while in the tracts where most damage was done there was distress, nowhere, however, amounting to starvation, among the poorer classes. Grants of Rs. 25,000 for agricultural loans, Rs. 5,000 for relief works, and Rs. 2,000 for charitable relief, were made by Government, and local subscriptions were raised for the relief of distress. The district rapidly recovered from the effects of the flood with the ripening of the *rabi* crops.

In Jessor four hundred square miles of country were more or less flooded. The effects of the floods on the crops in this district have been noticed in the chapter on Rainfall and Crops. In the Bongong subdivision many houses were also injured. To meet immediate wants, a sum of Rs. 1,500 was placed at the Collector's disposal for charitable relief, and local subscriptions were raised. A small grant for agricultural loans was also made.

BARDWÁN DIVISION.

Bardwán.

In the Bardwán district only a small tract of about 28 square miles of country was submerged—chiefly by the overflow of the Bhágírathí river, but in this area 15,000 bighas of *amun* rice and 10,000 bighas of *aus* rice were almost entirely destroyed. The land submerged, however, did not suffer from last season's drought, and the cultivators were therefore able to withstand the effects of the inundation. It was believed that the inundations were of great benefit to the *rabi* cultivation.

Midnapur.

There were two floods in this district. The first flood was chiefly confined to the basin of the Selai river which burst its banks, flooding Ghattal town, destroying many houses, and overflowing the neighbouring country. Later on the waters of the Selai and of the Kusai rivers again rose and flooded the western portion of the district, breaching the embankments in many places. In the whole district about 1,000 square miles were flooded, of which some 750 square miles were under cultivation. Of the cultivated area, it is estimated that 150,000 acres of rice were destroyed, 105,000 acres damaged, while 225,000 acres escaped without injury. The loss of human life was small (only three persons are mentioned as having been drowned and two persons as having been killed by the falling of a house), but some loss of cattle was reported. The loss of houses and the damage done to public roads were very great. The general effects of the floods on the crops in this district have been noted above. Grants of Rs. 10,000 for agricultural loans and of Rs. 1,500 for charitable relief were made by Government, while local subscriptions amounting to Rs. 6,500 were also raised for the latter purpose. Relief committees were organised where needed.

Húglí.

In this district the flood was heaviest in the Jahánábád sub-division, in which an area of about 233 miles suffered from serious inundation. In the Sudder and Serampore subdivisions there was some loss of crop in low lands, tempered with corresponding gain in high lands. The loss of the *amun* crop is, however, an almost

annual occurrence in parts of this district on account of the floods of the Damuda; and as a great portion of it is sown somewhat speculatively, its loss is not severely felt. No loss of human life occurred, and few cattle were drowned, but there was some mortality among cattle on account of want of fodder. Grants of Rs. 1,500 for charitable relief and Rs. 2,000 for agricultural loans were sanctioned by Government.

Howrah.

In this district about 213 square miles of country were inundated, and in two-thirds of this area the rice crop was lost. The sugarcane, jute, and vegetable crops were destroyed over about 12 square miles more, and it was reckoned that about 15,000 houses were overthrown by the flood waters. The loss of the rice crop was to some extent made up by an extension of *boro* rice cultivation, but the whole outturn of rice was estimated at only six annas in the flooded area. Only one life was reported to have been lost in the floods. Subscriptions for the relief of distress were raised in this district and in Húglí.

Reference is necessary to the co-operation afforded by the Flood Relief Committee, which was appointed at the end of September 1885 by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the invitation of a number of gentlemen in Calcutta, to collect subscriptions and organise relief for those forms of distress with which Government agency could not adequately cope. This Committee acted in hearty co-operation with the local officers, and their successful exertions in the relief of persons who had lost their houses and moveable property laid many families under a debt of gratitude. The Committee received subscriptions amounting to Rs. 65,665, including sums collected in Bombay, in Assam, and at Lahore, and expended about Rs. 37,000 in the relief of distress.

With the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor the balance of the Committee's Funds has been invested in Government securities and deposited in the Bank of Bengal in the names of four trustees, viz.,—a Member of the Board of Revenue, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the British Indian Association, and the Master of the Trades' Association, to form a nucleus of a distress fund to be applied promptly on the occurrence of future calamities by famine or inundation in these Provinces.

III.—THE STORM-WAVE ON THE ORISSA COAST.

A great calamity overtook the province of Orissa in the storm-wave which submerged a portion of the coast of the Cuttack district at the mouth of the Mahanadi river on the 22nd September 1885. The centre of the cyclone which drove up this sea-wave appears to have passed over False Point. Over this place at 6-20 A.M., on the date named, broke a sea-wave 15 feet high. The wave submerged the village of Jumbo at the terminus of the Kendrapárá canal to the north-west of False Point, and rolled on in a north-easterly direction over the Kaldip and Karara pergunnahs, belonging to the Kanika Ward's estate, till it lost itself in the Brahmini river. The Kaldip and Karara pergunnahs included 290 villages with a population of about 26,000 persons, and in these pergunnahs an area of about 250 square miles was submerged. Eleven villages in these pergunnahs were completely swept away, every man, woman, and child having been drowned by the storm-wave, and all trace of houses having been washed away. About 150 more villages in the same pergunnahs were entirely levelled and their crops completely destroyed; a considerable part of the population, however, escaped. In the villages west of these pergunnahs many lives were also lost, and much damage was done to crops. It was estimated that about 5,000 persons were drowned by the storm-wave. In the interior of the Cuttack district, about Jajpur, there was great destruction of trees and houses. Three hundred lives were lost by falling trees, walls, and homesteads. The Executive Engineer's house at Aquapada was entirely wrecked, the roof bodily carried away, and some of the masonry pillars destroyed. The Europeans (one a lady) at the time in the house were driven outside, and were for some hours exposed to the violence of wind and rain. Immediately after the disaster on the coast the Commissioner of the Division and officers of the district staff visited the devastated country and distributed food to the survivors. Charitable relief was administered at the beginning of the relief operations to about 8,000 persons daily. A grant of

Rs. 20,000 was made by Government for this purpose. The Commissioner was also authorised to make advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land Improvement Act in cases of urgent necessity. Another grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned out of the funds of the Kanika Ward's estate for charitable donations to ryots of that estate. The villages which were not utterly destroyed were reported by the Commissioner to have recovered from the effects of the storm with remarkable rapidity. Trade was for a time suspended, whilst the inhabitants set to work to repair their homesteads, but within a short time few vestiges of the destructive character of the storm remained.

The effect of the storm-wave in the Balasor district was far less disastrous than in the Cuttack district. The only tract in this district which suffered very seriously was the Government estate Birso, where the loss was chiefly in cattle and crops. It was found that most of the tenants in this estate had lost either their whole crop, or at least three-fourths of it. Relief was granted by remission of the entire rent of the estate for the year 1293 F.S., and by money advances. The Government estate of Noanand also suffered, but there was little loss of its paddy crop. Here, as in other parts of the Balasor district over which the cyclone passed, there were a large number of houses and trees blown down by the wind, and in places sugarcane plants were uprooted.

With the above exceptions, the sea-coast of the Balasor district, which is for the most part uninhabited and covered with jungle, did not seriously suffer from the sea-wave and cyclone. The wave was stopped in this district by the embankment of the sea-coast canal. This embankment is said by the local officers to have saved hundreds of square miles of country from being submerged by salt-water.

The district of Puri did not suffer from the cyclone and the sea-wave.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

THE establishment were engaged in keeping up as high a standard of cultivation and arrangement as possible amongst the plants in the conservatories and grounds. The show of orchids was excellent, and the general appearance of the garden was very satisfactory. The river frontage, which had suffered from erosion, was protected by a facing of broken brick metal, which made it fairly secure.

A large quantity of mahogany seed was received during the year from Kew and Jamaica. Much of this was distributed, and the remainder having been sown in the garden, yielded about 20,000 seedlings. Other timber plants of useful sorts were grown for distribution. The Superintendent reported that a year's further experience confirmed him in the belief that the paper mulberry tree (which supplies the material from which the *tappa* cloth of Polynesia and the bulk of the paper of China and Japan are manufactured) finds a congenial soil in Bengal. The bark of this plant is considered by English paper-makers to be nearly the best of paper fibres. The utilization of the fibre of the common plantain for paper-making has been rendered possible by the invention of a machine patented by a retired officer of the Madras Army.

The herbarium attached to the garden received material additions during the year. Valuable specimens were contributed by Mr. Kunstler from Malaya, by Mr. Pantling from the Eastern Himalayas, by Mr. Duthie from Kumaun, by Mr. Gamble from Madras, and by Messrs. Clarke and Mann from Assam and the Khasia Hills. Interesting contributions were also received from Mr. Boissien, Sir J. Hooker, Mr. Talbot (Canara Forests), Mr. Ellis (Chittagong Hill Tracts), Baron Von Mueller of Melbourne, Professor Engler of Breslau, Dr. Cooke (Poona), Dr. Giles, the Naturalist with the Gilgit Expedition, Dr. Treub (Java), Mr. Cartes (Penang), Mr. Hallet (Singapore), Mr. Campbell (Mánbhúm), and Major Sedgewick.

Fifty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-two plants were issued and 9,251 plants were received during the year; 3,292 packets of seeds were distributed and 914 packets were received.

Lloyd Botanical Garden, Dárjíling.

The Lloyd Botanic Garden at Dárjíling was reported to be recovering from the ravages of the cockchafer grubs. The landslips from the Sanitarium Hill, which used to cause much damage, have ceased. Dr. King was in communication with the Dárjíling Municipality for the resumption of the plot of land situated between the Eden Sanitarium and the Botanic Garden, to be worked as a vegetable garden for the benefit of the station.

The expenditure on the Calcutta Botanic Garden amounted to Rs. 69,870, there being a set-off of Rs. 1,091 realized from the sale of surplus plants. The expenditure on the Lloyd Botanic Garden at Dárjíling amounted to Rs. 7,372, while the sale of surplus plants yielded Rs. 741.

Exhibition of silk cocoons.

An exhibition of silk cocoons was held at Rámpur Beauleah (for the first time at this place) in January 1886. The number of exhibits, 230, was much smaller than that at the Berhampore exhibition last year, but it is hoped that though this first effort to improve the local silk cultivation has been on a small scale, it has produced some good. The exhibition has fostered a spirit of emulation among the cocoon rearers by bringing together cocoons of the various silk-producing tracts, and astonishment was expressed by many of the exhibitors at seeing

work superior to what they could themselves produce. The exhibitors appeared to appreciate, on the whole, the object of the exhibition, and there is reason to hope that similar exhibitions in the several silk-producing districts may lead to good results. A sum of Rs. 1,548 was collected by subscription for the Rámpur Beauleah exhibition, and grants amounting to Rs. 1,543 were made by the Lieutenant-Governor from Provincial funds. A sum of Rs. 1,870 was given from the collections in prizes to exhibitors.

Exhibits were received from the following districts:—Rájsháhí 141, Murshidábád 83, Bírbhúm 5, and Nadiyá 1.

It is intended to hold an exhibition next year in a place to be decided upon hereafter.

Origin of the Agricultural Department.

The appointment, for a period of two years, of a special officer to advise the Lieutenant-Governor on all matters relating to agriculture and statistics, to undertake preliminary enquiries in connection with the experimental survey in the Patná Division, and to assist in obtaining detailed information required by the Secretary of State as to Government and wards' estates, was sanctioned by the Government of India in May 1884. On Mr. Finucane's return from furlough at the end of December 1884, he was selected to be the Director of the Agricultural Department for the performance of these duties, and was at first employed mainly on pressing work in connection with the Bill which subsequently was passed as the Bengal Tenancy Act. On the 2nd May 1885 a Resolution was issued, defining broadly the functions of the newly-created office to be of two kinds—agricultural research, including the arrangements for the experimental survey in Muzaffarpur district, and for the maintenance of the results obtained by a system of village records, as also the collection of the returns of the prices of food-staples required by the Bengal Tenancy Act; and agricultural improvements, to be undertaken with the co-operation of such societies as the Agri-Horticultural and the Zoological, of local Committees, and of such landowners or farmers as might be good enough to lend their assistance. In regard to duties of the first class, he was placed under the control of the Board of Revenue, and directed to report to them; while his efforts for agricultural improvement were to be made under the direct orders of Government in the Revenue Department. The services of Mr. Allen, C.S., placed for one year in charge of the Government estates of Shahabad, of Mr. Ambica Churn Sen, C.S., and Mr. Sakhawat Hossein, Deputy Collector, all graduates of the Cirencester College, were placed at his disposal, so far as this could be done without interfering with their other duties.

The following narrative refers to the period from the date of Mr. Finucane's delegation on special duty, and more particularly from May 1885 to the end of July 1886.

The Muzaffarpur cadastral survey.

Notice of the Muzaffarpur cadastral survey work, which has been supervised by the Director of the Agricultural Department, so far as regards the framing of the record of rights and the settlement of fair rents, will be found in Chapter II of this report.

Agricultural improvements.

A great number of agricultural experiments were made under the skilled supervision of the Cirencester graduates, and with the co-operation of zemindars and cultivators, particularly of the Maharajah of Dumraon, Mr. Burrows of Bihiyá, and Moulvie Fazl Imam of Patná. A programme of experiments to be tried during the present year has been arranged with the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. In Bengal more, perhaps, than in other parts of India, there exists a large class of educated men connected with agriculture by their daily pursuits, and ready, when properly approached, to work with official experts for the purpose of ascertaining facts, testing supposed improvements, and diffusing useful information. In this respect Bengal is probably the most promising field yet opened to the Agricultural Department. The readiness with which any real improvement is accepted by the ryots in these provinces is illustrated by the fact that they have bought from the Department 564 of the ploughs invented by Mr. Sen and Ritter Von Schwarz, and ordered 400 more, though the instrument has not as yet been perfected, and its sale is therefore not pushed. As instances of successful experiment, the Director makes the following

remarks in his report on the working of the Agricultural Department from May 1885 to July 1886:—

Instances of what has been, and may be, effected by way of agricultural improvements.

"As examples of what may be effected in this way, it may be here mentioned that Mr. Sen's report shows that in the Bardwán Division oil-cake is largely used by ryots as a manure in the cultivation of paddy with excellent results, while in many other parts of the country the practice is unknown. Similarly, the system of green manuring by ploughing in a crop of indigo, *sunn*, or *dhainchi*, of which a good deal has been written, is found to be actually practised by ryots in parts of Bardwán and Huglí, in the Jamalpur subdivision of Maimansingh, and it may be practised in other places also. Again, the Mauritius system of cultivating sugarcane, the superior advantages of which have been tested by experience and strongly recommended by Messrs. Mylne and Thompson of Bihiyá, is known and practised on the banks of the Damoodar and among the market gardeners in the neighbourhoods of Dacca and Calcutta. All the practices just mentioned are, on the other hand, unknown in the Bhagalpur and in the greater part of the Patná Divisions. A special department, even if it eschewed Western innovations on existing practices altogether, can do much good by introducing in such places as Bhagalpur and Patná the practices proved by experience to be beneficial in Bardwán or Maimansingh. To take another example of the same thing, it may be mentioned that efforts have from time to time been made to improve the quality of Bengal wheat, by introducing seed from Muzaffarnagar and Delhi in ignorance of the fact that the very best wheat in all India, known as Baxár No. 1 club, is largely produced and exported from the Baxár and Sasseram subdivisions of Sháhábád in Behar. This species was appraised by the Committee of the Calcutta Wheat and Trades' Association, and was compared with the grain produced in the neighbouring division of Bhagalpur, and found to be 4 annas per maund superior to the latter in value. The Baxár seed was accordingly introduced into Bhagalpur, and yielded a grain described by the Committee of the Wheat and Trades' Association to be a 'splendid description of wheat—soft, mellow, bold, regular, and of good colour'—and 6 annas a maund superior in value to the local Bhagalpur grain. Applications for some hundreds of maunds of Baxár seed have since been received from various landholders in the Bhagalpur and other divisions for experimental cultivation of species. Here inquiry and knowledge of the facts elicited by it have shown the way to one very tangible and important improvement."

The same.

It is noticed by Mr. Allen that the sole exception to the preservation by the cultivators of all sources of manure is the waste of bones, the best substance for restoring the phosphoric acid which every crop takes out of the soil. The bones were formerly suffered to lie where they might be of some little use, but are now collected gratuitously, ground into meal at Bally and elsewhere, and exported to Europe to the great detriment of Indian agriculture. Mr. Allen writes:—

"The only way to bring home to him (the cultivator) the folly of wasting this manure is to show the improved outturn from crops which have been manured with bones. The quickest means of rendering bones soluble and effective is to dissolve them in acid, but the process is too costly for adoption by the ordinary farmer. Accordingly, I proceeded to ferment bones in various places, and these will be applied to crops not only at the demonstration farms under my charge, but in a number of villages under the Court of Wards. It is to be hoped that the increased outturn, and the ease with which this manure can be prepared, may overcome caste prejudices, but of this it would be unwise to speak too confidently. In one case I induced an intelligent zemindar—Moulvie Fazlar Rahman of Dunri, to manure his beet-root with some bones which he had buried some years ago. The result was that he obtained finer roots than he had grown heretofore; but they were literally unsaleable in the local bazar, solely because they had been manured with bone. No such prejudice was shown at Arrah against the wheat which I had grown there on land similarly treated, so the experiments will be continued with the field crops, though the effect of bones is usually more apparent when applied, as in Europe, to root crops."

Greater success has been obtained in the Bardwán district, as stated in the following passage of the Director's report:—

"Bone-meal was distributed in small quantities among selected talookdars in Bardwán, and was used as manure on rice and other crops with beneficial results. Brahmins are now glad to take it in their cloths with their own hands, though perfectly aware of what it is they are taking. The pundits have declared that there is no harm in their doing so. Already small quantities of this manure have been purchased by ryots and talookdars, who have had an opportunity of observing the benefits resulting from the use of it, and Mr. Sen reports that there will be no difficulty in disposing of large quantities of it, for manureal purposes, when the next paddy crop is being sown."

Agricultural statistics.

Owing to the absence of a village agency—a want which affects the Government of Bengal in every effort towards administrative reform—it has been impossible to prepare for Bengal returns of the area sown with each crop, as is done in other provinces. On the other hand, the residence in the interior of almost every district of skilled men engaged in agriculture or trade, and willing to supply information, enables the Director to afford, as to the probable outturn of crops, information of the character on which traders are accustomed to act. His forecast of the jute crop, founded on the reports of some hundreds of skilled correspondents, has been favourably noticed by the Dundee Chamber of Commerce. He also supplied a valuable report on wheat and its adulteration, which may be of use in the trade.

Agricultural Exhibition.

An Agricultural Show was held at Dumraon, in the district of Sháhábád, in February 1885, and another at Barrahpur, in the same neighbourhood, in February 1886. On the first of these annual gatherings the Director writes:—

"One useful result which followed the Doomraon Agricultural Exhibition was that the Maharajah of Doomraon, with a laudable desire to test the value of improved methods of cultivation, opened out on his *zirat* lands the experimental farm already described.

"There was considerable competition in exhibits, of grain, millets, pulses, and oil-seeds.

"The ryots at the Exhibition asked for samples of the best varieties of some grain which were not produced locally, viz., white varieties of linseed, gram, janera, and peas, and some fine qualities of paddy. They also took much interest in the awards for wheat, and on the recurrence of a similar Exhibition last cold weather in the neighbourhood at Barrahpur, some of the ryots who had received prizes at this Exhibition, but failed to do so at Barrahpur, questioned the propriety of the awards and seemed to be keenly interested in the results. If these Exhibitions are continued, and the cultivation of the better kinds of grain is thus fostered in Sháhábád,—the district which has taken the lead of all others in attempts at agricultural improvement,—the cultivators on Government estates may be induced to grow *pedigree* wheat for seed alone"

As to the second, he states:—

An Agricultural Exhibition was held at Barrahpur near Doomraon at the end of February 1886, and as I was present at it myself, I can testsfy to its having been a successful one. It was largely attended; the ryots took much interest in the proceedings. Mr. Power, the Collector, Mr. Jenkins, the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Allen, and the Executive Committee, took great pains in organizing this Exhibition, which they attended at much personal inconvenience. It was held in connection with a local *melá* in a somewhat out-of-the-way place, and was not accompanied by any of the social festivities which sometimes make these gatherings attractive.

Under skilled supervision and when supported by the public, such Shows produce excellent results, in diffusing agricultural knowledge, and in attracting the sympathy of the wealthy and intelligent classes to the details of the most general and indispensable of industrial pursuits.

An Exhibition took place at Kissenganj, in Purneah, in January 1886, at which there was a ready sale for axes, sickles and bill-hooks exhibited by Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Company. A demand has since arisen for the seed of superior class of potatoes exhibited. There were Exhibitions also organised without European aid in the Bákarganj and Noakhally districts.

Forests.

THE following statement shews the areas of the various classes of forests under the superintendence of the Forest Department during 1885-86 :—

Area of forests.

	Acres.
Reserved forests	3,182,123
Protected „	1,419,845
District „	2,581,420
Total ...	7,183,388
Proposed reserves not yet finally gazetted ...	149,228
Total ...	7,332,616, or 11,457 square miles.

There was an increase of 57,856 acres in the areas of reserved forests, owing to additions in the Orissa and Jalpáigurí Divisions. The area of protected forests has remained very much as before, while the Department has been relieved of the superintendence of a wide extent of district forest. On the whole, the area watched has diminished by 171,818 acres.

Describing the forests, according to their geographical distribution, it may be noticed that 2,254,750 acres are included in the swampy wastes of the Sunderbuns in the 24 Pergunnahs and Khulna, while the 2,581,420 acres of "district forests" and 886,740 acres of the reserves comprise the whole of the unleased portion of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Sunderbuns reserves with 75 square miles of protected forests cover more than two-fifths of the area of the district of Khulna, and the protected forests spread over the greater portions of the subdivisions of Busirhat and Diamond Harbour in the 24-Pergunnahs, their extent in that district being 1,867 square miles out of the total district area of 3,964 square miles. Of the rest, the most important forest areas are on the Himalayan slopes in the district of Dárjíling, in the rich Terai of Jalpáigurí, and in the wild country of Singbhúm. The Khurdha subdivision of Orissa contributes an area of 227,459 acres of forests, and Angul 179,200 acres. The list is closed with the smaller forests of Lohárdagá and Hazáribágh.

Demarcation. Surveys.

Information has for the first time been collected during the year under review regarding the length of the boundaries of all Bengal forests, except those in Orissa. Nine hundred and twelve miles of boundaries were recleared during the year, and 593 miles were kept clear as firetraces. Two hundred and three miles also were newly demarcated at the unusually high average cost of Rs. 14-15 per mile. Satisfactory progress was made in the surveys of boundaries in Dárjíling, Chutiá Nágpur, and Singbhúm.

Working plans.

The provision of detailed working plans for all forests, to guide the controlling officers in their management for a long series of years, is a point on which much stress has been laid by the Government of India; and it is clear that without such plans no thoroughly systematic administration can be expected. Little could be done in this direction during the year, owing to want of the proper establishment. It was found necessary to trust the work to an officer already in charge not only of a forest division, but also of two of its subdivisions, and it was naturally impossible for him to find much time for the extra duties thus imposed on him. Since the close of the year, a special working plans division has been created, in charge of an officer who can devote the greater part of his time to the work, and better progress may now be expected.

Establishments.

The list of the Bengal controlling staff continued to be combined with that of Assam during the year under review. Since the commencement of the current year, a separation has been mutually agreed on and carried out.

Breaches of forest law.

Six hundred and twenty-four new cases of breaches of forest law and offences under the Penal Code were taken into court, and 739 cases were compounded, against 443 and 800 cases, respectively, in the previous year; 222 of the prosecutions actually proceeded with were instituted in the Dárjíling Division, chiefly cases of unauthorized felling and grazing, and 215 convictions were obtained; and 127 cases occurred in the Sunderbuns, of which the large majority were prosecutions of permit-holders for not returning their permits. The Sunderbuns division, as usual, shows the largest number of cases compounded, 317, the whole amount realised as compensation to Government in the division being Rs. 5,886, of which one case of cutting *sundri* wood, east of the Pussar river, accounts for no less than Rs. 4,035.

Forest fires.

The area of forest which it has been attempted to protect from fire has been largely extended during the past two years. In 1883-84, action was confined to 530,071 acres, in 1884-85 the Department sought to protect 806,209 acres, and in the year under review the area placed under protection rose to 829,253 acres. The additional areas taken in hand are in the Angul and Singbhúm forests, where great difficulties have to be encountered, arising in Angul from the impossibility of properly clearing the boundary at the numerous points where its exact position is a matter of dispute with the adjoining Native States; and in Singbhúm from the wild character of the aboriginal races inhabiting the forests, who have been accustomed from time immemorial to burn the jungle at certain seasons, and do not listen readily to any arguments in favour of relinquishing their ancient practice. In Singbhúm, only 20,900 acres out of 101,120 were successfully protected, and the whole of the area in which no measures of protection were attempted, viz., 233,480 acres, was burnt. The results were rather better in Angul, where out of 179,200 acres success was attained in the case of 106,614 acres. In all other forests the measures taken proved unusually successful. Of 548,933 acres taken in hand, only 12,304 were burnt; in other words, the percentage of failure in these forests was only 2·2; but the total percentage was raised, by the inclusion of Singbhúm and Angul, to 20. Although, as regards the ratio of success to failure, Bengal is far behind other provinces in which protective operations on a large scale are attempted, the statistics given in the Inspector-General of Forests' Review of Forest Administration in British India for 1884-85 show that immunity from fire is secured in Bengal at a less cost per acre than in any other province, except the Central Provinces and Berar, and it would certainly be undesirable to contract operations in order to reduce the percentage of failure. The difficulty felt in Angul will probably be solved by the survey of that mehal now in contemplation; and the obstacles which the Subdivisional Officer of Singbhúm states that he finds in the way of getting the Kols to understand that forests are not to be fired may be overcome by patience and judicious explanations, joined with the necessary coercive measures. Excluding Singbhúm, only 667 acres, out of an area of 2,119,390 acres in which no special protective measures were attempted, suffered from fire.

Grazing.

Grazing rules were finally passed for the Dárjíling subdivision in the course of the year; and it is satisfactory to learn that the graziers observe them willingly and have ceased to agitate for further privileges.

Plantations and conservancy.

One hundred and forty-six acres of regular plantations were added during the year, and the cost of this work, with that of preserving the plantations previously existing, amounted to Rs. 6,110. Seventy-seven acres were planted out in Orissa, but the result of the extension is reported to have been unsatisfactory, and 50 acres of túm were added in the Dárjíling subdivision. Larger areas would have been planted out had not orders been passed under the general financial retrenchments to reduce expenditure. There are now 2,150 acres of regular plantations, and 931 acres more come under the head of "Cultural operations"—a

term which includes the filling in of blank spaces in forests in aid of natural reproduction, and the formation of nurseries in connection with these operations. Of the whole area of 3,081 acres, 1,032 are covered by hill trees, mainly oak and tún, and 1,669 acres by plains trees, teak, tún, sâl, &c. The greater portion of the remaining area is planted with bamboos. Special attention was paid to the cutting of creepers in Kurseong, where 2,612 acres were freed from creepers at a cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre, and in Baxá, where creepers were cut over 7,198 acres, at a cost slightly exceeding half an anna per acre.

Experiments with mahogany seed were continued during the year. The seed would not germinate at Dárjíling or Kurseong; but on its removal to the Terai a moderate degree of success was attained. In the Baxá and Chittagong Divisions the seed germinated freely, but in Chutiá Nágpur it was less successful. In Chittagong, divi-devi and paper mulberry seedlings were successfully planted out, but India-rubber again proved a failure.

Communications and buildings.

Thirty-six new lines of export roads and inspection paths were opened, and 191 existing lines repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,154. Of this sum, Rs. 4,637 had been expended in 1881-82 on the Goompahar cart-road in the Dárjíling subdivision, since made over to the Public Works Department, and was finally debited during the year under review. The greater portion of the new work was done in the Kurseong, Hazáribágh, and Singbhúm subdivisions. Rupees 24,493 were expended during the year in constructing and repairing buildings.

Yield and working.

The following statement shows the total amount of produce removed from the forests during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	By departmental agency.		Permit-holders.		Free grants.		Total.	
	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Reserved forests—								
Timber	81,841	78,147	5,963,725	5,067,051	8,120	3,626	6,053,686	5,148,824
Fuel	160,298	328,213	13,264,306	11,035,383	175	.....	13,424,779	11,364,296
Total	242,139	406,360	19,228,031	16,102,434	8,295	3,626	19,478,465	16,512,420
Protected and district forests—								
Timber	5,524	.....	530,368	505,657	.....	.....	535,892	505,657
Fuel	.....	.....	5,378,275	4,985,812	.....	.....	5,378,275	4,985,812
Total ...	5,524	.....	5,908,643	5,491,469	.....	.....	5,914,167	5,491,469
Grand Total of all Forests ...	247,663	406,360	25,136,674	21,593,903	8,295	3,626	25,392,632	22,003,889

Departmental working, that is to say, the felling, collection and carrying of timber and other forest produce by departmental agency, is little resorted to in Bengal, the greater part, both of timber and fuel, being removed from the forest under the permit system. Under the head of "Timber" direct operations of the Department were almost entirely confined to the removal of sâl logs from the remote parts of the reserved forests in the Baxá and Orissa Divisions. Of the 160,298 cubic feet of fuel removed by departmental agency, the Dárjíling subdivision accounts for 153,617 cubic feet, which is not more than half the quantity dealt with by the Department in the previous year. The reason of this appears to be that the supply of firewood to Dárjíling is now left almost entirely to the dealers, the Department only keeping up a reserve in order to prevent undue enhancement of prices. The increase in the quantity of both timber and fuel removed by permit-holders is accounted for by a revival of the demand for both classes of wood in the Sunderbuns. In the previous year it was reported that the firewood merchants, having large stocks on hand in Calcutta, were holding out against prepayment for produce removed from the forests, and this had caused a considerable falling off in the quantity removed from the Sunderbuns in 1884-85. As their stocks ran out, however, and they saw that it was hopeless to expect an alteration in the rules, the merchants gave up their opposition; and in 1885-86 removals of forest produce from the Sunderbuns were made on the same scale as in 1883-84. There was also a slight increase in the Teesta

subdivision, due to larger demands for fuel on tea estates. On the other hand, the quantity of produce removed in the Dárjíling subdivision greatly decreased, owing partly to the growing scarcity of trees fit for timber in the forests of this subdivision, and partly to the introduction of a new rule requiring enhanced prices for trees over eight feet in girth. There was a further falling off in removals from the reserves of the Baxá Division, unexplained in the report, but presumed to be due to timber merchants continuing to send their agents into the Bhutan forests, where timber is obtainable at almost nominal rates, in preference to paying the rates fixed by Government in the Baxá reserves. It is understood that the Bhutan Government levy no fees for extraction of timber, and trees can therefore be brought across the frontier and sold at a profit by charging little more than the actual cost of felling and carrying away. The number of bamboos removed from the forests was 24,389,863, against 21,710,126 in the previous year.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year's working compare as follows with those of 1884-85:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	5,71,152	4,11,915	1,59,237
1885-86	5,97,432	3,70,399	2,27,033

The gross revenue is not as large as it was in each of the three years from 1881-82 to 1883-84, and the surplus is not quite up to the amount reached during that period; but the charges have been less during the year under review than in any year since 1880-81; and, as will be seen from the following statement, the proportion of surplus to gross revenue has made a decided advance towards the percentage attained in 1882-83 and 1883-84:—

	Gross revenue.	Surplus.	Proportion of surplus to gross revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1881-82	6,33,734	2,39,122	37·7 per cent.
1882-83	6,93,959	3,11,776	44·9 ,,
1883-84	6,94,334	3,06,521	44·1 ,,
1884-85	5,71,152	1,59,237	28· ,,
1885-86	5,97,432	2,27,033	38· ,,

The Inspector-General's review of forest administration in British India for 1884-85 shows that, as regards proportion of surplus to gross revenue, Bengal in that year stood sixth on the list of the provinces of India; the improvement during the year under review should raise the province to the third place, unless a similar advance has been made in other provinces. The improvement was due almost entirely to increased receipts from the Sunderbuns, where the revenue depends mainly on the Calcutta demand for timber and firewood. There was also some increase in receipts from the Orissa forests, and from the small area under the Department in Chutiá Nágpur. The only divisions at present worked at a profit are the Sunderbuns, with a surplus of Rs. 2,79,742, and Chittagong with Rs. 66,578; the loss in the other divisions varies from Rs. 10,082 in Orissa to Rs. 54,268 in the new and only partially developed Chutiá Nágpur forests. In the Dárjíling Division the deficit was less than in the previous year; but owing to slack demand for timber, and the absence of departmental operations, increased deficits are shown against both Jalpáigurí and Baxá.

The falling off in outturn and receipts in the forests of the Himalayan ranges and the Terai is due to causes beyond the control of the Department, and, except as regards the Dárjíling subdivision, which was overworked in previous years, need not be regarded as other than temporary, while steady progress has been made in the other divisions in all branches of forest conservancy.

Manufactures and Mines.

In last year's report the actual outturn of the indigo crop for each year from 1876-77 to 1883-84, and the estimated yield for 1884-85, were shown as follows:—

	Mds.
1876-77	1,55,149
1877-78	1,13,201
1878-79	73,128
1879-80	1,36,200
1880-81	1,35,405
1881-82	1,50,278
1882-83	1,59,388
1883-84	1,66,507
1884-85, estimated yield	1,10,000

The following statement, which has been prepared from Messrs. W. Moran & Co.'s market report, gives the actual yield of indigo for 1884-85, as compared with the estimate of that year, and the probable outturn of 1885-86:—

	Estimated yield, 1884-85.		Actual yield, 1884-85.		Estimated yield, 1885-86.	
Lower Bengal (and Behar)—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessor ...	2,635		2,714		1,700	
Krishnagar ...	2,695		3,257		2,800	
Midnapur ...	1,145		1,110		900	
Bardwán ...	460		380		500	
Maldah ...	530		519		650	
Murshidábád ...	2,900		3,283		3,900	
Rájsháhí and Pabná ...	815		811		750	
Bhagalpur ...	2,300		2,189		4,500	
Purneah ...	3,780		3,536		3,700	
Rungpur and Native ...	2,540		2,030		1,600	
		19,800		19,829		21,000
Monghyr ...	1,500		1,530		2,500	
Tirhút ..	24,285		22,993		32,250	
Champáran ...	15,965		16,409		17,125	
Chupra ...	10,900		10,955		12,125	
		52,650		51,887		64,000
Benares—						
European ...	6,000		7,808		8,000	
Native ...	6,550		5,642		4,000	
		12,550		13,450		12,000
Doab—						
European ...	4,000		2,575		4,500	
Native ...	21,000		20,951		28,500	
		25,000		23,526		33,000
Total ...		1,10,000		1,08,692		1,30,000

The actual outturn of 1884-85 fell short of the estimate on account of excessive rain, but it is believed that the outturn for 1885-86 greatly exceeded that of the preceding year.

The statement below shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries for the past two years :—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To the United Kingdom	50,402	1,38,13,647	31,439	1,07,51,540
„ Austria—Trieste	10,520	31,20,170	9,427	33,19,868
„ France	13,566	43,78,642	10,862	36,03,442
„ Italy	720	2,27,096	677	2,20,209
„ Egypt	47	12,054	79	22,735
„ United States	23,770	66,26,771	18,654	59,41,563
„ Persia	393	1,31,410	230	80,961
„ Turkey in Asia	1,881	5,21,828	1,224	3,96,061
„ Other countries	4,770	14,02,339	3,517	12,60,534
Total ...	106,069	3,02,33,957	76,109	2,55,96,913
Quantity in Indian maunds, and average value per Indian maund.	1,44,372 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 209 per Indian maund.	1,03,593 Indian maunds.	@ Rs 248 per Indian maund.

There has been a decline of 28¼ per cent. in the exports of indigo during the year 1885-86 as compared with those of 1884-85, and the figures are the lowest since 1879-80; but the average price realized, per maund, was considerably higher than that of the previous year, probably in consequence of the smaller outturn of the crop on sale and also in consequence of the quality of the crop being in many instances above the average.

The actual distribution of the crop for the past two years was as follows :—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Chests.	Chests.
Great Britain	5,600	9,200
France	4,000	5,067
Germany, Holland and Belgium	8,700	12,499
Italy and Switzerland	250	278
Russia	2,550	2,101
America	6,550	8,715
Gulfs and Levant	550	973
Total ...	28,200	38,333

With the decline in the outturn there has been a corresponding falling off in shipments to the several countries named, except in the case of Russia. The principal decrease has been in exports to the United Kingdom. The prices realized in London during the past year were fairly satisfactory, as the indigo sold generally realized prices higher than those paid at Calcutta, the reduced crop naturally causing a considerable advance in London values. All the East Indian indigo imported has gone into consumption, and the position of the dye is now said to be very strong. The stock in London of all kinds of East Indian indigo fell from 12,158 chests at the close of 1884 to 9,135 at the close of 1885. Large shipments direct to the United States still continue, although, owing to the short crop in the year 1884-85, they were smaller than in the year under review; the large shipments direct to Germany were similarly affected. With a rapidly increasing population, and in absence of competition from other dyes, the consumption of indigo in the United States should continue to advance.

Tea.

The statement below illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1885 :—

Division.	District.	Number of plantations.	Approximate average elevation, in feet.	Area in acres. Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting but not yet planted.	Approximate yield in pounds. Black.	Green.	Total.	Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	lb	lb	lb	lb
Chittagong ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	a29	20 to 100	3,032 3 1½	603 3 1½	3,636 2 3$\frac{7}{12}$	15,099 2 3½	860,037	...	860,037	283·582
	Ditto ...	1	30	90 0 0	10 0 0	100 0 0	373 0 0	22,127	...	22,127	245·85
Chutiá Nágpur	Hazáribágh	b6	2,255	802 0 0	140 0 0	942 0 0	1,850 0 0	128,692½	...	128,692½	160·464
	Lohárdagá	c28	1,800 to 2,400	1,896 0 0	1,036 0 0	2,932 0 0	3,034 2 0	359,675	...	359,675	189·70
	Manbhúm	d1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Rájsháhi ...	Dárjiling	175	250 to 6,500	30,771 0 0	7,728 0 0	38,499 0 0	10,735 0 0	9,090,298	...	9,090,298	295·417
	Jalpáiguri	128	Highest 2,000	8,441 0 0	8,907 0 0	17,348 0 0	48,906 0 0	3,583,999	...	3,583,999	424·594
Dacca	Dacca	6	18 to 21	30 2 18	1 0 0	31 2 18	6 0 0	4,853	...	4,853	158 53
	Total ...	369	.....	45,063 1 19½	18,425 3 1½	63,489 0 21$\frac{7}{12}$	80,004 0 3½	14,049,681½	...	14,049,681½	312·123

(*a*) Information regarding 9 gardens not received.
(*b*) One garden of 45 acres under immature plants produced no tea.
(*c*) One garden of 400 acres produced no tea.
(*d*) No tea appears to have been produced.

The total number of tea gardens known to exist in the year was 369, but of these 10 furnished no reports, and in two it appears that no tea was produced. The total area under plant was 63,489·0-21$\frac{7}{12}$ acres, and the outturn for the year was 14,049,681½lb. Comparing the figures for 1885 with those for 1884, it will be observed that there has been an increase of 23 in the number of gardens, of 7,790 acres in the area under tea, and of 2,309,391½lb in the total yield. The year was a favourable one for the tea industry, and the average yield per acre varied from 424lb in Jalpáiguri to 158 53 in Dacca, the average for the province being 312·123lb per acre, against 281·157lb in 1884, or an increase of nearly 31lb per acre. The greatest increase occurred in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the average per acre was nearly 80lb greater than in the previous year. The average price of tea for the whole province was 10 annas 9 pies per lb as against 8 annas 9 pie in the preceding year.

The reports of the several tea-growing Divisions are summarized below :—

Chittagong.

In this Division there were 29 gardens during the year, two more than in 1884. Of these, only 20 have submitted reports. The season was favourable for tea, and the produce secured good prices in the market, owing to its fine quality and the steady demand both in London and Calcutta. The industry is said to be now on a thoroughly sound footing in Chittagong, bad gardens have been weeded out, boundary disputes have been settled, and tea can be made cheaply and of good quality. The supply of labour was ample. The manure most commonly used was cow-dung, but alluvial deposit, oil-cake, and bone-dust were also employed. The total outturn was 115,676lb more than last year, but owing to the difference in the number of gardens that furnished reports, no comparison can be made with the figures for 1884. The highest yield per acre was 442lb, and the average 283·582lb, against 288lb last year, or a decrease of nearly 4½lb per acre. In the Hill Tracts the area under mature plants remained unchanged, but the outturn increased from 14,977lb in 1884 to 22,127lb, and the average per acre from 166·42lb to 245·85lb.

Chutiá Nágpur.

In Lohárdagá the number of gardens remained unchanged, but one garden of 400 acres produced no tea. There was an increase of 293 acres 1 rood in the area under plant, as compared with 1884, of 117,152lb in the total outturn, and of nearly 24lb in the average yield per acre. The heaviest crop per acre was 488lb. In Hazáribágh there was a slight decrease of 29 acres in the area under plant. One garden of 45 acres under immature plant produced no tea. The outturn was 23,962½lb more than last year's, and the average per acre nearly 30lb greater. The season was generally good, and favourable rates were obtained in the market. The supply of labour in Lohárdagá was sufficient, but scarcity was felt in Hazáribágh, owing to emigration.

Dacca.

The six gardens in the Dacca district produced 4,853lb of tea, against 3,828lb last year, and the average yield per acre rose from 125·05lb to 158·53lb. The area under tea remained the same as in 1884.

Rájsháhí.

The season was a good one in this Division, and higher prices were obtained for the crop than in 1884. There was also a large increase in the outturn. In Jalpáiguri the number of gardens increased by 17, the area under tea by 4,085 acres, and the total outturn by 910,115lb as compared with the figures for the last year. The average yield per acre was also over 56lb greater. The average of 349·62lb given for this district in 1884 is reported to be incorrect, and modified figures have been furnished by the Commissioner, Rájsháhí Division, showing that the average should be 367lb.

Tea seed has hitherto been obtained from Assam and Cachar, but the older gardens will, it is stated, soon be in a position to supply local requirements, and, in fact, during 1885, some of the gardens were able to sell tea seed at from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per maund. Steam ploughs are not used, and the leaves are plucked and dried without the aid of mechanical appliances, but the larger gardens use machinery for rolling and preparing the leaf. The ordinary rates of wages in the district are Rs. 6 per mensem for men, Rs. 4-8 for women, and Rs. 3 for children; but industrious workers can earn about a third more. There is no special law to regulate the importation of labourers, nor are they employed under any contract which makes it obligatory for them to serve for specified periods.

The Deputy Commissioner remarks that when the survey of tea lands, which is now being made on the blocking system, reaches the fertile tracts of unreserved forests, there will probably be many applications for land for tea cultivation.

In Dárjíling the number of gardens increased by four, the area under tea by 2,977 acres, and the total outturn by 1,134,311lb. The average yield per acre also increased from 273·15lb in 1884 to 295·417lb in 1885. The other conditions of the tea industry in this district remained unchanged, except that a partially successful effort was made by planters to reduce the rates of wages to their labourers to Rs. 5 per man, Rs. 4 per woman, and Rs. 2 for children during the non-manufacturing months. The reduction was not anticipated by the coolies and took them by surprise, and the real results cannot be known till the experiment is repeated next year.

Coffee.

Coffee cultivation can hardly be called an industry in Chittagong. In the Hill Tracts three-fourths of an acre yielded 330lb. Two maunds raised in the Chittagong district obtained a third class certificate at the International Exhibition held at Calcutta in 1883-84.

The results obtained at the only coffee plantation in Lohárdagá were discouraging; the average yield per acre fell from 51·2lb in 1884 to 30·7lb in 1885.

Cinchona plantation and febrifuge.

The most important feature of last year's operations was that the planting was entirely confined to yellow bark trees, no red bark having been put out anywhere. One hundred and eighty-seven thousand plants of the hybrid variety, and 239,000 of *Calisaya Ledgeriana*, were planted out. There are now over five millions of trees of various ages in the plantation, namely, red (*Succirubra*) 2,932,000, yellow (*Calisaya Ledgeriana*) 1,325,118, yellow (*Calisaya Verde* and *Morada*) 183,300, hybrid 572,100, and other kinds 25,093. The crop of the year was not large, having amounted to 205,410lb of dry bark, of which 181,280lb were red, 15,950lb were *Calisaya*, and 8,180lb. were hybrid bark. The bulk of the crop was, as usual, made over to the febrifuge factory.

The expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 79-728-2, against the budget allotment of Rs. 97,805. Of this, Rs. 12,052-9-9 represents the capital expenditure on the young trans-Teesta plantation at Rungjung, which has not yet come into bearing; and the balance Rs. 67,675-8-3, the working expenses of the old plantations at Mungpoo, including Rungbee and Sittong. The capital account is thus brought up to Rs. 10,96,255; but, as has been explained in previous years, this has been recouped by the saving effected by the substitution of cinchona febrifuge for quinine in Government medical institutions.

The demand for the febrifuge was considerably less than in previous years. The outturn from the factory, which is regulated by the demand, accordingly fell from 6,464lb in 1884-85 to 4,743lb during 1885-86—namely, 4,625lb of ordinary and 118lb. of crystalline febrifuge. Certain improvements devised in the method of working the factory, and the introduction of grinding machinery, have raised the percentage of febrifuge obtained from the bark to three per cent. The cost of manufacture, however, rose to Rs. 12-11-2 per pound of ordinary febrifuge, and Rs. 19 0-9 per pound of crystalline febrifuge. The rates exceed those of the preceding year by five annas per pound in the case of the former, and by eight annas per pound in the case of the latter. This was entirely due to the smaller quantity manufactured.

The issues during the year were less than in 1884-85 by 1,653lb, as will be seen from the table below:—

	1884-85. lb	oz.	1885-86. lb	oz.
To Medical depôt, Calcutta	2,024	8	1,419	8
„ ditto, Bombay	500	0	Nil.	
„ ditto, Madras ...	20	0	Nil.	
„ Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal (for district medical officers of Bengal) ...	571	0	587	8
„ Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for jails and lock-ups in Bengal)	61	0	77	8
Sold to the public	3,965	8	3,413	4
Given as samples	10	4	2	0
Total ...	7,152	4	5,499	4

The decline in the issues is entirely due to the presence, at the depôts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, of the large quantity (7,000 pounds) of London-made febrifuge sent out for sale under instructions from the Secretary of State. Three thousand five hundred pounds of this have been made over to the Bengal depôt, while 1,750 pounds have been distributed to the depôts at Madras and Bombay respectively; and until these large supplies are absorbed, the demand for the Mungpoo febrifuge must continue to be limited. The decrease in the sale of febrifuge to the public is due to the extremely low price (Rs. 2-1 per ounce) at which quinine was obtainable in the market during the year. It is, however, anticipated that the depression in the price of quinine, which is due to special causes, will not last.

The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge, seed, plants, and bark amounted to Rs. 93,476-14, against Rs 1,24,225-2 in the previous year—

	Rs.	A.	P.
By sale of febrifuge, seed, plants, and bark to the public...	58,594	14	0
By credit from the Medical depôt, Calcutta	23,663	8	0
Ditto Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	9,835	0	0
Ditto Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal ...	1,383	8	0
Total ...	93,476	14	0

The actual profit exhibited on the year's working amounts to Rs. 30,220-15-2. It is said that in addition to this should be taken into account the 2,054lb of febrifuge supplied to Government medical institutions in substitution for quinine, the value of which, at the most moderate calculation, amounts to Rs. 33,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

Presidency Division.

Forty-seven mills and factories of all kinds, employing over 40,000 hands, were at work in the 24-Pergunnahs during the year. The jute and cotton industries continued in a depressed condition; and the production of gunnies in the jute mills has been much curtailed in order to reduce the glut of stock in the market. As regards the cotton mills, the Collector reports:—

"The previous year had bequeathed to a trade embarrassed by the over-production occasioned by the starting of new spindles the remains of about the worst crop of Bengal cottons which had been grown for many seasons, and

at the outset prospects were not encouraging. Many mills restricted their output by reducing the hours of labour, and the production was still more curtailed by strikes against a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages, which was necessitated by the depressed state of the trade and very generally enforced. With the rains, as usual, a better demand sprang up; prices of yarn advanced, and when new cotton came to market in November, the industry was established on a firm basis. The new Bengal cotton showed good quality at first, but rapidly deteriorated. Fortunately the abundance and cheapness of Bombay cotton largely compensated for this; and though the consumption of yarns fell off when the hot weather set in, the year ended with fairly encouraging prospects. Full time working with artificial light has been resumed in the cold weather, and the production has been larger than ever. It is therefore very unsatisfactory to note that the temporary closing of an important outlet for Calcutta yarn in Burmah, owing to the troubles in that country, has seriously hampered the trade, which has, moreover, to compete with ever-increasing imports of Bombay spinnings. The tendency of the Bombay competition apparently is to drive the Calcutta mills on to the coarser number of yarns, since Bombay, with its splendid selection of cotton, better climate, and better work-people, can spin 20*s.* cheaper than Calcutta."

The silk industry of Murshidábád is also depressed, owing to the competition of other silks in the European market. Good prices were realised for the indigo of Nadiyá, Murshidábád, and Jessor; but in the two latter districts the season was unfavourable and the outturn was small. Sugar continues to be largely manufactured in the Bussirhat and Baraset subdivisions of the 24-Pergunnahs, and in Nadiyá, Khulna, and Jessor. In the last-named district there are over 250 sugar factories, which are estimated to have turned out 3,35,448 maunds of sugar. Excellent pottery is made on the bank of the Ichamati in Khulna, and specimens have been sent to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition in London.

Bhagalpur Division.

The outturn of indigo diminished in Bhagalpur and Monghyr, but for the loss thereby occasioned compensation was in part made by an enhancement in the price of the manufactured article. There are signs of a revival of indigo cultivation in Maldah. The silk industry of this district is in a state of decay, and the Commissioner places the tussur and bafta industry of Bhagalpur in the same category. This would at first sight appear inconsistent with the present brisk European demand for tussur, but it is understood that this demand is largely supplied by French manufacturers, who import tussur silk in the raw state and weave it into cloths in France. The manufacture of bidri work in Purneah is said to be gradually dying out.

The Deogarh copper mine is still in an experimental stage. Only two coal mines in the Government estate of the Damin-i-Koh were worked during the year.

There are no other mines at work in the Division. Copper, talc, coal, antimony, iron, silver and lead are said to abound in the Banka subdivision of the Bhagalpur district, but the zemindars are too greedy and rapacious in their demands, and so deter those who would make experiments; and are too deficient in enterprise and knowledge to undertake anything themselves. This obstacle to the development of the mineral resources of the Division was commented on in the last year's report.

Mr. Ambler, who has successfully worked slate quarries in Monghyr for some years, has started a patent enamelling process by which slates are made up to resemble granites, serpentine marble, &c. Specimens will be in the market in the course of a few months.

There is a considerable amount of stone quarrying carried on in the Santál Pergunnahs, both along the chord and loop lines. Some of the quarries belong to Government, but the great bulk to private individuals. These quarries give employment to considerable number of labourers; but though the wages are high, they do not attract the amount of labour the quarries are capable of absorbing. This is due to the monotonous and severe character of the labour required. The Deputy Commissioner says that many of the quarry farmers with large contracts are willing to employ as many as 4,000 or 5,000 labourers a day, if they could get them.

The principal manufacture in this Division is tea, which has been separately noticed. The manufacture of gunny-bags in Dinagepur is steadily decreasing, and they are being supplanted by mill-made bags. Molasses is made in large quantities, and is a thriving industry owing to the impetus given to the cultivation of sugarcane by the introduction of sugarcane mills. There was a falling off in the silk production; and in view to stimulating this industry, an exhibition of silk cocoons was held in Rámpur Beauleah in January 1886. There was an increase in the manufacture of indigo. The manufacture of country cloth seems inclined to recover from the depressed state into which it had fallen. A brewery has been opened at Sonada in the Dárjíling district, which can turn out 700 hogsheads a month during the season from April to November. Last year it only supplied liquor to the Military Department. The copper mine at Suruk was flooded, and did not work during the year. The mine at Rhenak in Sikhim continued to employ about 100 labourers daily.

Rájsháhí Division.

There are no mines in this Division. As regards manufactures, there is little to add to what was reported in previous years. In Bákarganj two steam oil-mills have been started at Jholakatty, where also the manufacture of glass lamps and tumblers has been commenced. An enterprising potter of the Goalundo subdivision of Furreedpore is making very fair pipes of 12″ diameter, which are useful for village roads.

Dacca Division.

Indigo is extensively manufactured in all districts of the Division, except Patná, where there is none, and Gáyá, where there are only two small factories under native management.

Patná Division.

In Sháhábád the industry has gradually declined of late years, partly in consequence of successive unfavourable seasons and general depression in the trade itself, and partly owing to scarcity of land by the extension of canal irrigation. A system of indigo cultivation called *jamawa* prevails in this district, under which the crop is sown in February or March and "forced" by artificial irrigation.

In Muzaffarpur the cultivation of indigo continues to increase, and in 1885, 80,000 bighas were under indigo, against 69,000 in the previous year.

Considerable tracts of country have recently been let in ticca *en masse* to indigo-planters by zamindars, who wish to draw an income without trouble as absentees; for example, the Chowdhry of Nanpur.

The outturn of indigo in Durbhanga was a poor one in the year under report. In Sarun there are 53 indigo factories, including outworks. The total area under indigo was 61,200 bighas, against 55,680 during the preceding year, and the outturn was 10,500 maunds, against 8,500.

In Champáran the outturn of indigo was a little larger than in the preceding year, but the rise in the price of indigo in the Calcutta market gave a considerable rise in the value.

The Lieutenant-Governor has, during the period of his administration, given close attention to the important subject of indigo cultivation in Behar, and it has been his object to promote the permanent interests of this most valuable industry by removing the abuses to which it is open. In this he has been ably supported by Mr. Halliday and the responsible officers of Behar, as well as by the Behar Indigo Planters' Association, and it is with much pleasure that Sir Rivers Thompson recognizes the success which has attended their efforts, and the satisfactory relations which have been established between planters and cultivators. It is understood that the cultivation of indigo now rests on a sound commercial basis, and is advantageous to all parties. Indeed, it may be hereafter impossible to conduct it on any other principle, as the ryots, it is to be hoped, will be in a position to protect their own interests.

The other manufactures of the Division are, excluding the opium monopoly, sugar, saltpetre, tobacco, and paper. The accounts as to sugar are favourable, the three factories in Gáyá are doing well, while the introduction of hand turbines in Sháhábád has resulted in an increased manufacture. In Sarun several refineries, closed last year, were re-opened.

There has been a marked decrease in the manufacture of saltpetre and sulphate of soda in the Muzaffarpur and Sarun districts. The trade seems to be

declining, and is not likely to revive under the present revenue rules, which do not favour the petty manufacturers of crude saltpetre, and therefore also do not favour the development of the trade in refined saltpetre, which depends on the supply of crude saltpetre. In Durbhanga and Champáran also there has been a decrease in the outturn of saltpetre and sulphate of soda. * * *

The tobacco factory at Poosa, in the Durbhanga district, continues to be kept up, but it is doubtful whether it has proved successful.

Paper manufacture in Sháhábád and Gáyá, is on the decline, and fast succumbing to the competition of machine-made paper turned out at the Couper Mill at Lucknow.

The number of mills at work in Sháhábád during the past year was only 9, against 22 of the previous year.

Orissa Division.

The mineral resources of the Division—the coal of Talcher and Angul, and the iron said to exist in some of the hilly tracts—must remain unexplored until the extension of the Indian railway system to Orissa makes it profitable to develop them; and beyond the gold and filigree work of the Cuttack town, which is rather an art than an industry, there are no manufactures worthy of the name.

Sales of locally manufactured salt fell off in Cuttack and Balasor, and the net receipts decreased in the former district by Rs. 39,998, and in the latter by Rs. 30,305. In the case of Cuttack the Commissioner considers that the decrease is due to illicit trading, while the Balasor manufacture is a dying business, kept up only on account of large illegitimate profit to which it serves as a cloak. The Orissa Salt Department has now been transferred to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras. There was an expansion of sales in Purí owing to reduction of prices, and the net revenue increased by Rs. 23,483.

Chittagong Division.

The tea industry in Chittagong has been noticed separately. Only two sea-going vessels were built, and owing to the low rates of freight the year was not a good one for brig-owners. A specimen of the limestone found in the Sungoo valley subdivision, which was locally supposed to be inferior, proved on analysis to be calcareous tufa, the purest limestone. This discovery should lead to useful results. The districts of Tipperah and Noakhally are entirely agricultural and possess no manufactures.

Chutiá Nágpur Division.

The large export of raw tussar silk to Europe for the purpose of manufacture has raised its price throughout the Division, and seriously affected the tussar silk-weaving industry. In Mánbhúm many of the silk-weavers have taken to weaving cotton cloth, for which a demand is said to be reviving "on account of the increasing dislike to the flimsy nature of the European piece-goods." In Hazáribágh and Lohárdagá new lac factories have been opened, but prices continuing low, the result has been overproduction and further stagnation.

Three new indigo factories were opened in Mánbhúm, and 85 maunds were manufactured, against 46 in the previous year. The output of coal during the past year from the important collieries of this Division was considerably larger than in 1884-85.

The mica mines of Hazáribágh continued to be worked, and the new Baragunda copper mine has proved a great success up to the present time.

Bardwán Division.

The manufacture of silk continues to decline owing to low prices and the inferior quality of the cocoons. It is to be hoped that the interest aroused in England by the Indian Silk Courts at the Indo-Colonial Exhibition may have some effect in stimulating this languishing industry. Tussar silk is an exception to the general rule: there is now a steady demand in Europe for cloth manufactured from tussar cocoons, and large importations of the cocoons are made from Chutiá Nágpur into the chief centres of the industry in Bardwán, Bánkurá, and Bírbhúm. The jute industry is still in a depressed state; two mills were closed during the year, and there was a considerable falling off in the outturn from those which remained open. The two cotton mills in the Howrah district yielded a better outturn than in 1884-85. The year was unfavourable for indigo, but there was no marked change in the yield of the manufactured dye. The shell-lac industry, which has its centre at Sonamukhi in Bánkurá, where there are some

75 factories, continued fairly brisk during the year, but owing to reduced prices the outturn showed a slight falling off. The manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils progressed actively in Bardwán, Bírbhúm and Bánkúrá; but in Midnapur and Húglí this business was very dull. Some specimens of the fine mats made in Midnapur were sent to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. The Ráníganj pottery works turned out a smaller value of products than in 1884-85, owing mainly to the stoppage of Government works. There was a slight falling off in production at the Government Iron Works at Barákhar, and private firms also complain of a falling business. The Stone Company at Barákhar have removed their head-quarters to Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces, in consequence of the exorbitant royalty demanded by the Barákhar zemindars. The output of coal from the Ráníganj mines was slightly less than in the previous year, owing to the depression of the coal trade for the first nine months of 1885-86. There was one serious accident at the mines —a boiler explosion—resulting in the death of eight persons.

Trade.

Sea-borne trade of Bengal.

THE subjoined statement shows the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency, exclusive of Government transactions, during the past five years:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—					
Foreign trade	22,36,31,980	23,41,84,301	24,43,64,406	24,13,86,662	22,62,34,178
Coasting	4,89,62,649	4,95,41 511	5,62,84,886	6,14,65,252	5,24,71,617
Total of Imports ...	27,25,94,629	28,37,25,812	30,06,49,292	30,28,51,914	27,87,05,795
EXPORT—					
Foreign trade	34,28,35,436	34,43,30,483	36,21,33,528	33,13,32,666	33,21,15,247
Coasting	6,65,54,182	8,03,34,716	7,34,73,568	6,79,67,260	7,63,94,987
Total of Exports ...	40,93,89,618	42,46,65,199	43,56,07,096	39,92,99,926	40,85,10,234
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,19,84,247	70,83,91,011	73,62,56,388	70,21,51,840	68,72,16,029

Foreign trade of the port of Calcutta.

Apart from Government transactions, the imports of the foreign trade of Calcutta declined from Rs. 24,07,73,371 to Rs. 22,59,51,097, and the exports from Rs. 32,15,49,602 to Rs. 32,14,62,739. Slight changes are observed in the proportions which different countries contribute to the foreign trade of Calcutta. Thus the share taken by the United Kingdom has increased from 64·01 per cent. to 64·48 per cent., the trade with Hong-Kong has risen from 10·04 per cent. to 10·90 per cent., and that with Treaty Ports from 1·46 per cent. to 1·72 per cent. The United States, Ceylon, Australia, and Austria have, on the other hand, lost ground. The transactions with the United Kingdom, which were, as usual, more than three-fifths of the entire trade of the port, fell off by over 69½ lakhs. The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal was 62 6 per cent., against 63·3 per cent. in 1884-85.

IMPORTS.

Cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods.

The imports of cotton twist and yarn show a falling off in value from Rs. 1,14,31,626 to Rs. 99,61,309, and in quantity from 15,300,173lb to 14,348,264lb. At the same time, the total value of the imports of piece-goods of all kinds declined from Rs. 11,08,18,170 to Rs. 10,87,52,904.

Metals.

The total value of metals shows a falling off of Rs. 21,61,699, or 10·3 per cent. The decrease occurred chiefly in unwrought copper and wrought-iron.

Machinery and mill-work.

Machinery and mill-work show a decline from Rs. 66,77,062 to Rs. 39,61,495.

Mineral oils.

The trade in mineral oils was very dull during the last year, 11,614,433 gallons having been imported, against 17,282,047 gallons in 1884-85.

Liquors.

The imports of malt liquors have advanced in quantity from 436,303 gallons to 560,228 gallons, and in value from Rs. 10,87,848 to Rs. 13,21,676. Spirits, like malt liquors, show a marked increase both in quantity and value. In the total importations of wines and liquors there has been a small decrease of 540 gallons in quantity, and an increase of Rs. 68,989 in value.

Corals. The trade in corals has fallen off from 151,892lb to 119,841lb in quantity, and from Rs. 16,17,434 to Rs. 10,94,257 in value.

Tea. The imports of tea from Hong-Kong, the Straits Settlements and other countries show an increase of 122 per cent., though the quantity imported is far below the average importations of the years 1881-82 to 1883-84.

Exports. The principal articles of export bore the following proportions to the whole of the export trade during the year:—Opium 19½ per cent.; jute, raw and manufactured, 15⅓ per cent; tea 13¼ per cent; grain and pulse 12½ per cent.; oilseeds 11 per cent.; hides and skins 8½ per cent.; indigo 8 per cent.; cotton, raw, 3 per cent.; silk, raw and manufactured, 2 per cent.; the rest of the trade, amounting to 6 1/12 per cent., being distributed among a number of minor articles, of which the chief are lac, saltpetre, and castor-oil.

Jute and gunny-bags. The jute crop being deficient last year, the exports of the raw fibre declined by 502,056 cwts. in quantity, and by Rs. 23,42,267 in value. The exports of gunny-bags show a decrease in quantity from 81,626,604 to 62,184,631, and in value from Rs. 1,38,94,455 to Rs. 95,89,549. The prospects of the industry are at present believed to be discouraging.

Rice. The trade in rice shows an improvement from 4,953,065 cwts. to 5,537,785 cwts. in quantity, and from Rs. 1,99,16,852 to Rs. 2,38,35,260 in value.

Tea. The exports of tea have increased from 63,330,225lb to 67,851,749lb in quantity, with a corresponding rise in the total value from Rs. 3,98,18,726 to Rs. 4,23,75,164. But the average declared value per pound was lower than in 1884-85.

Wheat. The following table shows the exports of wheat from Calcutta for the last five years:—

1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Cwts	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
6, 66,896	2,52,03,295	4,438,503	1,79,33,850	7,611,414	3 04,27,244	2,561,677	99,91,067	4,189,531	1,52,96,583

The heavy decline in the wheat trade noticed in 1884-85 has been followed by an advance of over 63 per cent. The figures of the last year are, however, still much below the average of the past four years. The exports to the United Kingdom have materially improved. The trade with France has entirely ceased on account of the import duty levied in that country for the protection of the home growers.

Indigo. Indigo shows a falling off of 28 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent in value.

Hides and skins. A steady advance is observed in the exports of raw hides and skins; in the former there was an increase of 6·5 per cent, and in the latter of 9 7 per cent.

Cotton, raw. The cotton crop of the year being larger and better in quality, the shipments of raw cotton increased from 288,971 cwts. to 416,759 cwts, or 44 per cent.

Lac. The trade in lac increased by 9,783 cwts.

Sugar, refined. The exports of refined sugar were 4,229 cwts., against 12,852 cwts. in 1884-85, and 159,996 cwts. in 1883-84.

Gold and silver. The imports of gold fell from Rs. 77,76,346 to Rs. 49,35,489, or 36 per cent. The exports, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 7,04,055. The imports of silver show an increase of Rs. 21,45,821, and the exports a decline of Rs 27,18,942.

Coasting trade of Calcutta. The total imports of the coasting trade of Calcutta fell from Rs. 3,47,94,792 to Rs. 3,13,83,717, while the total exports rose from Rs. 4,56,12,750 to Rs. 4,65,40,221. The

advance noticed in the previous year in the imports of cotton twist and yarn has been followed by a decline of 192,460lb in quantity, but the declared value appears to have been higher.

MINOR PORTS.

Chittagong.

The total value of the foreign trade of Chittagong has further fallen off from Rs. 83,10,652 to Rs. 82,94,672, representing a decrease in the imports of Rs. 3,76,564, and an increase in the exports of Rs. 3,60,584. The total coasting trade of the port shows a decline of Rs. 7,20,377.

Orissa Ports.

The total value of the trade of the Orissa ports shows a decrease of Rs. 17,30,031, or 9·2 per cent., as compared with the year 1884-85. In the foreign trade of Balasor an improvement is observed, but in the coasting trade the development noticed in 1884-85 has disappeared. During the year under review a further advance has taken place in the foreign trade of Cuttack. The total coasting trade shows, however, a decline of Rs. 2,83,282. Both the foreign and coasting trade of the port of Purí was in a languishing state during the past year.

Port of Ná-áinganj.

The total value of the trade of this port considerably diminished during the past year. The imports fell off by Rs. 1,35,840 and the exports by Rs. 13,70,095.

SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION AS REGARDS THE INTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL.

As heretofore, the collection of the statistics of the internal trade of Bengal was limited to the registration of the trade of the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong and Orissa, and of that carried along the chief routes in the province, namely, the Nadiyá rivers, the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers, the Midnapur, Hijili, Orissa and Calcutta canals, and the different railways in Bengal. As regards the inter-provincial road and river traffic, registration at the Karmnassa bridge in the Sháhábád district was commenced on the 1st December 1884, and sufficient information having been collected in respect thereof, the registering station was abolished from the 1st October 1886. With the view, however, of obtaining data for railway extension, a registering station has been opened, with effect from the 1st October 1886, at Sherghati in the Gáyá district, which affords employment to the staff removed from the Karmnassa bridge. Regarding the river-borne trade between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the registration, which was commenced in August 1884 at Balia on the Ganges, was discontinued from the 1st August 1886; but the Gogra-borne trade, which is much larger than the Ganges-borne trade, will continue to be registered at Maniar till the 31st March 1887, in order to observe the effect which the development of traffic on the Bengal and North-Western Railway may have on that trade. The arrangement concluded in August 1883 for the registration at Bhoyrub Bazar and Dhubrí, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, of the boat traffic between Bengal and Assam remained in force during the year under report.

Trade of Calcutta with the interior.

The total quantity and value of the import and export trade of Calcutta by internal routes registered during 1885-86, as compared with the figures of the previous year, were as follows:—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By country boat	1884-85	3,57,37,470	10,12,98,387	81,47,526	3,43,04,623	4,38,84,996	13,56,03,010
	1885-86	3,26,10,878	10,21,55,835	87,01,502	4,05,96,944	4,13,12,380	14,27,52,779
„ Inland steamer ...	1884-85	42,75,251	4,68,08,192	12,60,387	1,96,86,593	55,35,638	6,64,94,785
	1885-86	47,78,162	4,74,21,584	12,85,219	1,95,93,008	60,63,381	6,70,14,592
„ East Indian Railway ...	1884-85	2,92,39,780	38,53,09,447	80,89,546	14,56,95,262	3,73,29,326	53,10,04,709
	1885-86	3,38,22,743	39,44,34,099	75,99,199	14,48,12,914	4,14,21,942	53,92,47,013
Eastern Bengal State Railway.	1884-85	89,27,176	5,40,78,842	33,90,002	4,69,22,956	1,23,17,178	10,10,01,798
	1885-86	85,81,906	5,64,66,337	25,94,738	4,22,00,554	1,11,76,644	9,86,66,891
„ Road	1884-85	55,11,896	4,60,03,594	27,32,471	1,58,23,074	82,44,367	6,18,26,668
	1885-86	59,60,577	5,46,44,859	26,01,753	1,58,24,010	85,62,330	5,04,68,869
Total ...	1884-85	8,36,91,573	63,34,98,462	2,36,19,932	26,24,32,508	10,73,11,505	89,59,30,970
	1885-86	8,57,54,266	63,51,22,714	2,27,82,411	26,50,27,430	10,85,36,677	89,81,50,144
Average of the last two years ...		8,47,22,919	63,43,10,588	2,32,01,172	26,37,29,969	10,79,24,091	89,20,40,557

Cotton, raw.

The trade of Calcutta in raw cotton registered during the past two years was as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	8,04,529	9,80,125
Exports	4,46,435	6,11,421

Imports.

The supply imported into Calcutta by all routes was 21·82 per cent. in excess of the figures of the previous year; but it was 22·53 per cent. below the trade of 1883-84. The quantity attracted to the East Indian Railway was 33·45 per cent. more than in 1884-85. The consignments from the North-Western Provinces were 1,56,121 maunds more than in the previous year. The cotton crop there had suffered considerably from the excessive rains both in 1884 and 1885; but the drought which occurred during the latter part of 1885 did much to improve its quality, and in many of the cotton districts, although the crop was not heavier, still it was much finer than in the year 1884.

Exports.

The total quantity of raw cotton exported from Calcutta during the past year was 36·96 per cent. over the trade of 1884-85, but 34·28 per cent. below that of 1883-84. Almost the whole trade was sea-borne, and its distribution was as follows:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	193,049	2,66,844	216,201	2,94,274
Other ports ...	92,922	1,26,477	200,558	2,72,982
Total ...	288,971	3,93,321	416,759	5,67,256
To Indian ports—				
Bombay and other Indian ports ...	243	331	186	253
GRAND TOTAL ...	289,214	3,93,652	416,945	5,67,509

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The total quantity of raw cotton not exported before the close of the year under report was 3,68,704 maunds, against 3,58,094 maunds in 1884-85, and 3,34,840 maunds in 1883-84.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The trade of Calcutta in cotton twist and yarn during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years, was as follows:—

	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,86,566	2,36,568	4,23,134	1,74,691	2,09,393	3,84,084
Exports ...	2,63,198	1,28,584	3,91,782	2,90,627	1,42,151	4,32,778

IMPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

The total amount of European twist and yarn cleared for consumption from ship-board and from bond during the past year was 6·42 per cent., and 6·16 per cent. below the figures of the two years 1884-85 and 1883-84.

The different ports from which the supplies were received during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Whence imported.	1884-85. lb.	1884-85. Mds.	1885-86. lb.	1885-86. Mds.
From Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	14,861,029	1,80,603	14,043,499	1,70,667
Other Foreign ports ...	439,144	5,337	304,765	3,704
Total of Foreign trade ...	15,300,173	1,85,940	14,348,264	1,74,371
From Indian ports—				
Madras	9,492	115	400	5
Bombay	15,200	185	4,800	58
British Burmah ...	1,200	14	2,450	30
Other Indian ports ...	16,486	200	2,100	25
Total of Interportal trade ...	42,378	514	9,750	118
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,342,551	1,86,454	14,358,014	1,74,489

Indian twist and yarn.

As regards the twist and yarn manufactured in this country, the figures showed a falling off of 11·49 per cent. on the returns of 1884-85, and of 11·85 per cent. on those of 1883-84. In the case of the sea-borne trade, which for the most part represents imports from Bombay, the fluctuation is very slight.

EXPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

The exports of European twist and yarn from Calcutta during the past year was 10·42 per cent. over the trade of 1884-85, and 11·57 per cent. over that of 1883-84. The destination of these exports during the past two years was as follows:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1884-85. Mds.	1885-86. Mds.
Into Bengal	99,386	1,17,444
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	35,091	42,249
,, Punjab	19,761	17,323
,, Assam	10,223	8,382
,, Behar	6,474	7,977
,, Central Provinces	4,987	3,744
,, Rajputana States	1,573	1,946
,, Other Provinces	528	588
Total ...	1,78,023	1,99,653

Exports by Sea.

	1884-85. lb.	1884-85. Mds.	1885-86. lb.	1885-86. Mds.
To Madras	2,296,534	27,909	1,793,300	21,793
,, British Burmah ...	584,121	7,099	1,476,965	17,949
,, Chittagong ...	218,452	2,655	181,291	2,203
,, Orissa ...	3,863,110	46,947	3,923,600	47,683
,, Bombay and other Indian ports ...	4,000	48	8,800	107
,, Foreign ports ...	42,626	517	101,881	1,239
Total ...	7,008,843	85,175	7,485,837	90,974

Principal river marts.

The exports to the principal river marts during the past two years were as follows:—

Marts.	Districts.	1884-1885. Mds.	1885-86. Mds.
Ghattal	Midnapur ...	5,302	14,502
Midanpur	Ditto ...	4,670	6,374
Nadiyá	Nadiyá ...	1,385	1,915
Santipur	Ditto ...	551	1,584
Húglí	Húglí ...	1,249	938

Besides these supplies, the quantity of this class of goods which was sent to the Midnapur district direct from the neighbouring mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but which was registered on the Midnapur canals, was 21,119 maunds, against 59,899 maunds in 1884-85, and 34,861 maunds in 1883-84.

In return for twist, Calcutta received supplies of country-made piece-goods from the Midnapur district to the value of Rs. 1,47,350, against Rs. 2,52,190 in 1884-85 and Rs. 6,77,450 in 1883-84. The other districts which imported twist and yarn largely from Calcutta during the year were Balasor (47,672 maunds), Dacca (19,082 maunds), Nadiyá (16,922 maunds), Húglí (8,993 maunds), and Faridpur (7,211 maunds).

Indian twist and yarn.

As regards Indian twist and yarn, the exports from Calcutta rose by 10·56 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, and by 34·23 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. The quantites consigned by the East Indian Railway during the past year were 1,00,263 maunds, against 75,349 maunds in 1884-85, and 51,052 maunds in 1883-84, while the exportation by sea amounted to 31,408 maunds, against 46,590 maunds in 1884-85 and 50,875 maunds in 1883-84.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The total quantity of cotton twist and yarn, both European and Indian, exported during the year was 48,694 maunds in excess of the quantity imported, against a surplus of 31,352 maunds in 1884-85 and 57,274 maunds in 1883-84.

Cotton piece-goods.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in European cotton piece-goods during the past two years:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	10,99,70,860	10,81,17,199
Exports	13,77,39,440	12,92,15,085

Piece-goods carried by rail and by inland steamer are registered by weight only; the value of this trade is calculated at Rs. 63 per maund, which is taken as the average price in Bengal of piece-goods of all sorts. In the case of these goods carried by country boat, road, and sea-going vessels, however, the figures represent declared values.

EUROPEAN PIECE-GOODS.

Imports.

The total value of European piece-goods cleared for consumption from ship-board and from bond during the past year showed a trifling decrease of 1·58 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, but a falling off of 4·52 per cent. in comparison with 1883-84. The sources of the supply during the past two years were as follows:—

	Imports by sea.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom	10,86,78,696	10,70,54,533
Other Foreign ports	6,44,324	5,53,715
Total of Foreign trade ...	10,93,23,020	10,76,08,248
Indian ports—		
Bombay	1,95,776	1,71,792
Madras	70,083	1,01,413
Other ports in Madras ...	3,260	15,238
British Burmah	47,353	33,590
Other Indian ports	2,850	3,425
Total of Interportal trade ...	3,19,322	3,25,458
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,96,42,342	10,79,33,706

Exports.

The exports from Calcutta during the past year are valued at Rs. 12,92,15,085, showing a decrease of Rs. 85,24,355 as compared with 1884-85, and of Rs. 52,47,185 as compared with 1883-84. This decrease in value last year is

owing to the comparative cheapness of Manchester goods and not to diminished consumption, for, according to quantities, the exports are 7·21 per cent. higher than the figures of 1884-85, and 9·82 per cent. in excess of those of 1883-84. The following statement illustrates the distribution of the past year's exports, province by province, as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal	4,54,53,083	4,03,08,628
„ Behar	3,44,47,604	3,33,47,910
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,08,52,076	3,01,66,764
„ Punjab	1,27,40,688	1,24,31,790
„ Assam	66,81,457	52,88,525
„ British Burmah	24,69,382	25,40,011
„ Orissa	15,80,029	17,90,815
„ Chutiá Nágpur	14,34,960	14,52,605
„ Madras	7,93,587	6,38,654
„ Rajputana	3,59,352	5,01,858
„ Central Provinces	6,55,488	4,56,813
„ Foreign ports	1,57,298	1,57,633
„ Bombay	63,027	85,114
„ Other Indian ports	42,697	38,578
„ Other places	8,712	9,387
Total ...	13,77,39,440	12,92,15,085

Comparison of imports with exports.

After the addition of 25 per cent. to the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the total of the year's traffic would be raised to Rs. 13,51,00,625, out of which Rs. 12,92,15,085 worth of goods were exported during the year as shown above. The surplus of imports over exports amounts on this calculation to Rs. 58,85,540.

Indian piece-goods.

The amount of the past year's traffic under this head by all routes carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	60,06,763	53,59,685
Exports	10,08,481	10,95,617

As compared with 1884-85, the import trade showed a decrease of 10·77 per cent., but the export trade showed an increase of 8·64 per cent.

Indigo.

The following statement shows the indigo trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with that of the preceding year :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,55,851	1,04,030
Exports	1,47,027	1,04,749

Imports.

The supply carried to Calcutta was 33·25 per cent. below the figures for 1884-85, and 30·68 per cent. below the trade of 1883-84. The statement below shows all the provinces from which the supply of indigo was derived during the past two years :—

	1884-85.	1885-86
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	69,841	59,481
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	71,861	30,580
Bengal	12,298	13,423
Other places	1,851	546
Total ...	1,55,851	1,04,030

The exports showed a decrease of 28·76 per cent. and 30·35 per cent. as compared with 1884-85 and 1883-84 respectively.

Exports.

The quantity exported by sea during the year was 1,03,735 maunds, against 1,44,622 maunds in 1884-85, and 1,49,774 maunds in 1883-84.

The result of the past year's traffic was a deficit in the imports compared with exports of 719 maunds, against a surplus of 8,824 maunds in 1884-85; in 1883-84 the exports exceeded the imports by 320 maunds.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

JUTE, RAW.

The jute trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,30,53,436	1,22,82,799
Exports	1,03,65,201	96,33,441

The total quantity carried to Calcutta during the past year was 5·90 per cent. below the trade of 1884-85, but 15·20 per cent. in excess of that of 1883-84.

Imports.

Principal supplying districts.

The following statement shows all the principal districts which contributed to the trade, the supplies carried by railway being also given:—

DISTRICTS.	Imports by all routes.		DISTRICTS.	Imports by rail.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.		1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Pabná	29,44,393	30,49,383	Pabná	4,12,670	7,63,740
Faridpur	28,22,094	24,93,879	Dacca	5,70,516	4,29,756
Dacca	28,44,640	21,43,920			
Rungpur	7,68,311	8,95,771	Faridpur	21,99,344	17,10,083
24-Pergunnahs ...	5,29,352	6,79,130	Rungpur ...	6,25,993	6,41,877
Maimansingh ...	5,93,402	6,53,217	Bákarganj ...	.....	3,055
Nadiyá	5,24,013	4,08,927	Dárjíling ...	.....	31,813
Jalpáigurí	2,17,184	3,61,806	24-Perguunahs ...	2,620	4,072
Húglí	4,37,603	3,56,368	Khulna	5,431	15,416
Rájsháhí	4,76,474	3,04,771	Nadiyá	4,63,078	3,43,892
Jessor	3,54,235	2,89,453	Rájsháhí	1,94,527	71,957
Dinagepur	1,27,027	1,51,768	Jessor	1,785	18,146
Goalpara	39,423	98,009	Jalpáigurí ...	2,17,184	3,61,806
Maldah	65,134	82,167	Dinagepur ...	66,300	70,632
Bákarganj	41,587	69,494	Bogra	1,14,843	44,037
Bogra	1,16,228	47,705	Maimansingh ...	.....	38,450
Purneah	29,173	24,174	Goalpárá ...	448	1,225
Other districts ...	1,23,163	1,72,857	Other districts ...	3,709	7,708
Total ...	1,30,53,436	1,22,82,799	Total ...	48,79,448	45,57,395

Last year the proportion of imports by rail to the total trade was 37·12 per cent., against 37·37 per cent. in 1884-85 and 30·51 per cent. in 1883-84.

In the export trade there was a decrease of 7·06 per cent. in the supplies carried during the past year as compared with 1884-85, but an increase of 12·51 per cent. when compared with 1883-84. The destination of the raw jute exported by sea from Calcutta is shown in the following statement:—

Exports.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	7,305,391	99,43,449	6,803,335	92,60,095
„ Indian „ ...	58,016	78,966	23,378	31,820
Total ...	7,363,407	1,00,22,415	6,826,713	92,91,915

After deduction of the gross exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta, there remained a surplus of 26,49,358 maunds, against 26,88,235 maunds in 1884-85, and 20,97,527 maunds in 1883-84.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Gunny-bags.

The gross registered import and export traffic of Calcutta under this head during the past two years were as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	No.	No.
Imports	18,196,002	20,626,541
Exports	137,870,318	127,084,964

Imports.

The supply brought to Calcutta during 1885-86 was 13·36 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1884-85, but it was 15·15 per cent. below those for 1883-84.

Principal supplying districts.

The following statement shows all the important districts from which gunny-bags were largely imported into Calcutta during the past two years:—

Districts.	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pabná	5,605,360	175	5,605,535	6,061,240	.....	6,061,240
24-Pergunnahs ...	3,132,387	298,844	3,431,231	5,526,056	409,427	5,935,483
Húglí	3,209,780	78,598	3,288,378	3,839,520	639,428	4,478,948
Jalpáigurí ...	.....	2,492,210	2,492,210	.....	892,535	892,535
Rungpur	.....	1,537,200	1,537,200	.....	938,070	938,070
Dárjíling ...	.....	420	420	.....	560,630	560,630
Dinagepur ...	.....	991,955	991,955	.....	479,840	479,840
Cawnpur	.....	21,630	21,630	.....	309,830	309,830
Bardwán	.....	169,425	169,425	.....	149,067	149,067
Purneah	.....	94,145	94,145	.....	292,200	292,200
Other districts ...	31,894	531,979	563,873	93,660	435,038	528,698
Total ...	11,979,421	6,216,581	18,196,002	15,520,476	5,106,065	20,626,541

Exports.

The export trade was 7·82 per cent. below that of the previous year. The distribution of the sea-borne trade was as follows:—

	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	37,100,123	2,661,073	39,761,196	39,566,071	1,988,590	41,554,661
„ Foreign „ ...	76,708,454	4,918,150	81,626,604	61,687,919	496,712	62,184,631
Total ...	113,808,577	7,579,223	121,387,800	101,253,990	2,485,302	103,739,292

Comparison of exports with imports.

The surplus exports over imports aggregated 106,458,423 bags, against 119,674,316 bags in 1884-85 and 101,166,377 bags in 1883-84. This represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Gunny cloth.

The total quantity of gunny cloth imported into and exported from Calcutta by internal routes registered during the past two years was as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	34,836	34,122
Exports	284	2,237

The sea-borne trade of Calcutta in this article is shown in yards; the total traffic during the past two years is given below:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	48,775	10,731
Exports	19,923,884	25,267,418

Imports.

There was little or no change in the import trade during the past year by internal routes as compared with 1884-85. Out of the total supply, 5,474 pieces were of power-loom manufacture and 28,648 pieces were hand-made.

After converting pieces into yards at the rate of 80 yards to a piece in the case of machine-made gunnies, and of 22 yards to a piece in the case of hand-made gunnies, the total traffic amounted to 1,078,907 yards, against 1,319,187 yards in 1884-85, and 870,652 yards in 1883-84.

Exports.

The sea-borne exports from Calcutta advanced by 26·82 per cent. on the returns of 1884-85, while they were more than double those of 1883-84. The details of this trade are shown below :—

	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports	4,597,767	.....	4,597,767	5,182,830	.....	5,182,830
" Foreign "	15,249,450	76,667	15,326,117	19,972,367	112,221	20,084,588
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,847,217	76,667	19,923,884	25,155,197	112,221	25,267,418

Comparison of imports with exports.

If imports be deducted from exports, a deficit of 24,367,471 yards will be found, against 18,627,417 yards in 1884-85, and 10,167,037 yards in 1883-84. The excess of exports over imports is due to the large manufacture of gunnies in Calcutta and the Suburbs

Outturn of the mills in the vicinity of Calcutta.

Besides the registered supplies mentioned above, the consignments of power-loom gunny cloth despatched up-country direct from the neighbouring mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted at the toll stations on the Nadiyá rivers, was as follows :—

Importing Districts and Marts.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Durbhanga	83,900	173,374
Monghyr	74,395	112,195
Bhagalpur	13,945	15,625
Purneah	9,845	14,225
Champáran	10,000	7,000
Rájsháhí	3,200	5,675
Muzaffarpur	35,000	5,000
Goruckpur	8,200	3,000
Patná	2,000	2,500
Murshidábád	5,700	2,300
Gházípur	6 400	.....
Mirzapur	4,700	.....
Other districts	1,150	9,950
GRAND TOTAL ...	258,435	350,844

Last year the number of jute mills at work around Calcutta was 18, against 19 in 1884-85, and 20 in 1883-84. The amount of raw jute worked up during the year in 17 of them was 37,68,892 maunds, showing a decrease of 2·11 per cent., as compared with the previous year, but an increase of 5·46 per cent. in comparison with 1883-84. No statistics, however, are available to show separately how much of the raw material was used in making gunny cloth and gunny-bags.

Food-grains.

The comparatively plentiful harvest of the year resulted in a general increase in the food-grain traffic of Calcutta as compared with the transactions of 1884-85, but it still showed a considerable falling off when compared with 1883-84. As regards the imports, the figures exhibit an increase of 14·89 per cent. on the trade of 1884-85, but a decrease of 14 09 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. In the export trade there was an increase of 16·64 per cent. compared with the previous

year, but a decrease of 22·91 per cent. compared with 1883-84. The details of the trade in each staple during the past two years are given below:—

	Imports into Calcutta.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,17,49,985	1,30,80,446
Paddy	20,68,448	14,14,511
Wheat	46,99,141	71,94,330
Gram and pulse	31,47,913	32,91,737
Other spring and rain crops ...	5,02,594	4,76,669
Total ...	2,21,68,081	2,54,57,693

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	95,92,975	1,02,23,293
Paddy	6,58,477	5,55,983
Wheat	35,92,135	58,18,560
Gram and pulse	15,50,938	15,44,364
Other spring and rain crops ...	2,98,674	1,62,693
Total ...	1,56,93,199	1,83,04,893

The surplus of imports over exports by all routes during the past two years was as follows:—

	Surplus of imports over exports.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	21,57,010	28,57,153
Paddy	14,09,971	8,58,528
Wheat	11,07,006	13,75,770
Gram and pulse	15,96,975	17,47,373
Other spring and rain crops ...	2,03,920	3,13,976
Total ...	64,74,882	71,52,800

The figures for 1885-86 show an increase of 10·47 per cent. over those of 1884-85, and of 21·17 per cent. over those of 1883-84.

The average retail prices which ruled in Bengal during the year 1885 for all sorts of food-grains are compared with those of the preceding three years:—

	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice. Best sort.	Rice. Common.	Lesser millets.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.
Bengal.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Western districts — Average price for 3 years (1882-84)	14 9	18 3	15 14	20 11	.....	38 6	18 13
Western districts — Ditto for 1885 ...	15 11	18 9	12 6	15 10	.....	27 1	17 7
Central ,, ... — Average price for 3 years (1882-84)	14 8	20 7	12 9	18 7	14 14	22 5	17 10
Central ,, ... — Ditto for 1885 ...	15 4	18 7	10 5	14 6	19 9	19 10	17 6
Eastern ,, ... — Average price for 3 years (1882-84)	13 13	30 0	16 13	21 3	.....	.....	15 15
Eastern ,, ... — Ditto for 1885 ...	14 6	26 5	12 14	15 8	.....	.....	14 10
Bengal province... — Average price for 3 years (1882-84)	14 5	22 14	15 1	20 2	14 14	30 5	17 7
Bengal province... — Ditto for 1885 ...	15 2	21 2	11 14	15 3	19 9	23 6	16 8
Behar ,, ... — Average price for 3 years (1882-84)	16 15	29 3	13 2	17 11	28 11	32 7	23 6
Behar ,, ... — Ditto for 1885 ...	18 6	24 0	10 12	14 15	24 0	25 3	20 6
Orissa ,, ... — Average price for 3 years (1882-84)	14 6	11 3	17 2	24 9	15 1	.....	18 3
Orissa ,, ... — Ditto for 1885 ...	16 5	10 5	12 13	18 11	17 2	.....	16 4
Chutiá Nágpur ... — Average price for 3 years (1882-84)	15 8	23 15	18 4	24 5	30 14	32 10	17 14
Chutiá Nágpur ... — Ditto for 1885 ...	16 2	20 10	15 4	20 3	30 3	24 11	15 1
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal ... — Average price for 3 years (1882-84)	15 5	21 13	15 14	21 11	22 6	31 13	19 4
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal ... — Ditto for 1885 ...	16 8	19 0	12 11	17 4	22 12	24 7	17 1

Of the six staples named above, the only two which showed a falling off in price during the year, as compared with the average of the three previous years, were wheat and lesser millets, the decrease being 7·75 per cent. in the case of the former, and 1·68 per cent. in that of the latter. Under barley the average rise in price was 12·89 per cent., under rice (best sort) 20·03 per cent., under common rice 20·46 per cent.

Wheat.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in this cereal during the past two years is given below :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	46,99,141	71,94,330
Exports	35,92,135	58,18,560

Imports.

Owing to a brisk demand in Calcutta for export by sea, the imports increased by 53·09 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, but they were still below the trade of 1883-84 by 35·83 per cent.

The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	30,81,033	58,68,005
Behar	9,91,048	8,34,906
Bengal	4,60,676	3,74,998
Punjab	1,17,681	95,890
Central Provinces	31,187	12,809
Other places	17,516	7,722
Total ...	46,99,141	71,94,330

Exports.

The exports of wheat rose by 22,26,425 maunds, or 61·98 per cent., over those of 1884-85, but they were below those of 1883-84 by 44·33 per cent. The quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years were destined as follows :—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	2,561,677	34,86,727	4,189,531	57,02,417
„ Indian „ ...	7,554	10,282	9,038	12,302
Total ...	2,569,231	34,97,009	4,198,569	57,14,719

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

If exports be deducted from imports, there remain 13,75,770 maunds, against 11,07,006 maunds in 1884-85, and 7,60,278 maunds in 1883-84.

Gram and Pulse.

The principal staples comprised under this head are *mutter*, *khesari*, *mushuri*, *maskalai*, *moog*, *boot* or *chhola*, and *urhur*. The total weight of the Calcutta trade in these grains was as follows :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	31,47,913	32,91,737
Exports	15,50,938	15,44,364

Imports.

The import trade shows an advance of 4·54 per cent. on the trade of 1884-85, and of ·61 per cent. on that of 1883-84. There was a great demand in Calcutta for these cereals for export to Madras and other ports. The following comparative

statement shows the importation of gram and pulse from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
From North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,07,121	12,06,291
„ Bengal	18,03,624	11,55,546
„ Behar	7,56,455	5,11,984
„ Punjab	46,487	3,38,604
„ Madras	1,95,725	33,340
„ Central Provinces ...	32,004	31,104
„ Other places	6,497	14,868
Total ...	31,47,913	32,91,737

Exports.

The exports were almost equal to those of 1884-85, but they exceeded those of 1883-84 by 2,86,222 maunds, or 22·75 per cent. The exports by sea from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

Whither exported.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	533,460	7,26,098	259,510	3,53,222
„ Indian „	149,786	2,03,876	387,307	5,27,168
Total ...	683,246	9,29,974	646,817	8,80,390

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The exports balance the imports with a surplus amounting to 17,47,373 maunds in 1885-86, against 15,96,975 maunds in 1884-85, and 19,14,360 maunds in 1883-84.

Rice and Paddy.

The total quantity of rice and paddy imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

Specification of Routes.		Imports.		Exports.	
		1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Boat	Rice ...	96,93,682	92,29,143	3,51,247	3,79,065
	Paddy ...	15,05,354	10,48,756	5,02,413	4,20,530
„ Inland steamer	Rice ...	.....	73,819	1,31,530	58,305
	Paddy ...	.....	1,226	.....	71
„ East Indian Railway ...	Rice ...	1,37,895	14,29,961	2,62,646	76,603
	Paddy ...	1,095	8,201	.....	.....
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway...	Rice ...	3,02,308	9,07,162	69,971	37,050
	Paddy ...	213	5,488	.....	.....
„ Road	Rice ...	8,03,788	7,56,678	1,86,845	1,78,526
	Paddy ...	1,01,513	88,647	76,542	94,521
„ Sea	Rice ...	8,12,312	6,83,683	85,90,736	94,93,744
	Paddy ...	4,60,273	2,62,193	79,522	40,861
Total ...	Rice ...	1,17,49,985	1,30,80,446	95,92,975	1,02,23,293
	Paddy ...	20,68,448	14,14,511	6,58,477	5,55,983
Grand total in rice, after converting paddy into rice at 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy ...		1,30,42,765	1,39,64,515	1,00,04,523	1,05,70,782

Imports.

Last year the import trade exceeded the figures for 1884-85 by 7·16 per cent., but it was below those for 1883-84 by 2·87 per cent. The following statement shows the

sources of this supply, province by province, together with the different routes followed by the trade during the past two years:—

Provinces.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal ...	1,11,48,482	1,04,55,251	4,59,702	23,65,218	1,16,08,184	1,28,20,469
„ Behar ...	14,634	6,791	729	16,872	15,363	23,663
„ Orissa ...	3,22,593	2,08,853	10,57,927	8,02,370	13,80,520	10,11,223
„ Assam ...	15,400	25,231	2	11,647	15,402	36,878
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	654	571	1,451	3,074	2,105	3,645
„ Madras ...	.....	.....	11,037	140	11,037	140
„ British Burmah ..	.....	.....	9,219	13,652	9,219	13,652
„ Other places ...	.....	.....	935	54,845	935	54,845
Total ...	1,15,01,763	1,06,96,697	15,41,002	32,67,818	1,30,42,765	1,39,64,515

Exports.

The quantity of rice exported during the year showed an increase of 5·66 per cent. on the returns of 1884-85, but a decrease of 10·37 per cent. as compared with those of 1883-84. The bulk of this trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

Whither exported.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian Ports, viz.—				
Madras	5,393	3,962	1,085	797
Other ports in Madras ...	4,82,089	354,188	7,77,122	570,947
Bombay	12,37,939	909,506	10,03,331	737,141
British Burmah	36,573	26,870	25,005	18,371
Pondicherry	1,018	747	1	1
Other Indian ports	86,052	63,223	1,49,661	109,955
Total of Interportal Trade ...	18,49,064	1,358,496	19,56,205	1,437,212
To Foreign Ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom	11,47,682	843,195	16,10,453	1,183,190
Other Foreign ports	55,93,990	4,109,870	59,27,086	4,354,595
Total of Foreign Trade ...	67,41,672	4,953,065	75,37,539	5,537,785
Grand Total of Exports by Sea ...	85,90,736	6,311,561	94,93,744	6,974,997

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

	42,424	31,169	16,603	12,198
To Indian ports	37,098	27,256	24,258	17,822
„ Foreign ports				
Grand Total of Exports by Sea ...	79,522	58,425	40,861	30,020

Stock of rice in Calcutta.

The stocks of rice at all the markets and warehouses of Calcutta in the first week of April 1886 was 23,99,774 maunds, against 22,92,046 maunds in 1885, and 26,21,179 maunds in 1884. These figures do not include paddy, of which 14,14,511 maunds were imported into, and 5,55,983 maunds exported from, Calcutta during the past year, leaving a balance of 8,58,528 maunds, equivalent to 5,36,580 maunds of rice. If this be added to the stocks of rice shown above, the total will be raised to 29,36,354 maunds, against 31,73,278 maunds in 1884-85, and 34,06,545 maunds in 1883-84.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

The principal staples comprised under this head are barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian-corn, oats and millets, which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The amount of the Calcutta trade in these grains during the past two years was as follows :—

	1884-85. Mds.	1885-86. Mds.
Imports	5,02,594	4,76,669
Exports	2,98,674	1,62,693

Imports.

The import trade of the past year showed a falling off of 5·15 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, but it exceeded the figures of 1883-84 by 60·45 per cent. The following table gives an abstract of the imports, province by province, during the past two years :—

	1884-85. Mds.	1885-86. Mds.
Behar	2,27,043	2,18,952
Bengal	2,41,268	1,90,845
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	30,271	49,946
Other places	4,012	16,926
Total ...	5,02,594	4,76,669

Exports.

In the export trade there was a decrease of 45·53 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, but an increase of 24·84 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. The total quantity exported from Calcutta by sea during the past two years is shown in the following statement :—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	89,223	1,21,443	74,481	1,01,377
„ Indian „ ...	1,712	2,330	4,212	5,732
Total ...	90,935	1,23,773	78,693	1,07,109

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 3,13,976 maunds, against 2,03,920 maunds in 1884-85, and 1,66,797 maunds in 1883-84.

HIDES.

The Calcutta trade in hides during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows :—

	1884-85. No.	1885-86. No.
Imports	7,999,202	8,145,813
Exports	7,233,447	7,556,945

Imports.

The import trade of the past year showed an increase of 1·77 per cent. and 24·45 per cent. in comparison with 1884-85 and 1883-84, respectively. The distribution of the imports is classified by provinces in the following statement :—

	1884-85. No.	1885-86. No.
Behar	2,801,531	3,204,300
Bengal	2,615,857	2,606,292
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,385,641	1,345,970
Punjab	507,792	433 840
Orissa	287,523	249,400
Chutiá Nágpur	154,912	129,416
Madras	116,827	130,598
British Burmah	122,709	28,050
Other places	6,410	17,947
Total ...	7,999,202	8,145,813

Exports.

The number of hides exported during the year was 4·47 per cent. above the trade of 1884-85, and 17 per cent. over that of 1883-84. The bulk of this trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows :—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	4,639,363	339,858	4,575,010	340,648
Other ports ...	2,523,505	262,520	2,949,548	319,114
Total ...	7,162,868	602,378	7,524,558	659,762
To Indian ports	8,672	636	1,718	119
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,171,540	603,014	7,526,276	659,881

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the exports from the imports, there remained 588,868 hides, against 765,755 in 1884-85, and 82,381 in 1883-84.

SALT.

The result of the registration of the salt trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the following statement :—

YEAR.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.							
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85 ...	85,65,650	4,19,963	89,85,613	35,67,631	10,23,491	1,17,786	35,74,953	58,016	83,41,878	7,540	83,49,418
1885-86 ...	81,35,568	5,49,483	86,85,051	34,59,542	10,04,451	1,85,869	35,15,115	52,562	82,17,539	37,566	82,55,105

Imports.

The total imports by sea showed a decrease of 3,00,562 maunds, or 3·34 per cent., as compared with 1884-85, and of 3,20,110 maunds, or 3·55 per cent., as compared with 1883-84. The statement below shows all the ports from which the salt supply was derived during the past two years :—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Liverpool ...	272,142	243,014	74,08,296	66,15,381
Italy ...	11,289	37,776	3,07,301	10,28,349
Bombay ...	14,179	20,185	3,85,987	5,49,483
Arabian and Persian Gulfs ...	30,861	17,319	8,40,108	4,71,475
Hamburg ..	.....	726	.....	19,750
Port Augustus ...	.....	23	.....	613
Madras ...	1,248	.....	33,976	.....
Saigon ...	365	.....	9,945	.....
Total ...	330,084	319,043	89,85,613	86,85,051

The total quantity of indigenous salt imported into Calcutta by the East Indian Railway during the year under report was 332 maunds, against 95 maunds in 1884-85, and 315 maunds in 1883-84.

Exports.

It will be seen that the decrease last year was 1·13 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, but the figures showed an increase of 4·15 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. The

different provinces to which salt was consigned from Calcutta during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	44,95,934	44,25,431
„ Behar	29,86,987	28,64,395
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,01,901	4,21,982
„ Assam	3,76,730	3,53,035
„ Chutiá Nágpur	1,80,324	1,51,740
„ Other Provinces	2	956
Total ...	83,41,878	82,17,539
„ Sea ports	7,540	37,566
GRAND TOTAL ...	83,49,418	82,55,105

Comparison of imports with exports.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 4,30,278 maunds, against 6,36,290 maunds in 1884-85, and 10,79,605 maunds in 1883-84.

Clearances from ship-board and bond.

The gross weight of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs district during the past two years, as compared with the quantity sent into the interior from Calcutta in those years, was as follows :—

	Sea-imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85 ...	93,71,086*	11,124	93,82,210	83,49,418
1885-86 ...	90,70,437†	8,135	90,78,572	82,55,105

The total clearances of salt showed a falling off of 3·23 per cent on the returns of 1884-85, but in comparison with 1883-84 the figures showed an advance of 5·65 per cent.

It will be seen that the amount of salt available for consumption in Calcutta, the Suburbs, Huglí, and a part of the 24-Pergunnahs district was 8,23,467 maunds, against 10,32,792 maunds in 1884-85, and 6,66,713 maunds in 1883-84.

Principal salt-importing marts.

The principal salt-importing marts which imported salt from Calcutta to the extent of 1,00,000 maunds during the past year were Patná (8,71,448 maunds), Sirájganj (4,70,497 maunds), Durbhunga 2,54,911 maunds), Ránígaṅj (1,99,597 maunds), Sahebganj (1,72,409 maunds), Balaganj in Sylhet (1,57,774 maunds), Náráinganj (1,54,421 maunds), Arrah (1,37,023 maunds), Ghattal (1,21,975 maunds), Gayá (1,19,854 maunds), Midnapur (1,14,650 maunds), Jaunpur (1,11,053 maunds), Bhagalpur (1,04,942 maunds), Jhalokati in Bákarganj (1,03,064 maunds), and Doolalganj in Purneah (1,00,821 maunds).

SALTPETRE.

The total quantity of the trade of Calcutta in saltpetre during the past two years is shown in the following statement :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	7,22,952	6,39,678
Exports	6,20,708	5,46,100

Imports.

The quantity imported by all routes was 11·52 per cent. below the trade of 1884-85, and 15·42 per cent. below that of 1883-84. The following statement shows

* Including 4,15,994 maunds of Bombay salt, which was passed free of duty.
† Ditto 5,25,983 ditto Bombay and Madras salt, which was passed free of duty.

the imports of saltpetre from the different provinces during the past two years:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	5,07,264	4,55,634
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,27,906	1,18,701
Punjab	87,039	63,766
Other places	743	1,577
Total ...	7,22,952	6,39,678

Exports.

The decrease in the export trade was 12·02 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, and 20 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. The destination of the sea-borne exports was as follows:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	165,422	2,25,158	194,807	2,65,154
Other Foreign ports ...	285,186	3,88,170	202,555	2,75,700
Total ...	450,608	6,13,328	397,362	5,40,854
To Indian Ports—				
Madras	1,873	2,549	1,346	1,832
Other Indian ports ...	1,458	1,985	983	1,338
Total ...	3,331	4,534	2,329	3,170
GRAND TOTAL ...	453,939	6,17,862	399,691	5,44,024

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 93,578 maunds, against 1,02,244 maunds in 1884-85, and 73,662 maunds in 1883-84.

LINSEED.

The total amount of linseed carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	49,66,827	63,27,499
Exports	51,14,296	64,26,055

Imports.

The import trade showed a considerable increase of 27·39 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, and of 7·99 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. The different provinces which contributed to the trade during the past two years were as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	26,79,959	35,28,120
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	8,62,262	16,03,443
Bengal	11,22,180	10,88,950
Central Provinces and Rajputana ...	2,07,001	54,359
Assam	91,022	46,896
Other places	4,403	5,731
Total ...	49,66,827	63,27,499

Exports.

The quantity of linseed exported during the year showed an advance of 25·64 per cent. over the trade of 1884-85, and of 10 per cent. over that of 1883-84. The total exportation by sea during the past two years is shown below:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	2,694,613	36,67,668	4,272,658	58,15,562
„ Other Foreign Ports ...	1,062,405	14,46,051	447,880	6,09,615
Total of Foreign Ports ...	3,757,018	51,13,719	4,720,538	64,25,177
To Indian Ports ...	11	15	25	34
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,757,029	51,13,734	4,720,563	64,25,211

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deducting the imports from the exports, there was a deficit of 98,556 maunds, against 1,47,469 maunds in 1884-85: in 1883-84 there was a surplus of 17,751 maunds.

MUSTARD SEED.

The total quantity of mustard seed carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years was as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	37,99,891	30,68,589
Exports	30,34,624	20,82,615

Imports.

The imports showed a decrease of 7,31,302 maunds on the trade of 1884-85, and of 4,67,769 maunds as compared with that of 1883-84. The sources of supply, classified by provinces, were:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	12,67,087	15,39,454
Bengal	10,26,018	5,94,353
Assam	4,09,503	4,48,967
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	10,37,707	4,38,398
Other places	59,576	47,417
Total ...	37,99,891	30,68,589

Exports.

The quantity of mustard seed exported during the year showed a decrease of 31·37 per cent. on the returns of 1884-85, and of 27·53 per cent. as compared with those of 1883-84. The bulk of this trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Cwts	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	1,699,249	23,12,867	1,086,354	14,78,648
Other Foreign ports ...	210,614	2,86,669	59,143	80,500
Total ...	1,909,863	25,99,536	1,145,497	15,59,148
To Indian Ports—				
British Burmah ...	151	206	81	110
Other Indian ports ...	373	507	65	89
Total ...	524	713	146	199
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,910,387	26,00,249	1,145,643	15,59,347

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The quantity of mustard seed not exported before the close of the year was 9,85,974 maunds, against 7,65,267 maunds in 1884-85 and 6,62,564 maunds in 1883-84.

SILK, RAW.

The following statement gives the total quantity of raw silk imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	29,689	24,147
Exports	26,479	22,486

Imports.

The total decrease under imports was 18·66 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, and ·66 per cent. as compared with 1883-84.

Exports.

There was a large decrease in the export trade, amounting to 15·08 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, and 14·63 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. The destination of the exports by sea during the past two years was to the ollowing places:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	544,657	6,618	333,675	4,055
„ Other Foreign ports ...	962,837	11,701	1,034,028	12,566
Total ...	1,507,494	18,319	1,367,703	16,621
To Madras	253,308	3,078	193,007	2,346
„ Other ports in Madras ...	25,341	308	8,831	107
„ Bombay	32,968	401	27,768	338
„ British Burmah ...	4,526	55	6,787	82
„ Other Indian ports ...	7,544	92	3,952	48
Total ...	323,687	3,934	240,345	2,921
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,831,181	22,253	1,608,048	19,542

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

During the year under report the surplus of imports over exports was 1,661 maunds, against 3,210 maunds in 1884-85. In 1883-84, however, the exports exceeded the imports by 2,033 maunds.

SUGAR.

The following statement shows the registered trade of Calcutta in drained and undrained sugar during the past year as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

		1884-85.	1885-86.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Drained	3,83,927	3,79,529
	Undrained	9,92,036	9,31,331
Exports ...	Drained	1,82,100	1,63,415
	Undrained	2,93,337	2,95,770

Imports.

As regards the imports, the figures under drained sugar showed a decrease of 1·14 per cent. on the trade of 1884-85, and of 24·10 per cent. on that of 1883-84, while those under undrained sugar exhibited a decrease of 6·12 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, and of 11·59 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. The following statement shows the imports of sugar, classified according to the provinces from which it was imported:—

PROVINCES.	Drained sugar.		Undrained sugar.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	2,13,868	1,95,372	9,55,111	9,02,199
Behar	24,913	20,129	33,667	20,423
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,378	4,622	2,157	1,054
Madras	41,937	44,582	11	5
Bombay	4,411	1,218	.....	.....
Other places	92,420	1,13,606	1,090	7,650
Total ...	3,83,927	3,79,529	9,92,036	9,31,331

Exports.

The exports of drained sugar fell off by 18,685 maunds as compared with 1884-85, and by 2,59,772 maunds as compared with 1883-84; while those of undrained sugar increased by 2,433 maunds, but they were still below the figures of 1883-84 by 56,103 maunds. The amount of sugar shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years is shown below:—

	Drained Sugar.				Undrained Sugar.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ...	17,493	12,852	5,756	4.229	35,450	26,045	3,148	2,313
„ Indian „ ...	24,559	18,043	35,797	26,300	4,500	3,306	4,870	3,578
Total ...	42,052	30,895	41,553	30,529	39,950	29,351	8,018	5,891

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After converting drained into undrained sugar at the rate of one maund of the former to 2½ maunds of the latter, the total of the year's traffic aggregated 18,80,153 maunds under imports, and 7,04,307 maunds under exports. The surplus of imports over exports would thus amount to 11,75,846 maunds, against 12,03,266 maunds in 1884-85 and 9,16,781 maunds in 1883-84.

Tea, Indian.

The total amount of Indian tea carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	lb.
Imports	7,17,788	59,063,698	8,05,261	66,261,477
Exports	7,77,172	63,950,153	8,33,516	68,586,460

Imports.

As regards the imports, the figures show an increase of 12·19 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, and of 19·22 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. The quantity brought to Calcutta from each province is shown below:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	lb.
Assam	5,52,839	45,490,752	6,03,320	49,644,617
Bengal	1,52,066	12,512,859	1,81,765	14,956,663
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,762	391,844	10.410	856,594
Punjab	3,551	292,197	5,287	435.044
Chutiá Nágpur ...	1,430	117,669	2,134	175,598
Behar	2,972	244,553	2,073	170,576
Other places ...	168	13,824	272	22,382
Total ...	7,17,788	59,063,698	8,05,261	66,261,476

Imports by sea.

The supply imported by sea during the past two years consisted of exports from the following ports:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	853,491	10,372	884,571	10,750
British Burmah ...	4,500	55	164	2
Madras	1,386	17	1,070	13
Other Indian ports ...	7 944	96	21,066	256
Total ...	867,321	10,540	906,871	11,021

Exports.

There has been an increase in the exports of 7·25 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, and of 14·39 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. The details of the sea-borne trade are shown in the following statement:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
To Foreign ports—	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	61,535,118	7,47,823	65,957,401	8,01,566
Other Foreign ports ...	1,795,110	21,815	1,894,348	23,022
Total of Foreign ports ...	63,330,228	7,69,638	67,851,749	82,4,588
To Indian ports—				
Bombay	211,769	2,574	247,170	3,005
Madras	54,816	666	138,562	1,684
Other Indian ports ...	20,510	249	19,013	229
Total of Indian ports ...	287,095	3,489	404,745	4,918
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,617,323	7,73,127	68,256,494	8,29,506

Comparison of imports with exports.

The exports balance the imports with a surplus, amounting to 28,255 maunds in 1885-86, 59,384 maunds in 1884-85, and 53,243 maunds in 1883-84.

TOBACCO.

The amount of tobacco carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years was as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,15,243	6,42,847
Exports	4,10,550	4,44,219

Imports.

The total quantity brought to Calcutta during the past year was 4·48 per cent. above the imports of the preceding year, but 20·15 per cent. below those of 1883-84. The imports of tobacco were drawn from the following provinces:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	5,57,859	5,89,672
Behar	41,690	40,039
Madras	5,087	4,615
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,767	2,256
Orissa	2,259	1,612
Other places	6,581	4,653
Total ...	6,15,243	6,42,847

Exports.

In the export trade there was an increase of 8·20 per cent. in the supplies carried during past year as compared with 1884-85, but a large decrease of 25·50 per cent. when compared with 1883-84. The exports by sea in the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 were as follows:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
To Indian ports—	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
Madras and ports in Madras ...	57,296	696	71,460	869
Bombay ...	12,086	147	31,589	384
British Burmah ...	10,168,449	1,23,575	16,420,753	1,99,558
Other Indian Ports ...	1,975,362	24,006	1,944,984	23,637
Total ...	12,213,193	1,48,424	18,468,786	2,24,448
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	5,335,712	64,844	739,455	8,986
Other Foreign ports ...	3,420,537	41,569	3,843,729	46,712
Total ...	8,756,249	1,06,413	4,583,184	55,698
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,969,442	2,54,837	23,051,970	2,80,146

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Last year the surplus of imports over exports amounted to 1,98,628 maunds, against 2,04,693 maunds in 1884-85 and 1,83,618 maunds in 1883-84.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total quantity of merchandise registered at Chittagong in connection with its inland trade carried by country boats during the past two years was as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	19,82,753	26,69,925
Exports	6,19,522	7,21,635
Total ...	26,02,275	33,91,560

The total value of the inland trade during the past two years is shown below, compared with the sea-borne trade of Chittagong in those years:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1884-85 ...	77,29,259	18,78,726	96,07,985
	1885-86 ...	76,45,714	21,66,681	98,12,395
Sea-borne trade	1884-85 ...	1,12,30,570	1,03,16,828	2,15,47,398
	1885-86 ...	94,85,595	1,13,25,446	2,08,11,041

As compared with 1884-85, the total increase in the value of the inland trade was 2·13 per cent., while the figures of the sea-borne trade showed a decrease of 3·41 per cent.

Lime and limestone.

The large increase noticed in 1884-85 under this head was not maintained during the year under report, the quantity imported being 28,084 maunds, against 38,759 maunds in 1884-85, and 10,886 maunds in 1883-84. The Collector of Customs, Chittagong, attributes the decrease to fewer buildings having been erected during the year, and to preference having been given to houses roofed with corrugated iron. As in previous years, Náráinganj, with 27,310 maunds, supplied the largest quantity during the past year.

Caoutchouc.

There was a very large falling off in the trade in caoutchouc, the total exports from Chittagong by coasting vessels amounting in value to Rs. 762, against Rs. 8,480 in 1884-85, and Rs. 10,443 in 1883-84. It is stated that last year the traders were not able to proceed up the Hill Tracts to procure the article on account of the late unsettled state of the Lushai country.

Cotton, raw.

The amount of raw cotton exported from Chittagong by country boats showed an advance of 2,479 maunds and 5,518 maunds over the figures of 1884-85 and 1883-84, respectively; while in the exports by coasting vessels the figures showed an increase of Rs. 18,366 in value as compared with 1884-85, and of Rs. 6,836 as compared with 1883-84.

Cotton twist and yarn.

According to the coast trade returns, the value of the imports into Chittagong was Rs. 1,93,532, showing a decrease of Rs. 26,253 as compared with 1884-85, and of Rs. 30,781 as compared with 1883-84. The falling off is attributed to smaller local demand, as foreign piece-goods are preferred to country-made goods.

Cotton piece-goods, European.

The total value of the import trade by coasting vessels under this head was Rs. 17,84,928, against Rs. 18,63,168 in 1884-85, and Rs. 17,04,493 in 1883-84. The decrease as compared with the previous year is not great, and is said to be due to large stocks in hand at the beginning of the year. The value of piece-goods sent by country boats to the interior of the Chittagong district was Rs. 4,15,540, against Rs. 6,00,071 in 1884-85, and Rs. 3,17,611 in 1883-84.

Jute, raw.

The total quantity of raw jute imported from Náráinganj was 13,02,390 maunds, against 18,53,545 maunds in 1884-85, and 14,81,976 maunds in 1883-84. The amount of raw jute shipped for England from this port showed a decrease of 1,14,659 maunds on the figures for 1884-85, as shown below:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Quantities in Cwts.	1,063,268	979,029
Ditto in Mds.	14,47,226	13,32,567
Total value in Rs.	61,88,602	54,70,413

Gunny-bags.

The total value of gunnies imported by sea-going vessels was Rs. 1,31,617, showing an advance of Rs. 29,608 over the trade of 1884-85, but a falling off of Rs. 49,856 as compared with 1883-84.

Rice and paddy.

The aggregate quantities of rice and paddy carried to Chittagong by country boats during the past two years were as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	7,89,511	11,40,572
Paddy	4,26,694	9,61,463

The exports of rice and paddy from this port to foreign countries during the past two years were as follows:—

		1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice ...	Cwts.	407,442	623,261
	Mds.	5,54,573	8,48,327
Paddy ...	Cwts.	Nil.	6,612
	Mds.		9,000

The quantities shipped for the different customs ports in connection with the coasting trade were as follows:—

		1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice ...	Cwts.	146,116	208,255
	Mds.	1,98,795	2,83,458
Paddy ...	Cwts.	203,532	432,088
	Mds.	2,77,034	5,88,120

Salt.

The total quantity of salt imported into Chittagong by sea was 2,69,088 maunds, against 6,30,270 maunds in 1884-85, and 4,57,363 maunds in 1883-84. The quantity of salt exported from Chittagong by country boats during the past two years was as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong	1,92,053	1,01,557
„ Noakhally	43,649	38,634
„ Other districts	4,982	5,306
Total ...	2,40,684	1,45,497

In addition to these supplies, 1,24,786 maunds were sent to Náráinganj by sea-going vessels, against 2,83,002 maunds in 1884-85, and 2,48,860 maunds in 1883-84. The decrease was due partly to the large stocks in Náráinganj at the beginning of the year, and partly to the low rates of freight from Calcutta, which made it cheaper to get salt from that city.

Tea, Indian.

The quantity of Indian tea sent to Calcutta from Chittagong by coasting vessels was 884,649lb, against 853,491lb in 1884-85, and 849,598lb in 1883-84. The quantity sent direct to the United Kingdom was very small, namely, 5,339lb, against 3,847lb in 1884-85, and 786lb in 1883-84.

Tobacco.

The total value of tobacco imported into Chittagong by sea-going vessels amounted to Rs. 98,736, against Rs. 83,065 in 1884-85, and to Rs. 1,54,894 in 1883-84. The supply imported from Náráinganj was 20,491 maunds, against 17,238 maunds in 1884-85, and 26,234 maunds in 1883-84. The quantity shipped for foreign ports was 9,673lb (118 maunds), against 16,176lb (196 maunds) in 1884-85, and 70,136lb (852 maunds) in 1883-84.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The following statement shows the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports, exclusive of Government transactions, during the past two years:—

Districts.		Imports.			Exports.			Grand Total.		
		Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasor	1884-85	74,46,660	14,55,537	89,02,197	45,80,486	16,69,730	62,50,216	1,20,27,146	31,25,267	1,51,52,413
	1885-86	76,77,637	7,80,420	84,58,057	42,00,290	8,95,618	50,95,908	1,18,77,927	16,76,038	1,35,53,965
Cuttack	1884-85	1,97,727	1,600	1,99,327	26,48,000	.....	26,48,000	28,45,727	1,600	28,47,327
	1885-86	1,76,442	3,000	1,79,442	29,38,564	.....	29,38,564	31,15,006	3,000	31,18,006
Puri	1884-85	13,497	.....	13,497	7,55,315	.....	7,55,315	7,68,812	.....	7,68,812
	1885-86	8,610	2,000	10,610	3,53,055	.....	3,53,055	3,61,665	2,000	3,63,665
Total	1884-85	76,57,884	14,57,137	91,15,021	79,83,801	16,69,730	96,53,531	1,56,41,685	31,26,867	1,87,68,552
	1885-86	78,62,689	7,85,420	86,48,109	74,91,909	8,95,618	83,87,527	1,53,54,598	16,81,038	1,70,35,636

The following statement illustrates the direction of the import and export trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years:—

	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	90,47,628	84,97,452	52,45,510	40,04,992
Other Indian ports	57,943	94,853	23,31,766	17,97,422
Foreign ports	9,450	55,804	20,76,255	25,85,113
Total ...	91,15,021	86,48,109	96,53,531	83,87,527

It will be observed that of the import trade Calcutta contributed 98·24 per cent., but the distribution of the export trade was 47·75 per cent. to Calcutta, 21·43 per cent. to other Indian ports, and 30·82 per cent. to Foreign ports.

Imports.

The most important items of traffic imported into Orissa during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Principal Staples.		Quantity.				Value.	
		English weight.		Indian weight.		1884-85.	1885-86.
		1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		
				Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,77,133	3,09,399
Cotton twist and yarn ...	European lb	3,056,587	2,754,200	37,145	33,471	15,99,987	13,22,980
	Indian ... ,,	1,034,740	1,605,420	12,574	17,080	5,06,950	8,33,195
Cotton piece-goods ...	European Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,15,676	17,23,808
	Indian ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	865	950
Gunny-bags	No.	2,923,515	2,089,825	.....	.....	6,77,165	4,25,604
Metals	Cwts.	34,001	28,533	46,277	38,837	9,90,881	8,35,438
Oils	Gals.	462,129	634,704	35,548	47,601	2,62,286	3,44,033
Ghee	lb	79,162	164,560	962	2,000	28,889	66,338
Spices	,,	2,234,685	1,808,773	27,159	21,982	2,63,302	2,52,968
Betel-nuts	,,	4,010,350	4,932,667	48,736	59,945	4,31,477	6,63,212
Tobacco	,,	1,784,966	1,749,042	21,692	21,255	2,34,831	2,32,262
Treasure	Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,57,137	7,85,420

Cotton twist and yarn.

The trade in European twist and yarn showed a decrease of Rs. 2,77,007 in value as compared with 1884-85, and of Rs. 1,57,608 as compared with 1883-84. The total value of Indian twist and yarn, however, rose from Rs. 2,32,737 in value in 1883-84 to Rs. 5,06,950 in 1884-85, and Rs. 8,33,195 in 1885-86.

Cotton piece-goods.

This traffic shows a large increase of Rs. 2,08,132 in value as compared with 1884-85, and of Rs. 7,04,408 as compared with 1883-84.

Exports.

The principal articles constituting the export trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Principal Staples.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1884-85.	1885-86.
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ... ... Cwts.	1,971,839	1,754,238	26,83,895	23,87,713	60,07,234	57,89,807
Paddy ... ... ,,	381,741	256,036	5,19,592	3,48,493	6,83,886	4,82,845
Hides ... ... No.	378,669	226,931	.....	.....	8,77,925	7,13,617
Timber and sleepers ... ... Cwts.	68,576	18,832	93,339	25,633	55,367	53,834
Lac, stick and other kinds ... ,,	2,784	4,467	3,789	6,080	92,895	1,48,954
Silver ... ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,69,730	8,95,618

Rice and paddy.

The export trade in rice and paddy decreased considerably during the year, as will be seen from the details given below:—

		Quantity.		Value.	
		1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.
Rice ...	Cwts.	1,971,839	1,754,238	60,07,234	57,89,807
	Mds.	26,83,895	23,87,713		
Paddy ...	Cwts.	381,741	256,036	6,83,886	4,82,845
	Mds.	5,19,592	3,48,493		

The decrease in maunds under rice aggregated 10·66 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, and 17·77 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. The total quantity of paddy showed a decrease of 1,71,099 maunds as compared with 1884-85, but a considerable increase of 2,99,096 maunds as compared with 1883-84. Of the supplying districts, Balasore contributed 11,85,573 maunds of rice and 3,41,768 maunds of paddy, against 12,68,145 maunds of rice and 5,18,382 maunds of paddy in 1884-85; Cuttack supplied 10,60,941 maunds of rice, against 10,88,685 maunds in 1884-85; and Pooree 1,41,199 maunds, against 3,27,065 maunds.

TRAFFIC ON THE NADIYÁ RIVERS.

The following statement shows the amount of traffic carried on the Nadiyá rivers during the past year, as compared with the preceding year:—

Year.	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1884-85	70,60 585	2,71,54,373	27,58,470	89,28,468	98,19,055	3,60,82,841
1885-86	63,77,170	2,43,49,413	25,54,700	93,68,117	89,31,870	3,37,17,530

Last year the aggregate quantity of merchandise registered was 9·04 per cent. below the trade of 1884-85, and 9·74 per cent. below that of 1883-84. Compared with the previous year, the falling off in the down traffic was 6,83,415 maunds, or 9·68 per cent., and in the up traffic 2,03,770 maunds, or 7·39 per cent. The returns received from Jungipur and Kishenganj exhibited an increase of 1,32,973 maunds and 1,10,561 maunds, respectively, as compared with 1884-85; while those received from Nadiyá and Hanskhally showed a large decrease of 4,21,696 maunds and 7,09,023 maunds, respectively. The condition of the Jalangí river is still unsatisfactory. Regarding the Mátábhángá route, the falling off of traffic is due to several causes, notably the floods, during the height of which the through traffic was virtually stopped, and the whole country being submerged to the depth of from 5 to 10 feet, large number of boats escaped the payment of toll altogether. Again, large quantities of jute, pulses, &c., from the eastern districts, salt and coal from Calcutta were carried by the river steamers, which, owing to their companies being in competition with the Flotilla Company, carried cargo at rates with

which the country boats could not compete. In October there was a revival of traffic, but it again fell off in November, owing to reports being spread as to the unfavourable state of the river.

The number of laden boats, the cargoes of which were registered during the past year, was 28,929, against 31,014 in 1884-85 and 30,106 in 1883-84.

Down-stream traffic.

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried downward during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Principal Staples.		Down-stream traffic.						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Registered at Jungipur.	Registered at Nadiyá.	Registered at Kishenganj.	Registered at Hanskhally.	Total.		Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
						Quantity.	Value.			
		Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo	1884-85	.....	658	.....	.....	658	1,26,994	658	.....	658
	1885-86	.....	1,037	.....	.....	1,037	2,27,103	1,037	.....	1,037
Jute, raw	1884-85	42,885	5,27,804	5,802	6,45,995	12,22,576	39,73,372	9,75,704	2,46,872	12,22,576
	1885-86	26,757	5,26,122	18,574	6,28,837	12,00,290	39,00,942	9,06,090	2,94,200	12,00,290
Gunny-bags*	1884-85	9,900	338,312	.....	1,600	349,812	82,455	187,425	162,387	349,812
	1885-86	1,725	272,405	.....	1,000	275,130	66,816	186,480	88,650	275,130
Wheat	1884-85	5,01,689	2,37,097	1,570	67,181	8,07,537	18,16,958	7,94,843	12,694	8,07,537
	1885-86	3,39,057	1,75,342	608	27,875	5,42,882	12,55,414	5,32,323	10,559	5,42,882
Gram and pulse	1884-85	2,31,621	2,44,709	13,203	3,82,552	8,72,085	19,62,191	8,37,455	34,630	8,72,085
	1885-86	2,25,822	2,91,327	12,831	2,18,534	6,58,514	15,22,813	6,26,703	31,811	6,58,514
Other spring crops	1884-85	89,914	2,04,334	264	2,705	2,97,217	6,13,010	2,94,349	2,868	2,97,217
	1885-86	96,388	1,32,528	30	696	2,29,642	4,59,284	2,24,303	5,339	2,29,642
Rice, husked	1884-85	4,749	24,387	1,060	2,24,893	2,55,089	7,01,495	2,35,728	19,361	2,55,089
	1885-86	33,199	78,565	2,337	80,691	1,94,792	5,60,027	1,58,430	36,362	1,94,792
Ghee	1884-85	31,879	1,642	.....	307	33,828	10,14,840	32,623	1 205	33,828
	1885-86	29,168	824	.....	62	30,054	9,91,782	29,823	231	30,054
Linseed	1884-85	6,09,894	2,10,874	3,670	1,86,377	10,10,815	37,90,556	9,97,830	12,985	10,10,815
	1885-86	7,47,424	2,02,458	5,810	1,88,945	11,44,637	45,78,548	11,32,937	11,700	11,44,637
Mustard and rape seed	1884-85	5,23,738	1,45,163	2,085	1,50,402	8,21,388	28,74,858	7,47,147	74,241	8,21,388
	1885-86	7,89,842	51,010	1,275	32,692	8,74,819	28,43,161	8,18,417	56,402	8,74,819
Other oilseeds	1884-85	1,61,853	14,822	117	7,311	1,84,103	5,14,299	1,81,416	2,687	1,84,103
	1885-86	1,62,921	1,208	.....	8,046	1,72,175	5,22,562	1,71,698	477	1,72,175
Silk, raw	1884-85	23	115	.....	.....	138	46,368	115	23	138
	1885-86	334	139	.....	163	636	3,05,280	302	334	636
Stone and marble	1884-85	4,26,999	64,487	1,125	909	4,93,520	33,31,260	4,87,026	6,494	4,93,520
	1885-86	3,63,859	2,540	1,422	710	3,68,531	23,95,451	3,66,474	2,057	3,68,531
Sugar, drained	1884-85	17,334	581	50	12	17,977	2,33,701	12,459	5.518	17.977
	1885-86	8,012	602	160	125	8,899	1,02,338	6,654	2,245	8,899
Do., undrained	1884-85	36,963	312	2,415	11,081	50,671	4,43,371	34,273	16,398	50,671
	1885-86	20,939	382	1,696	12,465	35,482	1,59,669	15,958	19,524	35,482
Tobacco	1884-85	48,201	83,900	288	8,382	1,40,771	10,55,782	36,912	1,03,859	1,40,771
	1885-86	48,602	1,00,913	18	5,875	1,55,408	12,04,412	42,735	1,12,673	1,55,408

* Gunny-bags are shown according to number.

Up-stream traffic.

The principal articles of up-stream traffic registered during the past two years were as follows:—

Principal Staples.		Up-stream traffic.						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Registered at Jungipur.	Registered at Nadiyá.	Registered at Kishenganj.	Registered at Hanskhally.	Total.		From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
						Quantity.	Value.			
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke	1884-85	53,067	1,02,759	.....	1,93,333	3,49,159	1,96,402	2,93,492	55,667	3,49,159
	1885-86	30,524	81,804	.....	92,650	2,04,978	1,15,300	1,83,001	21,977	2,04,978
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1884-85	17,925	7,900	.....	24,700	.....	50,525	44,800	5,725	50.525
	1885-86	1,47,850	84,120	7,500	4,48,800	.....	6,88,270	1,90,920	4,97,350	6,88,270
Gunny-bags*	1884-85	.....	14,600	.....	6,275	20,875	5,223	15,875	5,000	20.875
	1885-86	.....	11,225	.....	3,400	14,625	3,447	14,025	600	14,625
Gunny-cloth*	1884-85	290,995	.....	.....	350	291,345	1,201,798	258,435	32,910	291,345
	1885-86	402,657	7,375	.....	.....	410,032	1,742,636	350,844	59,188	410,032
Rice	1884-85	44,996	92,830	22	30,421	1,68,269	4,62,740	78,392	89,877	1,68,269
	1885-86	42,513	1,17,246	585	8,363	1,68,707	4,85,033	87,313	81,394	1,68,707
Paddy	1884-85	26,518	3,34,084	2,68,076	89,844	7,18,522	14,37,044	4,33,198	2,85,323	7,18,522
	1885-86	52,600	2,27,143	3,44,285	12,537	6,36,565*	10,74,203	2,74,331	3,65,234	6,36,565
Salt	1884-85	285,128	3,81,191	.....	3,77,371	10,43,690	33,26,762	9,31,037	1,12,653	10,43,690
	1885-86	374,145	3,62,138	175	3,54,509	10,90,967	35,45,642	9,85,704	1,05,263	10,90,967

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRADE ON THE MEGNA RIVER, TO AND FROM CHITTAGONG.

The total quantity and value of the inter-local boat traffic of Chittagong *viâ* the Megna river registered during the past two years were as follows:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	12,91,148	55,10,384	16,05,385	51,15,463
Exports ...	3,85,727	3,71,631	5,57,758	8,77,155
Total ...	16,76,875	58,82,015	21 63,143	59 92,618

The following comparative statement shows all the principal articles carried to and from Chittagong by this route during the past two years:—

Names of Articles.		Imports into Chittagong.	Exports from Chittagong.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1884-85	.....	4,106	4,106	56,453
	1885-86	.....	6,425	6,425	1,02,800
Rice, husked	1884-85	7,54,778	.....	7,54,778	20,75,640
	1885-86	10,28,297	.....	10,28,297	29,56,354
Do., unhusked	1884-85	2,19,501	.....	2,19,501	4,39,002
	1885-86	4,13,756	.....	4,13,756	6,98,213
Oils	1884-85	28,891	892	29,783	1,71,637
	1885-86	2,344	3,642	5,986	53,126
Salt	1884-85	.....	48,631	48,631	1,55,011
	1885-86	.....	43,940	43,940	1,42,305
Spices	1884-85	44,431	.....	44,431	9,33,051
	1885-86	4,233	892	5,125	1,58,875
Sugar, drained	1884-85	7,341	.....	7,341	95,433
	1885-86	7,553	.....	7,553	86,859
Do., undrained	1884-85	39,301	1,650	40,951	3,58,322
	1885-86	31,618	960	32,578	1,46,601

TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPUR AND HIDGELLEE CANALS.

The amount of traffic carried on the Midnapur and Hidgellee canals during the past two years is shown in the following table:—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapur ...	1884-85	23,16,687	90,07,929	11,92,083	86,97,052	35,08,770	1,77,04,981
	1885 86	24,77,291	80,30,299	9,65,475	66,25,182	34,42,766	1,46,55,481
Hidgellee ...	1884-85	2,88,101	17,25,152	10,00,479	25,49,106	12,88,580	42,74,258
	1885-86	3,03,759	17,90,069	10,89,034	24,92,090	13,92,793	42,82,159
Total ...	1884 85	26,04,788	1,07,35,081	21,92,562	1,12,46,158	47,97,350	2,19,79,239
	1885-86	27,81,050	98,20,368	20,54,509	91,17,272	48,35,559	1,89,37,640

The number of laden boats registered during the past year was 67,892, against 69,130 in 1884 85 and 71,049 in 1883-84.

The total traffic in the principal articles carried both ways during the past two years is exhibited in the following statement:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapur canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	Grand total.		Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1884-85	1,99,923	26,645	2,26,568	1,27,444	2,24,808	1,26,455
	1885-86	1,05,984	20,975	1,26,959	71,415	1,25,984	70,866
Cotton, raw	1884-85	4,440	270	4,710	64,762	4,695	64,556
	1885-86	3,173	130	3,303	52,848	3,193	51,088
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1884-85	11,667	540	12,207	6,59,178	12,207	6,59,178
	1885-86	23,331	7	23,338	12,13,576	28,338	12,13,576
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	1884-85	60,454	.....	60,454	19,94,982	60,404	19,93,332
	1885-86	22,499	.....	22,499	7,19,968	22,399	7,16,768
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1884-85	7,16,800	3,13,325	.....	10,30,125	.....	10,29,000
	1885-86	5,13,540	3,32,900	.....	8,46,440	.....	8,42,865
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)*	1884-85	3,05,140	.....	.....	3,05,140	.....	2,61,640
	1885-86	1,98,350	400	.....	1,98,750	.....	1,73,750
Indigo	1884-85	1,165	.....	1,165	2,24,845	1,165	2,24,845
	1885-86	1,052	.....	1,052	2,30,388	1,052	2,30,388
Jute, raw	1884-85	29,290	11,028	40,318	1,31,033	40,110	1,30,357
	1885-86	4,790	12,535	17,325	56,306	16,110	52,357
Gram and pulse ...	1884-85	1,98,076	2,725	2,00,801	4,51,802	2,00,431	4,50,970
	1885-86	1,56,370	1,650	1,58,020	3,60,483	1,57,390	3,59,046
Rice	1884-85	10,59,249	4,1274	14,71,963	40,47,898	13,57,667	37,33,584
	1885-86	10,10,222	3,16,558	13,26,780	38,14,492	11,98,180	34,44,768
Paddy	1884-85	5,51,379	5,29,454	10,80,833	21,61,666	5,47,987	10,95,974
	1885-86	10,64,821	7,33,562	17,98,383	30,34,772	7,44,358	12,56,104
Hides†	1884-85	68,005	23,950	91,955	2,27,013	91,955	2,27,013
	1885-86	50,040	22,050	72,090	2,11,765	71,750	2,10,766
Brass and copper ...	1884-85	96,790	70	96,860	33,90,100	96,840	33,89,400
	1885-86	72,712	380	73,092	24,39,445	72,768	24,28,632
Salt	1884-85	4,08,623	1,07,776	5,16,399	16,46,022	5,13,130	16,35,602
	1885-86	3,59,005	1,12,685	4,71,690	15,32,992	4,68,585	15,22,901
Mustard seed... ...	1884-85	59,625	2,325	61,950	2,16,825	61,895	2,16,632
	1885-86	57,165	3	57,168	1,85,796	56,390	1,83,267
Silk, raw	1884-85	334	.....	334	1,12,224	304	1,02,144
	1885-86	686	15	701	3,36,480	660	3,16,800
Sugar, undrained ...	1884-85	98,863	14,136	1,12,999	9,88,741	1,04,132	9,11,155
	1885-86	96,523	18,532	1,15,055	5,17,747	1,07,790	4,85,055
Tobacco	1884-85	35,893	78,553	1,14,446	8,58,345	1,06,167	7,96,252
	1885-86	31,135	72,650	1,03,785	8,04,333	99,894	7,74,178

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees.
† Hides are shown according to number.

Rice and paddy.

The total quantities of rice and paddy registered during the past two years were:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	14,71,963	13,26,780
Paddy	10,80,833	17,98,383
Total in rice, after converting paddy into rice at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy	21,47,484	24,50,769

The large increase of 7,17,550 maunds under paddy is worthy of notice. The quantity sent to and from Calcutta was 11,98,180 maunds of rice, and 7,44,358 maunds of paddy. The local trade of the different marts within the Midnapur district comprises 1,09,800 maunds of rice and 6,23,187 maunds of paddy.

The quantities sent to Hugli from the Midnapur district were 18,100 maunds of rice and 4,19,792 maunds of paddy.

The local trade of the Hugli district was 85 maunds of rice and 3,095 maunds of paddy, while the trade between Midnapur, Hugli, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessor, and Balasor aggregated 615 maunds and 7,951 maunds, respectively.

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total quantity and value of traffic carried downwards and upwards on the Orissa canals during the past year, as compared with the trade of the preceding year, are shown in the following statement:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic	10,08,388	10,37,779	33,79,013	27,19,103
Up traffic	4,76,111	3,96,452	22,33,034	11,39,396
Total ...	14,84,499	14,34,231	56,12,047	38,58,499

The number of laden boats registered during the past three years was 7,847, against 8,218 in the previous year and 7,965 in 1883-84.

The chief articles of commerce carried along this route during the past two years are shown below:—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	510	240	7,012	3,840
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	19,586	6,680	10,57,644	3,47,360
Turmeric	2,660	2,600	21,945	19,500
Wheat	350	3,210	787	7,423
Gram and pulse	9,580	11,430	21,555	26,075
Rice	7,23,822	5,04,655	19,90,510	14,50,883
Paddy	89,658	67,364	1,79,316	1,13,677
Salt	25,437	25,692	81,080	83,499
Til seed	6,022	5,565	21,077	20,869
Other oilseeds	1,164	1,480	3,201	4,440
Spices	7,390	2,270	1,55,190	70,370
Stone and marble	83,272	56,873	5,62,086	3,69,674
Sugar, undrained	37,159	32,247	3,25,141	1,45,112
Timber	33,171	22,967	1,16,098	91,868
All other articles	4,44,718	6,90,058	10,69,405	11,03,909
Total ...	14,84,499	14,34,231	56,12,047	38,58,499

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

A portion of the Orissa Coast Canal was opened for trade in July 1885. The total quantity and value of the traffic conveyed by this route since that period were as follows:—

	1885-86—NINE MONTHS.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
Down	54,016	2,58,810
Up	3,11,372	5,55,751
Total ...	3,65,388	8,14,561

The principal staples comprising the downward and upward traffic are specified in the following statements:—

	DOWNWARD GROSS TRAFFIC.		PORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	13,640	7,672	9,530	5,361
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1,305	67,860	1,305	67,860
„ piece-goods (ditto) ...	.....	22,000	.....	21,700
Gram and pulse	3,610	8,235	3,610	8,235
Rice, unhusked	3,979	6,714	.....	.....
Salt	9,565	31,086	8,925	29,006
Sugar, undrained	1,568	7,056	410	1,845
Tobacco	9,937	77,012	9,335	72,345
All other articles	10,412	31,175	3,769	21,542
Total ...	54,016	2,58,810	36,884	2,27,894

	UPWARD TRAFFIC.		PORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	3,098	10,068	2,415	7,849
Rice	11,467	32,968	10,755	30,921
„ unhusked	2,90,503	4,90,224	2,84,224	4,79,628
Mats	.....	3,519	.....	3,525
All other articles	6,304	18,942	472	4,629
Total ...	3,11,372	5,55,751	2,97,866	5,26,552

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY THE RIVER STEAMER COMPANIES.

The following statement shows the aggregate weight and value of all kinds of goods attracted to, and carried by, the River Steamer Companies along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers during the year 1885-86 as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

SPECIFICATION OF TRIPS.		ALONG THE BRAHMAPUTRA.		ALONG THE MEGNA.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Downwards...	1884-85	21,07,889	3,09,61,526	21,72,281	1,62,31,645	42,80,170	4,71,93,171
	1885-86	29,08,258	3,51,34,270	19,65,695	1,35,18,692	48,73,953	4,86,52,962
Upwards ...	1884-85	12,72,771	1,01,07,960	3,20,052	1,06,63,059	15,92,823	2,07,71,019
	1885-86	13,35,966	1,32,66,968	3,92,852	90,62,188	17,28,818	2,23,29,156
GRAND TOTAL	1884-85	33,80,660	4,10,69,486	24,92,333	2,68,94,704	58,72,993	6,79,64,190
	1885-86	42,44,224	4,84,01,238	23,58,547	2,25,80,880	66,02,771	7,09,82,118

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the important articles of traffic conveyed during the past two years :—

Names of Principal Staples.	Grand Total of Traffic Registered.				Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc or India rubber Mds.	7,511	6,536	3,94,827	3,46,408	6,966	5,856	3,65,715	3,10,368
Coal and coke ... ... ,,	4,55,213	4,43,223	2,56,057	2,49,513	4,55,213	3,87,652	2,55,932	2,18,054
Cotton manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ,,	26,490	23,389	14,30,460	12,16,228	26,490	23,389	14,30,460	12,16,228
Piece-goods, ditto Rs.	.....	.....	94,43,210	90,81,478	.....	.....	94,43,210	90,78,903
Ditto, Indian ... ,,	.....	.....	26,620	3,370	.....	.....	24,200	3,370
Drugs and medicines—								
Other sorts not intoxicating ,,	.....	.....	91,847	1,19,675	.....	.....	91,452	1,18,050
Fibrous products—								
Jute, raw ... ... Mds.	27,56,834	29,59,599	89,59,710	96,18,697	27,56,748	29,59,478	89,59,431	96,18,304
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	123,935	113,019	30,984	24,282	86,380	83,753	21,595	19,7·2
Grain and pulse—								
Gram and pulse ... ... Mds.	1,13,516	2,06,183	2,55,411	4,70,241	95,005	1,36,286	2,13,761	3,10,902
Rice (husked) ... ... ,,	4,19,512	4,56,677	11,53,658	13,12,946	1,31,530	1,32,124	3,61,708	3,79,856
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	20,321	152,257	61,913	4,28,166	10,906	138,254	33,229	4,06,121
Lac—								
Stick and other kinds ... Mds.	14,468	12,423	4,73,827	5,65,247	14,401	12,353	4,71,633	5,62,062
Leather—								
Manufactured ... ... Rs.	92,291	71,119	92,291	71,119	91,571	70,158	91,571	70,158
Liquors ... ... ,,	10,96,959	12,65,179	10,96,959	12,65,179	10,95,974	12,54,748	10,95,974	12,54,748
Metals and their manufactures—								
Brass and copper ... ... Mds	10,209	15,033	5,61,315	5,52,463	10,081	14,332	3,52,835	5,26,701
Iron ... ... ,,	88,861	96,462	5,55,381	6,27,003	88,516	96,117	5,53,225	6,24,761
Other metals ... ... ,,	49,800	53,494	11,95,200	14,97,832	49,800	53,481	11,95,200	14,97,468
Oils ... ... ,,	25,010	56,051	2,35,511	7,42,676	24,337	55,016	2,29,173	7,28,960
Provisions—								
All other kinds ... ... ,,	35,603	54,355	4,62,339	7,88,148	29,425	47,745	3,82,525	6,92,303
Salt ... ... ,,	1,17,796	1,85,884	3,75,475	6,04,123	1,17,781	1,85,869	3,75,427	6,04,074
Seeds—								
Linseed ... ... ,,	19,676	25,086	73,785	1,00,334	19,645	24,885	73,669	99,510
Mustard seed ... ... ,,	6,49,536	6,84,972	22,73,576	22,23,234	6,49,432	6,78,382	22,73,012	22,04,742
Til seed ... ... ,,	17,470	29,236	61,145	1,09,635	17,470	26,866	61,145	1,00,748
Tea seed ... ... ,,	15,4·5	4,895	8,13,488	3,67,125	12,384	3,597	6,50,160	2,63,775
Silk—								
Raw ... ... ,,	755	1,532	2,53,680	7,35,360	711	1,530	2,38,896	7,34,400
Manufactured—								
European ... ... Rs.	11,565	12,240	11,565	12,240	11,565	12,240	11,565	12,240
Indian ... ... ,,	39,626	13,600	39,626	13,600	37,532	12,000	37,532	12,000
Spices—								
Betelnuts ... ... Mds.	2,34,937	1,65,909	28,19,244	20,73,863	2,34,490	1,65,415	28,13,880	20,67,688
Sugar—								
Drained ... ... ,,	20,871	15,952	2,71,322	2,03,448	20,096	15,355	2,61,248	1,76,583
Tea—								
Indian ... ... ,,	5,06,414	5,74,036	3,03,84,960	2,99,49,872	5,06,414	5,74,033	3,03,84,840	2,98,49,716
Timber ... ... ,,	30,802	23,210	1,07,807	92,840	30,802	23,210	1,07,807	92,840
Tobacco ... ... ,,	15,408	32,200	1,15,560	2,49,550	14,586	31,824	1,09,395	2,46,636
Wool, manufactured—								
Indian ... ... Rs.	1,34,613	76,536	1,34,613	76,536	1,32,987	76,386	1,32,987	76,386
Treasure—								
Silver ... ... ,,	6,30,054	8,69,860	6,30,054	8,69,860	5,43,775	6,99,160	5,43,775	6,99,160

TRAFFIC ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGNA RIVERS CARRIED BY THE STEAMERS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The total weight of goods carried by the steamers of the Eastern Bengal State Railway along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers during 1885-86, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows :—

	Down traffic.		Up traffic.		Total.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca service ...	9,25,944	8,88,360	3,07,841	2,09,840	12,33,785	10,98,200
Sirájganj service ...	7,84,720	11,34,865	2,33,120	2,22,623	10,17,840	13,57,488
Despatch service* ...	117	.....	41	.....	158	.....
Cachar service ...	49,205	49,359	37,734	32,863	86,939	82,222
Total { Quantity—Mds.	17,59,986	20,72,584	5,78,736	4,65,326	23,38,722	25,37,910
Total { Value— Rs.	1,28,50,559	1,35,85,758	1,45,74,525	1,27,31,452	2,74,25,084	2,63,17,210

* Between Goálánda and Náráinganj.

Dacca service.

The total decline in the gross weight of goods conveyed by this service amounted to 10·99 per cent. on the figures of 1884-85, and to 23·28 per cent. on those of 1883-84. The abstract below shows the total quantity and value of the principal staples carried during the past two years :—

Chief articles of downward traffic

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1884-85.	Quantity. 1885-86.	Value. 1884-85.	Value. 1885-86.
				Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	... Mds.	10,348	27,965	1,42,285	4,47,440
Piece-goods, European	... Rs.	.....	15,520	33,760	15,520
Ditto, Indian ...	... ,,	.....	55,200	16,480	55,200
Safflower ...	... Mds.	2,115	869	56,576	26,070
Jute, raw ...	... ,,	6,15,870	5,76,874	20,01,577	18,74,840
Rice ...	... ,,	2,802	73,622	7,705	2,11,663
Hides ...	... No.	1,452,971	1,232,230	35,18,907	36,19,677
Skins ...	... ,,	208,700	48,550	2,59,250	70,909
Brass and copper and their manufactures ...	... Mds.	175	373	6,475	12,449
Linseed ...	... ,,	13,782	5,402	51,682	21,608
Mustard and rape seed	... ,,	24,513	19,440	85,795	63,180
Betelnuts ...	... ,,	10,783	4,452	1,29,396	55,650

Chief articles of upward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1884-85.	Quantity. 1885-86.	Value. 1884-85.	Value. 1885-86.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European	... Mds.	6,785	4,507	3,66,390	2,34,364
Piece-goods, ditto	... Rs.	.....	65,92,640	68,03,520	65,92,640
Ditto, Indian	... ,,	.....	20,960	27,760	20 960
Drugs and medicines	... ,,	.....	11,120	20,520	11,120
Gunny-bags ...	... No.	45,795	75,480	11,498	77,792
Leather, manufactured	... Rs.	.....	30,440	43,200	30,440
Liquors ...	... ,,	.....	28,200	57,590	28,200
Brass and copper and their manufactures ...	... Mds.	8,645	5,580	3,19,865	1,86,233
Iron and its manufactures	... ,,	52,100	14,028	3,25,625	91,182
Other metals ...	... ,,	1,234	979	29,616	17,622
Opium ...	... ,,	93	57	1,19,226	74,670
Ghee ...	... ,,	443	1,916	13,290	63,228
Other kinds of provisions	... ,,	4,553	3,913	59,189	56,737
Salt ...	... ,,	19,354	8,503	61,691	27,635
Silk, raw ...	... ,,	71	71	54,151	34,435
Manufactures of silk	... Rs.	.....	42,600	1,800	42,600
Spices ...	... Mds.	5,296	4,023	1,11,216	1,24,713
Sugar, undrained ...	... ,,	18,186	15,091	1,59,128	67,910

Sirájganj service.

The aggregate quantity carried by this service shows a large increase of 33·36 per cent. as compared with the total of the previous year, and of 54·56 per cent. as compared with that of 1883-84. The following statement shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic carried during the past two years :—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1884-85.	Quantity. 1885-86.	Value. 1884-85.	Value. 1885-86.
				Rs.	Rs.
Drugs and medicines	... Rs.	.....	32,080	440	32,080
Jute, raw ...	... Mds.	4,42,456	8,56,841	14,37,982	27,84,733
Gunny-bags ...	... No.	5,134,950	5,194,020	12,83,739	12,24,305
Hides	... ,,	1,290	8,200	3,119	24,089
Mustard seed ...	... Mds.	1,49,871	82,737	5,24,548	2,68,895
Tobacco	... ,,	2,604	6,683	19,530	51,793
Rice	... ,,	.....	20,817	.....	88,599

Chief articles of upward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1884-85.	Quantity. 1885-86.	Value. 1884-85.	Value. 1885-86.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European	... Mds.	2,803	2,779	1,51,362	1,44,508
Piece-goods, ditto	... Rs.	.....	25,08,400	30,05,280	25,08,400
Liquors	... „	.....	8,340	6,590	8,340
Brass and copper and their manufactures ...	... Mds.	766	1,356	28,342	45,257
Iron and its manufactures	... „	2,896	3,812	18,100	24,778
Oils	... „	8,079	1,666	90,889	14,717
Salt	... „	1,59,592	1,57,003	5,08,699	5,10,260
Spices	... „	1,910	3,202	40,110	99,262

Cachar service.

The fluctuations in the total traffic under this head are unimportant, and the trade would seem to have been stationary. The chief staples of merchandise of which this traffic consisted were :—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1884-85.	Quantity. 1885-86.	Value. 1884-85.	Value. 1885-86.
				Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc ...	... Mds.	86	24	4,515	1,272
Hides of cattle ...	... No.	4,730	600	11,451	1,764
Spices ...	... Mds.	309	832	6,489	25,792
Tea, Indian ...	... „	46,046	46,394	27,62,760	24,12,488

Chief articles of upward traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity. 1884-85.	Quantity. 1885-86.	Value. 1884-85.	Value. 1885-86.
				Rs.	Rs.
Piece-goods, European	... Rs.	.....	.....	16,73,440	13,27,600
Liquors ...	... „	.....	.....	7,164	17,670
Brass and copper and their manufactures ...	... Mds.	527	489	19,499	16,320
Iron and its manufactures	... „	3,456	2,402	21,600	15,613
Other metals ...	... „	528	282	12,672	5,076

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM, CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The following statement shows the total quantity and value of the trade carried along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers by country boats during the year 1885-86 as compared with the figures of the preceding year :—

	Registered at Bhoyrub Bazar on the Megna.		Registered at Dhubri on the Brahmaputra.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam—						
1885-86	52,20,876	61,01,943	8,58,435	27,97,608	60,79,311	88,99,551
1884-85	44,35,244	56,10,066	10,56,877	25,84,211	54,92,121	81,94,277
Exports to Assam—						
1885-86	11,35,595	63,54,603	4,51,634	26,45,495	15,87,229	90,00,098
1884-85	12,75,228	80,41,116	3,73,838	20,06,765	16,49,066	1,00,47,881

The following statement shows the principal articles registered during the year under review as compared with 1884-85 :—

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Bhoyrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.		Bhoyrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.
					Rs.						Rs.
Lime and limestone ...	Mds. 1884-85	17,60,285	.....	17,60,285	8,18,772	Cotton twist and yarn (European).	Mds. 1884-85	.....	3,039	3,039	1,21,560
	1885-86	21,99,570	.....	21,99,570	7,99,437		1885-86	.....	1,670	1,670	63,140
Canes and rattans ...	Rs. 1884-85	4,646	4,632	9,278	9,278	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Rs. 1884-85	6,25,500	4,650	6,30,150	6,30,150
	1885-86	6,177	19,600	25,777	25,777		1885-86	3,40,200	5,200	3,45,400	3,45,400
Cotton, raw	Mds. 1884-85	1,010	21,682	22,692	2,10,235	Cotton piece-goods (Indian).	,, 1884-85	42,520	17,640	60,160	60,160
	1885-86	2,090	28,258	30,348	1,71,390		1885-86	92,320	11,560	1,03,880	1,03,880
Jute, raw	,, 1884-85	9,705	39,481	49,186	1,40,030	Turmeric	Mds. 1884-85	6,375	246	6,621	65,386
	1885-86	9,500	66,401	75,901	2,39,805		1885-86	7,158	282	7,440	59,076
Oranges	No. 1884-85	51,980,000	.....	51,98 ,000	2,47,352	Earthenware and porcelain.	Rs. 1884-85	5,458	22,644	28,102	28,102
	1885-86	36,868,000	.....	36,868,000	2,47,485		1885-86	31,521	10,350	41,871	41,871
Potatoes	Mds. 1884-85	1,03,496	40	1,03,536	2,78,428	Gunny-bags ...	No. 1884-85	.....	36,621	36,621	7,324
	1885-86	1,10,144	1,834	1,11,978	2,62,194		1885-86	.....	52,062	52,062	10,513
Rice (husked) ...	,, 1884-85	41,612	2,314	43,926	93,655	Potatoes	Mds. 1884-85	2,888	7,019	9,907	16,977
	1885-86	41,145	990	42,135	95,052		1885-86	6,406	14,124	20,530	37,364
Do. (unhusked) ...	,, 1884-85	19,18,115	1,60,557	20,78,672	26,18,320	Cocoanuts	No. 1884-85	1,015,675	307,601	1,323,276	59,809
	1885-86	26,46,946	47,013	26,93,959	37,08,164		1885-86	1,351,050	704,138	2,055,188	82,643
Hides of cattle ...	No. 1884-85	15,790	1,630	17,420	4,89,455	Vegetable and all other kinds of fruits.	Mds. 1884-85	7,335	7,167	14,502	55,457
	1885-86	17,465	2,892	20,357	4,07,140		1885-86	13,182	6,423	19,605	41,740
Shell-lac	Mds. 1884-85	.....	2,232	2,232	22,010	Wheat	,, 1884-85	15,360	537	15,897	46,328
	1885-86	.....	1,481	1,481	26,140		1885-86	14,045	534	14,579	47,230
Mats	Rs. 1884-85	72,861	5	72,866	72,866	Gram and pulse ...	,, 1884-85	2,24,637	57,197	2,81,834	8,43,008
	1885-86	93,444	... ..	93,444	93,454		1885-86	2,50,600	56,498	3,07,098	9,87,969
Dried fish	Mds. 1884-85	26,205	1,465	27,670	1,02,777	Rice, husked ...	,, 1884-85	2,390	39,566	41,956	1,41,987
	1885-86	25,906	3,260	29,166	2,40,402		1885-86	4,120	77,590	81,710	2,39,621
Provisions, all other kinds	,, 1884-85	13,200	2,164	15,364	1,96,807	Iron	,, 1884-85	7,985	8,336	16,321	1,16,340
	1885-86	.....	2,671	2,671	10,873		1885-86	6,095	8,538	14,633	1,10,665
Linseed	,, 1884-85	1,42,780	3	1,42,783	4,28,941	Oils	,, 1884-85	1,72,432	59,703	2,32,135	15,52,396
	1885-86	40,550	.....	40,550	1,39,425		1885-86	1,18,302	51,938	1,50,240	11,89,394
Mustard seed	,, 1884-85	49,045	3,28,492	3,77,537	12,09,765	Provisions, all other kinds.	,, 1884-85	10,062	.....	10,062	43,387
	1885-86	2,970	3,12,327	3,15,297	9,60,983		1885-86	15,439	68	15,507	62,828
Til or jinjili	,, 1884-85	250	17,875	18,125	55,390	Salt	,, 1884-85	3,05,170	1,00,363	4,05,533	13,24,199
	1885-86	130	13,504	13,634	40,595		1885-86	2,38,230	1,03,775	3,42,005	11,11,030
Spices, other than betelnuts	,, 1884-85	10,086	37	10,123	17,465	Betelnuts	,, 1884-85	28,161	345	28,506	3,61,413
	1885-86	14,429	13	14,442	21,751		1885-86	19,260	2,745	22,005	3,16,325
Tea, Indian	,, 1884-85	2,160	.....	2,160	1,29,600	Spices, other kinds	,, 1884-85	1,19,112	676	1,19,788	10,21,177
	1885-86	1,350	.....	1,350	67,500		1885-86	1,23,386	1,831	1,25,217	6,30,562
Timber	Logs 1884-85	9,101	274,937	284,038	7,99,912	Sugar, drained ...	,, 1884-85	34,624	2,631	37,255	4,61,413
	1885-86	139	361,884	362,023	10,65,906		1885-86	36,312	9,418	45,730	5,64,465
						Do., undrained	,, 1884-85	1,26,739	33,776	1,60,515	8,60,478
							1885-86	1,21,254	59,004	1,80,258	9,11,072
						Tobacco	,, 1884-85	1,02,741	22,671	1,25,412	11,67,139
							1885-86	89,241	32,282	1,21,523	9,26,084

STATEMENTS OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

External trade of Bengal.

The total weight of the external trade of Bengal with other provinces during the year 1885-86, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is shown in the following statements :—

Imports into Bengal.

	Behar.		Western Bengal.		Eastern Bengal.		Northern Bengal.		Calcutta.		Total.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Punjab	48,972	53,527	2,718	6,577	157	394	788	1,423	4,59,109	7,02,881	5,11,744	7,64,802
,, Sindh	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	226	.....	265
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,57,769	24,58,860	2,60,892	3,88,105	445	35,524	1,407	1,010	69,71,910	1,09,67,832	92,92,423	1,38,51,331
,, Rajputana and Central India ...	66,534	43,210	5,667	98,292	5	5	2	88	1,36,318	64,599	2,08,526	2,06,194
,, Central Provinces	1,01,346	43,155	82,443	45,352	.....	.....	1	118	2,42,344	1,37,905	4,26,134	2,26,530
,, Berar	.....	189	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	198
,, Nizam's Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
,, Madras	.....	176	.....	15	.....	22	.....	46	.....	93	.....	352
,, Bombay Presidency	579	313	4	.....	26	.....	39	56	204	1,484	852	1,853
,, Port of Bombay ...	5,295	4,470	50	105	4	34	203	19	1,018	2,295	6,570	6,926
Total ...	22,80,495	26,03,909	3,51,774	5,38,448	637	35,979	2,440	2,790	78,10,903	1,18,77,333	1,04,46,249	1,50,58,459

Exports from Bengal.

	Behar.		Western Bengal.		Eastern Bengal.		Northern Bengal.		Calcutta.		Total.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Punjab	5,52,972	4,94,046	1,15,142	1,87,997	757	2,763	221	1,008	5,19,644	5,95,045	11,88,736	12,80,864
,, Sindh	.....	192	.....	512	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2,25,229	.....	2,25,943
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	50,73,355	62,68,934	4,41,246	5,86,177	19	440	843	197	30,92,306	34,62,280	86,07,769	1,03,18,028
,, Rajputana and Central India	86,689	3,05,320	38,690	23,542	2	1,462	84	26	47,710	58,870	1,73,175	3,89,220
, Central Provinces ...	3,49,310	5,20,001	26,445	83,776	13,134	15,861	15	5	92,927	2,30,740	4,81,851	8,50,383
,, Berar	.....	32,133	.....	802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,104	.....	35,039
,, Nizam's Territory ...	.....	74	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	86	.....	231
,, Mysore	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	9
,, Madras	.....	15	.....	10	.....	5	.....	1	.....	10	.....	41
,, Bombay Presidency...	46,082	85,271	1,085	30	21	.....	12	1	2,370	311	49,570	85,613
,, Port of Bombay ...	5,086	4,016	211	27	2	.....	3	6	1,335	818	6,637	4,867
Total ...	61,13,494	77,10,007	6,22,819	8,82,942	13,935	20,537	1,178	1,255	37,56,292	45,75,497	1,05,07,718	1,31,90,238

It will be seen that the imports increased by 46,12,210 maunds, or 44·15 per cent., and the exports by 26,82,520 maunds, or 25·53 per cent. In the Calcutta block the imports showed an enormous rise of 52·33 per cent., and the exports of 21·81 per cent. The import trade of the Behar block advanced by 14·18 per cent., and the export trade by 26·09 per cent; while in the Western Bengal block the figures showed an increase of 53·06 per cent. under imports, and of 41·77 per cent. under exports. The following statement compares the figures for the principal commodities carried each way during the past year with those carried in 1884-85 :—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1884-85	.....	.....	53,07,970	26,53,985	.....	.....	5,306	2,653
	1885-86	510	255	65,35,281	32,67,640	.....	.....	46	23
Cotton, raw	1884-85	5,96,436	82,00,995	749	9,886	4,90,860	67,49,325	457	6,284
	1885-86	7,48,697	1,19,79,152	373	5,968	6,53,980	1,04,63,680	63	1,008
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1884-85	172	9,288	61,549	33,23,646	41	2,214	61,492	33,20,568
	1885-86	452	23,504	65,610	34,11,720	136	7,072	65,590	34,10,680
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	1884-85	2,575	34,975	12,641	4,17,153	120	3,960	12,530	4,13,490
	1885-86	2,827	90,464	19,249	6,15,968	125	4,000	19,187	6,13,984
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1884-85	3,629	2,61,288	6,20,498	4,46,75,856	1,988	1,49,100	6,19,896	4,64,92,200
	1885-86	3,476	2,18,988	6,92,582	4,36,32,666	1,234	77,742	6,91,719	4,35,78,297
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1884-85	24,036	26,43,960	3,603	3,96,330	12,723	12,89,530	1,805	1,98,550
	1885-86	24,168	26,58,480	4,729	5,20,190	11,602	12,76,220	2,837	3,12,070
Indigo	1884-85	73,168	1,41,21,424	2,222	4,28,846	72,655	1,40,22,415	1,892	3,65,156
	1885-86	31,409	63,78,571	1,150	2,51,850	30,765	5,64,535	621	1,35,999
Miscellaneous dyes and tans	1884-85	3,677	61,590	1,05,052	17,59,621	3,631	60,819	53,945	9,03,579
	1885-86	2,517	45,621	1,19,854	21,72,353	2,074	35,646	65,604	11,89,072
Fibres, manufactured ...	1884-85	9,305	79,093	4,71,382	40,06,747	1,417	12,044	2,67,913	22,77,260
	1885-86	19,959	1,67,157	6,16,333	51,61,788	11,164	93,498	4,09,642	34,30,752
Wheat	1884-85	32,61,817	73,43,588	246	554	31,74,051	71,41,615	7	16
	1885-86	60,65,181	1,40,25,731	143	330	59,54,361	2,37,68,997	3	7
Rice	1884-85	1,51,101	4,35,528	98,67	2,71,346	1,522	4,185	27,656	76,054
	1885-86	1,74,863	5,02,731	85,887	2,46,925	3,011	8,657	14,444	41,526

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Imports.		Exports.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gram	1884-85	6,51,357	14,65,553	581	1,307	3,77,174	8,48,642	18	40
	1885-86	23,47,786	54,29,255	811	1,875	15,71,585	36,34,290	249	576
Other food-grains	1884-85	2,09,703	4,19,406	4,104	8,208	24,745	49,490	411	822
	1885-86	3,50,323	7,00,646	5,897	11,794	59,056	1,00,112	528	1,056
Hides of cattle	1884-85	2,65,095	64,08,656	3,634	75,712	2,36,929	57,38,103	2,532	52,652
	1885-86	2,39,588	60,12,161	1,596	37,560	2,24,096	56,72,534	1,216	29,665
Shell-lac	1884-85	83,669	30,95,753	1,420	52,540	83,644	30,94,828	484	17,908
	1885-86	93,035	28,37,567	469	14,304	93,030	28,37,415	28	854
Liquors	1884-85	2,947	3,09,156	47,006	31,51,935	2,622	2,75,028	46,981	31,49,604
	1885-86	11,873	6,99,742	41,907	30,23,476	3,761	3,46,874	41,702	30,11,325
Copper, unwrought ...	1884-85	159	5,247	95,901	31,64,733	110	3,630	95,817	31,61,961
	1885-86	360	10,800	98,419	29,52,570	288	8,640	98,353	29,50,590
Iron	1884-85	9,429	58,931	4,94,868	30,92,925	2,439	15,244	4,72,919	29,55,744
	1885-86	8,633	56,114	4,53,412	29,47,178	4,269	27,748	4,36,402	28,36,613
Oils	1884-85	2,675	25,895	75,096	4,76,525	1,121	13,166	73,656	4,61,718
	1885-86	2,680	29,240	82,414	4,55,931	2,068	22,711	81,485	4,49,119
Opium	1884-85	1,04,285	13,36,93,370	485	6,21,770	99,594	12,76,79,508	485	6,21,770
	1885-86	1,10,565	14,48,40,150	7	9,170	96,971	12,70,32,010	7	9,170
Ghee	1884-85	70,236	21,07,080	1,229	36,870	66,114	19,83,420	15	450
	1885-86	73,647	24,30,351	2,862	94,446	69,925	23,07,525	1,168	38,544
Salt	1884-85	35,035	1,11,674	2,89,990	9,24,342	95	303	2,87,853	9,17,581
	1885-86	28,232	91,745	4,22,788	13,74,061	56	182	4,16,239	13,52,777
Saltpetre	1884-85	2,16,203	19,45,827	182	1,638	2,15,608	19,39,472	157	1,413
	1885-86	1,82,518	15,97,033	291	2,546	1,82,467	15,96,586	11	96
Linseed	1884-85	10,50,729	39,40,234	27	101	10,01,314	37,54,927	2	
	1885-86	16,84,909	67,39,636	553	2,212	16,09,149	64,36,596	.....	.....
Mustard seed	1884-85	11,11,281	38,89,484	845	2,958	10,46,734	36,63,569	6	21
	1885-86	5,30,568	17,24,346	1,318	4,284	4,47,852	14,55,519	4	13
Til seed	1884-85	86,481	3,02,684	10	35	86,236	3,01,826	.....	.....
	1885-86	12,822	48,082	1,204	4,515	12,787	47,951	.....	.....
Other oilseeds	1884-85	5,95,623	25,49,423	51,259	1,60,143	5,67,122	24,23,602	8,798	27,481
	1885-86	6,12,350	24,97,546	2,158	6,695	5,85,602	23,86,459	39	121
Silk, raw	1884-85	518	1,74,048	5,499	26,05,434	51	17,136	3,489	19,28,914
	1885-86	627	3,00,900	4,132	19,94,790	45	21,600	2,223	10,78,470
Do., manufactured ...	1884-85	203	1,41,804	1,623	11,50,454	149	1,04,002	685	4,95,730
	1885-86	90	72,032	2,062	16,58,224	32	25,600	804	6,51,568
Sugar, drained	1884-85	9,453	1,22,889	1,00,735	13,09,555	2,726	35,438	13,773	1,79,049
	1885-86	11,148	1,28,202	88,516	10,17,934	3,603	42,434	9,358	1,07,617
Do., undrained	1884-85	6,209	54,329	3,06,437	26,81,324	2,024	17,710	45,784	4,00,610
	1885-86	3,963	17,833	6,98,793	31,44,568	1,075	4,837	99,456	4,47,552
Tea, Indian	1884-85	8,458	5,07,480	2,728	1,63,680	8,314	4,98,840	2,666	1,59,960
	1885-86	15,873	8,25,396	2,370	1,23,240	15,698	8,16,296	2,196	1,14,192
Tobacco	1884-85	2,134	16,005	1,14,073	8,55,547	1,886	14,145	2,946	22,095
	1885-86	2,845	22,049	1,76,505	13,67,914	2,407	18,654	3,271	25,350

Internal trade of Bengal.

The total quantity of goods carried from one registration block to another within the Lower Provinces during the year 1885-86 is compared below with the figures for 1884-85 :—

	Into Behar.		Into Western Bengal.		Into Eastern Bengal.		Into Northern Bengal.		Into Calcutta.		Total.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Exports from—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	.....	.....	33,64,270	39,18,882	1,589	1,565	2,178	3,995	71,11,216	74,98,079	1,04,79,253	1,14,22,521
Western Bengal ...	19,65,741	18,57,931	.....	.....	303	937	884	161	1,36,25,367	1,49,92,130	1,55,92,295	1,68,51,159
Eastern ,, ...	761	700	258	291	.....	.....	75,659	95,600	66,81,530	63,69,839	67,58,208	64,66,430
Northern ,, ...	3,225	4,546	318	619	2,48,593	5,55,123	.....	.....	19,84,949	23,65,669	22,37,085	29,25,957
Calcutta	45,89,425	43,81,572	13,27,029	16,02,560	18,83,130	19,31,199	11,83,462	11,74,437	.....	.....	89,83,046	90,89,768
Total ...	65,59,352	62,44,749	46,91,875	55,22,352	21,33,615	24,88,824	12,62,183	12,74,193	2,94,03,062	3,12,25 717	4,40,49,887	4,67,55,835

The net weight of the downward and upward trade during the past two years is given below :—

	Quantity.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Downward traffic ...	3,30,20,313	3,57,06,838	2,94,03,062	3,12,25,717	89·04	87·45
Upward „ ...	1,10,29,574	1,10,48,997	89,83,046	90,89,768	81·44	82·26
Total ...	4,40,49,887	4,67,55,835	3,83,86,108	4,03,15,485	87·14	86·22

The following comparative statement shows the quantity and value of the different commodities carried both ways during the past two years :—

		Down traffic.		Up traffic.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1884-85	1,40,68,492	70,31,246	5,68,740	2,84,370	1,32,44,364	66,22,182	2,78,371	1,39,186
	1885-86	1,46,09,681	73,04,841	6,64,866	3,34,933	1,37,20,542	68,60,271	3,04,976	1,52,488
Cotton, raw	1884-85	25,732	3,53,815	39,672	5,45,490	25,475	3,50,281	39,428	5,42,135
	1885-86	49,222	7,87,552	13,314	2,13,024	48,975	7,83,600	12,763	2,04,208
„ twist, European ...	1884-85	76	4,104	56,239	30,36,906	71	3,834	56,200	30,34,800
	1885-86	68	3,536	68,828	35,79,056	66	3,432	68,766	35,75,832
„ „ Indian ...	1884-85	57,725	19,04,925	63,595	20,98,635	57,709	19,04,397	62,948	20,77,284
	1885-86	48,057	15,37,824	82,831	26,50,592	48,000	15,36,000	81,814	26,18,048
„ piece-goods, European	1884-85	1,835	1,32,120	9,97,608	7,18,27,776	1,793	1,29,096	9,96,879	7,17,75,288
	1885-86	1,637	1,03,131	10,36,528	6,53,01,264	1,156	72,828	10,34,005	6,51,42,315
„ piece-goods, Indian	1884-85	6,347	6,98,170	3,527	3,87,970	4,600	5,06,000	3,276	3,60,360
	1885-86	6,810	7,49,100	4,289	4,71,790	4,924	5,41,640	4,108	4,51,880
Indigo	1884-85	80,641	1,55,63,713	133	25,669	80,613	1,55,58,309	133	25,669
	1885-86	70,278	1,53,90,882	258	56,502	69,710	1,52,66,490	255	55,845
Wheat	1884-85	7,57,814	17,05,082	5,820	13,095	7,30,610	16,43,872	5,694	12,812
	1885-86	6,99,538	16,17,682	13,639	31,540	6,52,280	15,08,397	12,997	30,056
Rice	1884-85	4,49,256	12,35,454	15,61,730	42,94,758	4,38,682	12,06,375	3,04,960	8,38,640
	1885-86	25,41,243	73,06,074	8,51,065	24,46,812	23,34,112	67,10,572	99,209	2,85,226
Jowar and bajra ...	1884-85	794	1,588	72	144	291	582	55	110
	1885-86	468	936	45	90	3	6	42	84
Gram	1884-85	7,48,363	16,83,817	72,993	1,64,234	5,37,206	12,08,713	65,729	1,47,890
	1885-86	6,22,024	14,39,816	21,492	49,492	4,65,476	10,76,413	16,252	37,583
Other food-grains	1884-85	6,19,601	12,39,202	2,01,083	4,02,066	6,05,915	12,11,830	1,72,776	3,45,552
	1885-86	4,37,915	8,75,830	59,814	1,19,628	2,87,857	5,75,714	51,788	1,03,576
Hides of cattle	1884-85	6,26,463	1,57,25,529	3,313	79,020	6,22,411	1,56,40,988	2,832	69,281
	1885-86	6,66,491	1,66,72,847	1,827	41,013	6,63,173	1,66,09,436	1,112	26,663
Jute, raw	1884-85	50,51,271	1,64,16,631	1,855	6,029	48,78,446	1,58,54,949	1,735	5,639
	1885-86	47,37,245	1,53,96,046	1,475	4,794	45,54,305	1,48,01,491	1,457	4,735
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1884-85	3,21,522	27,32,937	1,90,595	16,20,058	3,03,362	25,78,577	1,58,735	13,49,248
	1885-86	2,72,298	22,80,496	2,40,642	20,15,377	2,58,514	21,65,054	2,10,965	17,66,832
Stick-lac	1884-85	42,175	18,97,875	6,659	2,99,655	35,738	16,08,210	2,337	1,05,165
	1885-86	11,584	5,27,072	9,240	4,20,420	9,762	4,44,171	1,951	88,771
Shell-lac	1884-85	87,773	32,47,601	536	19,832	87,643	32,42,791	433	16,021
	1885-86	92,620	28,24,910	629	19,184	92,601	28,24,330	515	15,708
Beer	1884-85	42	1,512	28,713	10,33,668	42	1,512	28,702	10,33,272
	1885-86	4,786	1,77,082	20,456	7,56,872	4,618	1,70,866	20,407	7,55,059
Wines	1884-85	156	16,848	17,388	18,77,904	152	16,416	17,378	18,76,824
	1885-86	267	28,035	14,420	2,16,300	257	26,985	14,406	15,12,630
Spirits	1884-85	19	1,995	2,544	2,67,120	11	1,155	2,543	2,67,015
	1885-86	22	2,420	2,761	3,03,820	20	2,200	2,760	3,03,600
Copper, unwrought ...	1884-85	309	10,197	16,511	5,44,863	306	10,098	16,465	5,43,345
	1885-86	224	6,720	14,635	4,39,050	216	6,480	14,630	4,38,900

		Down traffic.		Up traffic.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Iron	1884-85	41,278	2,57,987	4,80,302	30,01,888	36,662	2,29,137	4,71,374	29,46,088
	1885-86	22,018	1,43,117	4,77,064	31,00,916	15,103	98,169	4,63,589	30,13,329
Tin	1884-85	255	2,040	8,831	70,648	220	1,760	7,587	60,696
	1885-86	1,119	8,952	11,081	88,648	1,011	8,088	8,873	70,984
Other metals	1884-85	18,613	5,67,696	71,903	21,93,042	16,401	5,00,230	68,674	20,94,557
	1885-86	18,177	5,88,480	77,781	25,18,160	15,881	5,14,147	73,972	23,94,843
Oil, castor	1884-85	3,799	40,839	5,824	62,608	2,405	25,854	5,819	62,554
	1885-86	1,692	17,766	4,115	43,208	409	4,294	4,101	43,061
,, kerosine	1884-85	179	1,029	1,23,774	7,11,701	150	862	1,23,631	7,07,428
	1885-86	1,264	6,320	1,09,769	5,48,845	1,245	6,225	1,08,172	5,40,860
,, others	1884-85	6,352	74,636	26,956	3,16,733	5,736	67,398	26,650	3,13,137
	1885-86	8,340	91,740	38,335	4,21,685	7,844	86,284	37,958	4,17,538
Linseed	1884-85	26,33,372	98,75,145	353	1,324	25,84,150	96,90,563	108	405
	1885-86	34,34,929	1,37,39,716	417	1,668	34,08,064	1,36,32,256	68	272
Mustard and rape ...	1884-85	17,40,795	60,92,782	9,604	33,614	13,04,795	45,66,782	9,422	32,977
	1885-86	16,97,203	55,15,910	38,764	1,25,983	12,60,673	40,97,187	38,720	1,25,840
Til or jinjili	1884-85	1,38,311	4,84,089	164	574	1,36,252	4,76,882	148	518
	1885-86	32,669	1,26,509	110	412	31,415	1,17,806	101	379
Castor seed	1884-85	1,86,027	5,81,335	97	303	1,72,413	5,38,791	.....	.....
	1885-86	1,76,624	5,51,950	102	319	1,68,518	5,26,619	28	88
Poppy seed	1884-85	2,58,082	11,61,369	854	3,843	2,38,644	10,73,898	795	3,578
	1885-86	2,07,558	9,08,066	835	3,653	1,89,963	8,31,044	831	3,636
Other oilseeds	1884-85	80,026	2,20,264	8,628	23,727	70,730	1,94,507	4,486	12,336
	1885-86	99,585	2,98,755	725	2,175	91,044	2,73,132	686	2,058
Opium	1884-85	98,292	12,60,10,344	1,939	24,85,798	98,292	12,60,10,344	1,939	24,85,798
	1885-86	94,788	12,41,72,280	1,941	25,42,710	94,788	12,41,72,280	1,941	25,42,710
Ghee	1884-85	55,244	16,57,320	3,455	1,03,650	45,577	13,67,310	3,375	1,01,250
	1885-86	41,137	13,57,521	9,414	3,10,662	30,441	10,04,553	9,318	3,07,494
Railway plant and rolling-stock	1884-85	25,94,830	5,18,96,600	15,49,518	3,09,90,960	19,52 265	2,10,45,300	12,17,958	2,43,59,160
	1885-86	27,85,195	5,57,03,900	24,69,884	4,93,97,680	7,03,222	1,40,64,440	17,76,480	3,55,29,600
Salt	1884-85	623	1,986	43,17,391	1,37,61,684	437	1,393	43,07,443	1,37,29,975
	1885-86	1,762	5,727	40,76,180	1,32,47,585	474	1,541	40,62,433	1,32,02,907
Saltpetre	1884-85	4,80,586	43,25,274	1,644	14,796	4,80,048	43,20,432	1,638	14,742
	1885-86	4,36,744	38,21,508	1,076	9,415	4,36,358	38, 8,132	1,076	9,415
Silk, raw	1884-85	23,083	77,55,888	687	2,74,332	21,185	71,18,160	400	1,77,610
	1885-86	18,859	90,52,320	1,292	6,21,990	16,286	78,17,280	635	3,05,030
Do., manufactured, foreign	1884-85	926	6,97,278	10	7,530	926	6,97,278	10	7,530
	1885-86	6	4,896	148	1,20,768	6	4,896	148	1,20,768
Ditto, Indian ...	1884-85	3,109	21,70,082	131	91,438	2,936	20,49,328	104	72,592
	1885-86	4,456	33,24,800	320	2,56,000	4,028	32,22,400	145	1,16,000
Spices	1884-85	93,413	11,04,821	61,202	12,37,010	81,039	9,59,221	60,881	12,31,314
	1885-86	97,744	20,77,307	59,912	15,41,493	84,444	17,94,639	59,384	15,30,144
Sugar, drained	1884-85	29,924	3,89,012	24,071	3,12,923	26,327	3,42,251	23,112	3,00,456
	1885-86	24,108	2,77,242	22,908	2,63,442	21,255	2,44,432	22,609	2,60,004
Do., undrained ...	1884-85	3,51,018	30,71,408	37,311	3,26,471	2,97,890	26,06,537	25,160	2,22,775
	1885-86	3,49,514	15,72,813	54,240	2,44,080	2,97,821	13,40,194	36,669	1,65,010
Stone and lime	1884-85	2,79,890	10,49,587	53,818	2,02,818	2,78,151	10,43,066	23,948	89,805
	1885-86	2,27,216	8,23,658	72,580	2,65,102	2,24,553	8,14,004	53,777	1,94,942
Tea, foreign	1884-85	1	46	77	3,542	1	46	77	3,542
	1885-86	.....	.....	11	374	.....	.....	11	374
Do., Indian	1884-85	1,92,599	1,15,55,940	1,425	85,500	1,92,531	1,15,51,860	1,371	82,260
	1885-86	2,04,533	1,06,35,716	1,872	97,344	2,04,516	1,06,34,852	1,815	94,380
Timber	1884-85	34,640	1,21,240	1,61,165	5,64,078	17,210	60,235	1,52,181	5,32,634
	1885-86	19,664	78,656	1,21,603	4,86,412	11,308	45,232	1,18,540	4,74,160
Tobacco	1884-85	3,94,680	29,60,100	23,829	1,78,718	2,67,583	20,06,812	23,322	1,74,915
	1885-86	4,54,964	35,25,971	34,035	2,63,771	3,33,287	25,82,974	28,905	2,14,014

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The gross amount of traffic conveyed by the different State Railways in Bengal during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.
Eastern Bengal State Railway	1,31,79,237	1,49,84,751
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway ...	10,46,918	11,52,912
Northern Bengal State Railway	49,24,240	59,19,283
Dacca State Railway	.....	1,35,864
Nalháti ditto	2,50,469	3,56,218
Tirhút ditto	44,48,370	52,88,303
Patna-Gayá ditto	21,11,083	20,86,005
Total ...	2,59,60,317	2,99,23,336

Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The amount of traffic carried by the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the following statement:—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85	87,82,076	43,97,161	1,31,79,237
1885-86	96,49,070	53,35,681	1,49,84,751

The following comparative statement shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of traffic attracted to this line during the past two years:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1884-85	65,464	7,00,073	7,65,537	3,82,769
	1885-86	4,94,869	13,25,923	18,20,792	9,10,396
Cotton, raw	1884-85	24,201	84,042	1,08,243	14,88,341
	1885-86	47,463	9,503	56,966	9,11,456
Cotton goods	1884-85	74,551	4,44,380	5,18,931	4,72,22,721
	1885-86	57,300	4,80,162	5,17,462	3,32,46,933
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating ...	1884-85	50,795	3,423	54,218	21,75,752
	1885-86		Details not available.		
Dyes and tans	1884-85	53,006	8,962	61,968	33,01,733
	1885-86		Details not available.		
Food-grains	1884-85	8,95,900	2,87,354	11,83,254	25,94,531
	1885-86	16,38,624	4,00,004	20,38,628	52,35,312
Hides and skins	1884-85	1,81,211	2,968	1,84,179	40,74,960
	1885-86	1,86,676	2,592	1,89,268	44,35,969
Jute, raw	1884-85	48,60,076	1,732	48,61,808	1,58,00,876
	1885-86	49,33,192	2,908	49,36,100	1,60,42,325
Gunny bags and cloth ...	1884-85	3,10,993	17,883	3,28,876	27,95,446
	1885-86	2,76,173	33,946	3,10,119	25,97,247
Liquors	1884-85	22	17,704	17,726	14,71,258
	1885-86		Details not available.		
Metals	1884-85	31,723	2,78,759	3,10,482	67,22,259
	1885-86	23,918	3,12,721	3,36,639	64,80,301
Oils	1884-85	9,533	73,516	83,049	7,82,045
	1885-86	6,143	73,933	80,076	7,06,921

Chief Staples of Traffi .		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Oilseeds	1884-85	7,67,224	22,308	7,89,532	27,97,810
	1885-86	5,98,855	48,562	6,47,417	23,19,911
Opium	1884-85	.....	1,974	1,974	25,30,668
	1885-86		Details not available.		
Provisions	1884-85	1,79,894	82,028	2.61,922	33.24,650
	1885-86	1,31,072	96,331	2,27,403	26,09,519
Salt	1884-85	1,157	10,90,590	10,91,747	34,79,944
	1885-86	2.674	10,07,204	10,09,878	32,82,103
Silk, raw	1884-85	7,485	232	7,717	37,11,877
	1885-86		Details not available.		
Spices	1884-85	24,179	63.929	88,108	18,50,268
	1885-86		Details not available.		
Sugar	1884-85	2,63,370	99,633	3,63,003	39,47,653
	1885-86	2,86,601	84,353	3,70,954	29,67,632
Tea	1884-85	2,08,502	695	2,09,197	1,10,87,441
	1885-86	1,91,219	1,681	1,92,900	82,94,700
Timber	1884-85	13,522	4,92,897	5,06,419	17,72,467
	1885-86	12,749	6,06,649	6,19,398	24,77,592
Tobacco	1884-85	2,80,233	7,446	2.87,679	21,57,593
	1885-86	3,44,019	12,572	3,56,591	27,63,580

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

The total traffic attracted to the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	Traffic towards Calcutta.	Traffic from Calcutta.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85	9.45,345	1,01,573	10,46,918
1885-86	10,60,719	92,193	11,52,912

The following statements show the total quantity and value of all the principal articles of traffic carried both ways over this line during the past two years:—

Downward, or towards Calcutta.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	2,60,099	3,52,228	7,15,272	10,12,656
Other food-grains ...	28,318	37,281	56,636	74,564
Hides and skins ...	2,042	1,273	40,155	24,187

Upward, or from Calcutta.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884 85.	1885-86.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Coal	7,145	20,933	3,573	10,466
Cotton piece-goods ...	2,675	1,364	1,92,600	85,932
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1,605	2,417	13,643	20,242
Iron	937	448	5,856	2,912
Oils	1,854	1,669	19,701	14,385
Ghee	44	225	1,320	7,425
All other kinds of provisions	5,600	14,103	58,368	1,46,133
Spices	637	2,127	7,654	45,199
Tobacco	1,301	2,561	9,758	19,848

• Northern Bengal State Railway.

The total quantity of merchandise carried by this railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the abstract below :—

	Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85	29,30,494	19,93,746	49,24,240
1885-86	41,15,513	18,03,770	59,19,283

The following statement shows the total quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic carried over this line during the past two years :—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn	1884-85	111	15,872	15,983	6,43,422
	1885-86	333	13,346	13,679	5,51,968
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1884-85	1,490	1,41,591	1,43,081	1,03,01,832
	1885-86	2,147	1,66,600	1,68,747	1,06,31,061
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating ...	1884-85	1,292	2,989	4,281	2,22,084
	1885-86	21,838	2,662	24,500	12,76,680
Intoxicating drugs other than opium ...	1884-85	3,974	582	4,556	18,90,740
	1885-86	4,614	530	5,144	20,57,600
Jute, raw	1884-85	14,10,945	4,719	14,15,664	46,00,908
	1885-86	14,03,123	2,400	14,05,523	45,67,950
Gunny-bags and cloth	1884-85	1,42,235	12,474	1,54,709	13,15,027
	1885-86	77,533	40,324	1,17,857	9,87,052
Rice, husked	1884-85	1,31,588	1,87,776	3,19,364	8,78,251
	1885-86	7,00,267	1,25,902	8,26,169	23,75,236
Other food-grains	1884-85	3,84,566	95,623	4,80,189	9,62,042
	1885-86	9,79,059	71,728	10,50,787	21,03,179
Hides of cattle	1884-85	13,949	853	14,802	2,92,404
	1885-86	14,105	728	14,833	2,84,149
Liquors	1884-85	182	16,212	16,394	13,71,285
	1885-86	5,342	12,342	17,684	11,93,424
Metals	1884-85	7,214	98,889	1,06,103	13,27,815
	1885-86	8,135	1,04,912	1,13,047	14,40,203
Mustard and rape seeds	1884-85	1,13,667	7,169	1,20,836	,22,926
	1885-86	43,733	6,260	49,993	1,62,477
Opium	1884-85	.....	283	283	3,62,806
	1885-86	3	159	162	2,12,220
Other kinds of provisions	1884-85	3 546	39.443	42,989	4,80,893
	1885-86	3,019	46,593	49,612	6,19,516
Salt	1884-85	12,161	6.17.340	6.29.501	20,06,534
	1885-86	15,916	5,88,094	6,04,010	19,63,033
Sugar, drained and undrained ...	1884-85	767	34,647	35,414	3,30,974
	1885-86	273	28,807	29,080	1,67,660
Spices	1884-85	6,804	7,822	14,626	2,70.256
	1885-86	4,108	10,845	14,953	3,72,630
Tea, Indian	1884-85	1,86,404	303	1,86,707	1,12,02,420
	1885-86	2,04,283	1,451	2,05,734	1,06,98,168
Tobacco	1884-85	3,34,530	5.149	3,39.679	25,47,593
	1885-86	3,83,642	4,386	3,88,028	30.07,217

Dacca State Railway.

The total length of the Dacca State Railway is 86 miles. A small section of the line was opened for traffic in January 1885, but the whole line was not completed till February 1886. The total amount of merchandise carried over this line during the last two months of 1885-86, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	Quantity.
	Mds.
Downward traffic	86,644
Upward „	49,220
Total ...	1,35,864

The quantities and values of all the chief articles of merchandise carried along this railway during 1885-86 are exhibited in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, European	148	11,607	11,755	7,40,565
Ditto, Indian	451	.....	451	49,610
Food-grains	4,467	6,209	10,676	24,962
Hides and skins...	793	59	852	16,151
Jute, raw	71,005	5	71,010	2,30,782
Leather, manufactured	18	2,349	2,367	2,08,296
Liquors	12	1,857	1,869	1,96,245
Metals	75	3,536	3,611	43,547
Spices	23	1,050	1,073	22,801

Nalháti State Railway.

The total quantity of traffic conveyed by the Nalháti State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the following statement:—

	Nalháti to Azimganj.	Azimganj to Nalháti.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85	2,11,355	39,114	2,50,469
1885-86	3,01,499	54,719	3,56,218

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried over this line during the past two years:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Nalhàti to Azimganj.	Azimganj to Nalhàti.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1884-85	4,444	129	4,573	62,879
	1885-86	3,453	45	3,498	55,968
Cotton piece-goods (European and Indian)	1884-85	19,282	336	19,618	14,44,834
	1885-86	17,909	403	18,312	11,95,956
Rice	1884-85	4,981	627	5,608	15,422
	1885-86	49,659	12,821	62,480	1,79,630
Metals	1884-85	5,165	1,422	6,587	1,23,755
	1885-86	4,359	1,677	6,036	1,37,513
Silk, raw	1884-85	804	5,037	5,841	19,62,576
	1885-86	4,910	4,151	9,061	43,49,280
Do., manufactured	1884-85	93	2,511	2,604	18,17,592
	1885-86	310	2,717	3,027	24,21,600

Tirhút State Railway.

The total weight of merchandise carried along the Tirhút State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85	16,28,073	28,20,297	44,48,370
1885-86	23,25,144	29,63,159	52,88,303

The abstract below shows all the chief articles of traffic carried over this line during the past two years:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Traffic towards Ganges bank.	Traffic from Ganges bank.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1884-85	.....	4,78,097	4,78,097	2,39,049
	1885-86	5,619	2,74,858	2,80,477	1,40,239
Cotton, raw	1884-85	994	11,202	12,196	1,67,695
	1885-86	1,106	8,468	9,574	1,53,184
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1884-85	1,005	1,61,399	1,62,404	1,16,93,088
	1885-86	1,043	1,78,237	1,79,280	1,12,94,640
Ditto, Indian	1884-85	375	4,044	4,419	4,86,090
	1885-86	285	4,490	4,775	5,25,250
Indigo	1884-85	56,170	.....	56,170	1,08,40,810
	1885-86	46,445	13	46,458	1,01,74,302
Gunny-bags and cloth	1884-85	21,196	21,989	43,185	3,67,073
	1885-86	12,897	42,232	55,129	4,61,705
Wheat	1884-85	6,436	1,07,997	1,14,433	2,57,474
	1885-86	14,252	1,16,457	1,30,709	3,02,264
Grain	1884-85	18,128	77,433	95,561	2,15,012
	1885-86	3,529	36,401	39,930	92,338
Rice	1884-85	95,599	2,02,777	2,98,376	8,20,534
	1885-86	1,14,209	2,47,690	3,61,899	10,40,460
Other grains	1884-85	66,005	7,31,776	7,97,781	15,95,562
	1885-86	2,12,334	8,82,148	10,94,482	21,88,964
Hides and skins	1884-85	97,490	920	98,410	27,80,578
	1885-86	84,668	1,916	86,584	23,03,170
Lac, shell and stick	1884-85	88	8,849	8,937	4,02,165
	1885-86	230	10,176	10,406	4,73,473
Liquors	1884-85	89	6,634	6,723	4,36,344
	1885-86	189	7,016	7,205	4,32,724
Metals	1884-85	10,958	98,244	1,09,202	10,33,241
	1885-86	10,345	1,28,782	1,39,127	19,30,673
Ghee	1884-85	32,084	91	32,175	9,65,250
	1885-86	27,608	121	27,729	9,15,057
Salt	1884-85	29,118	5,43,074	5,72,192	18,23,862
	1885-86	43,129	6,03,887	6,47,016	21,02,802
Saltpetre	1884-85	2,43,418	211	2,43,629	21,92,661
	1885-86	2,46,023	418	2,46,441	21,56,359
Linseed	1884-85	3,56,912	357	3,57,269	13,39,759
	1885-86	7,37,710	2,362	7,40,072	29,60,288
Mustard seed	1884-85	1,34,541	733	1,35,274	4,73,459
	1885-86	2,01,783	1,514	2,03,297	6,60,715
Spices	1884-85	12,707	18,370	31,077	3,79,687
	1885-86	6,301	32,831	39,132	8,43,208
Sugar	1884-85	26,432	11,443	37,875	4,44,682
	1885-86	32,663	9,160	41,823	3,62,308
Tobacco	1884-85	1,29,550	10,447	1,39,997	10,49,978
	1885-86	1,52,371	27,437	1,79,808	13,93,512
Timber	1884-85	98,398	55,022	1,53,420	5,36,970
	1885-86	1,70,536	24,436	1,94,972	7,79,888

Patna Gayá State Railway.

The total traffic attracted to this line during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows: —

	Towards Gayá.	From Gayá.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85	13,22,135	7,88,948	21,11,083
1885-86	16,37,565	10,48,440	20,86,005

The statement below shows the chief staples of traffic registered during the past two years :—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Traffic towards Gayá.	Traffic from Gayá.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1884-85	11,260	108	11,368	1,56,310
	1885-86	9,381	110	9,491	1,51,856
Cotton twist and yarn ...	1884-85	3,153	7	3,160	1,14,192
	1885-86	6,292	1	6,293	2,16,096
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1884-85	24,875	76	24,951	17,96,472
	1885-86	36,619	63	36,682	23,10,966
Ditto, Indian ...	1884-85	922	357	1,279	1,40,690
	1885-86	5,592	165	5,757	6,33,270
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1884-85	7,955	11,134	19,089	1,62,256
	1885-86	12,036	8,053	20,089	1,68,245
Wheat	1884-85	1,78,338	292	1,78,630	4,01,918
	1885-86	1,12,797	3,505	1,16,302	2,68,948
Gram	1884-85	2,86,726	9,498	2,96,224	6,66,504
	1885-86	2,90,698	9,907	3,00,605	6,95,149
Rice	1884-85	93,949	5,774	99,723	2,74,238
	1885-86	68,778	12,888	81,666	2,34,790
Other food-grains ...	1884-85	2,72,130	3,246	2,75,376	5,50,752
	1885-86	76,719	2,262	78,971	4,57,962
Hides	1884-85	5	20,017	20,022	5,47,856
	1885-86	147	32,715	32,862	9,06,960
Lac, shell and stick ...	1884-85	665	38,683	39,348	15,84,252
	1885-86	194	52,127	52,321	19,52,131
Metals	1884-85	9,566	4,288	13,854	1,65,606
	1885-86	10,122	1,916	12,038	1,35,211
Opium	1884-85	.....	23,116	23,116	2,96,34,712
	1885-86	.....	15,473	15,473	2,02,69,630
Ghee	1884-85	86	7,243	7,329	2,19,870
	1885-86	15	4,659	4,674	1,54,242
Salt	1884-85	1,80,308	352	1,80,660	5,75,854
	1885-86	1,72,525	655	1,73,180	5,62,835
Linseed	1884-85	28	1,80,437	1,80,465	6,76,744
	1885-86	349	2,91,831	2,92,180	11,68,720
Mustard and rape seed ...	1884-85	321	17,944	18,265	63,928
	1885-86	342	33,922	34,264	1,11,358
Sugar	1884-85	32,672	93,692	1,26,364	11,19,081
	1885-86	26,321	2,15,391	2,41,712	10,99,443
Tobacco	1884-85	23,126	1,173	24,299	1,82,243
	1885-86	38,331	772	39,103	3,03,048

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

The arrangements for collecting statistics of the external trade on the most important routes of traffic between Bengal and Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, remained substantially unchanged during the past year. The registering stations for the Bhutan trade remained unchanged, but on the Sikkim frontier, Rhenok and Kalimpong were substituted for Pheydong from 1st June 1885, and Silligooree took the place of Nuksurbari as a registering station for Nepal trade from the same date.

The total value of the registered trade of Bengal with these three States during the past two years is shown below:—

	Imports into Bengal.			Exports from Bengal.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.		1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal ...	72,16,819	93,18,431	To Nepal ...	68,18,097	52,27,817
„ Sikkim ...	3,75,987	6,73,075	„ Sikkim ...	2,04,735	4,96,617
„ Bhutan ...	1,34,189	99,164	„ Bhutan ...	1,43,308	1,00,787
Total ...	77,26,995	1,00,90,670	Total ...	71,66,140	58,25,221

The aggregate value of the registered trade with other provinces which passed through Bengal during those years was —

	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	1,08,681	2,89,265
1885-86	2,49,913	2,25,991

The grand total of the import and export trade brought within the scope of registration therefore during the past two years was as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	78,35,676	74,55,405	1,52,91,081
1885-86	1,03,40,583	60,51,212	1,63,91,795

According to these figures, the total value of both sections of the trade of the past year increased by 7·11 per cent. as compared with 1884-85, and by 10·22 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. It will be seen that while the imports showed a large advance of 31·97 per cent. over the figures of 1884-85, and 35·66 per cent. over those of 1883-84, the exports declined by 18·83 per cent. and 16·52 per cent. as compared with the two previous years, respectively.

Trade with Nepal.

The total value of the imports into, and exports from, Nepal during 1885-86, exclusive of the trade between that State and other provinces, is compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

Year.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	72,16,819	68,18,097	1,40,34,916
1885-86	93,18,431	52,27,817	1,45,46,248

The following statement shows, for the past two years, the quantity and value of the principal articles in the import and export trade between Bengal

and Nepal, and does not include the statistics of the trade between that State and other provinces which passed through Bengal:—

Names of Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Import.	Export.	Total.	Import.	Export.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ... ... No.	1884-85	20,240	3,073	32,313	7,13,704	75,124	7,88,828
	1885-86	21,284	3,630	24,914	5,50,598	93,654	6,44,252
Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	1884-85	16,045	30,084	46,129	43,008	80,993	1,24,001
	1885-86	22,352	23,702	46,054	61,469	65,182	1,26,651
Cotton, raw ... ...Mds.	1884-85	1,052	5,849	6,901	15,807	88,264	1,04,071
	1885-86	669	7,198	7,858	9,084	99,123	1,08,207
Piece-goods (European) ... ... Rs.	1884-85	.....	.....	.....	35,295	18,64,683	18,99,977
	1885-86	.....	.....	.....	50,634	15,57,508	16,08,142
Ditto (Indian) ... ... ,,	1884-85	.....	.....	.....	10,925	3,36,557	3,47,482
	1885-86	.....	.....	.....	10,236	1,62,654	1,72,890
Other fibres, raw ... ...Mds.	1884-85	30,992	155	31,147	2,00,826	987	2,01,813
	1885-86	31,649	195	31,844	1,82,128	1,132	1,83,260
Fresh fruits and vegetables ... ... ,,	1884-85	27,100	37,237	64,337	2,72,265	3,81,800	6,54,065
	1885-86	20,252	28,044	48,296	2,24,024	3,12,984	5,37,008
Gram and pulse ... ... ,,	1884-85	43,300	8,346	51,646	93,432	18,524	1,11,956
	1885-86	30,937	9,604	40,541	69,610	21,610	91,220
Other spring crops ... ... ,,	1884-85	27,920	1,659	29,579	54,480	3,369	57,849
	1885-86	33,157	1,177	34,334	68,386	2,427	70,813
Rice, husked ... ... ,,	1884-85	3,61,560	5,227	3,66,787	8,70,170	12,921	8,83,091
	1885-86	6,13,117	9,304	6,22,421	16,80,374	25,418	17,05,792
Do., unhusked ... ... ,,	1884-85	5,41,118	2,978	5,44,096	8,70,978	5,146	8,76,124
	1885-86	6,49,503	7,034	6,56,537	12,93,115	13,764	13,06,879
Other rain crops ... ... ,,	1884-85	2,13,995	1,495	2,15,490	4,79,034	3,365	4,82,399
	1885-86	2,93,849	1,935	2,95,784	5,89,125	3,958	5,93,083
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	1884-85	48,424	.....	48,424	1,56,170	.....	1,56,170
	1885-86	51,955	.....	51,955	1,58,996	.....	1,58,996
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals ,,	1884-85	74,368	.....	74,368	75,567	.....	75,567
	1885-86	64,257	.....	64,257	79,539	.....	79,539
Brass and copper ... ...Mds.	1884-85	141	12,978	13,119	5,640	5,19,120	5,24,760
	1885-86	215	11,540	11,755	8,150	4,08,720	4,16,870
Iron ... ... ,,	1884-85	1,693	20,185	21,878	13,923	1,56,047	1,69,975
	1885-86	111	17,900	18,011	748	1,13,400	1,14,148
Opium ... ... ,,	1884-85	167	.....	167	1,34,469	.....	1,34,469
	1885-86	201	.....	201	2,06,199	.....	2,06,199
Ghee ... ... ,,	1884-85	7,244	17	7,261	2,11,558	498	2,12,056
	1885-86	5,610	2	5,612	1,68,810	60	1,68,870
All other kinds of provisions ... ... ,,	1884-85	18,274	53,378	71,652	3,59,278	10,47,509	14,06,787
	1885-86	19,424	46,662	66,086	2,27,639	5,06,588	7,34,227
Salt ... ... ,,	1884-85	1,089	1,01,106	1,02,195	3,542	3,28,598	3,32,140
	1885-86	1,283	1,00,215	1,01,498	4,099	3,19,937	3,24,036
Saltpetre ... ... ,,	1884-85	10,249	.....	10,249	88,786	.....	88,786
	1885-86	19,739	.....	19,739	1,77,651	.....	1,77,651
Linseed ... ... ,,	1884-85	1,16,215	59	1,16,274	4,75,515	251	4,75,766
	1885-86	1,74,278	178	1,74,456	6,90,062	691	6,90,753
Mustard seed ... ... ,,	1884-85	1,07,127	141	1,07,268	4,22,976	564	4,23,540
	1885-86	1,09,469	4	1,09,473	3,92,956	14	3,92,970
Silk (manufactured) ... ...Rs.	1884-85	.....	.....	.....	685	45,413	46,098
	1885-86	.....	.....	.....	75	74,443	74,518
Betelnuts ... ...Mds.	1884-85	5	5,973	5,978	41	47,995	48,036
	1885-86	34	4,994	5,028	408	58,822	59,230
Spices ... ... ,,	1884-85	4,688	17,618	22,306	1,69,258	6,20,576	7,89,834
	1885-86	3,708	11,360	15,068	88,728	2,55,600	3,44,388
Sugar, drained ... ... ,,	1884-85	1	6,687	6,688	14	92,324	92,338
	1885-86	.....	4,547	4,547	.....	59,457	59,457
Do., undrained ... ... ,,	1884-85	512	27,955	28,467	4,721	2,55,427	2,60,148
	1885-86	680	24,929	25,609	5,992	2,19,964	2,25,956
Tobacco ... ... ,,	1884-85	7,499	22,555	30,054	61,881	1,35,087	2,46,968
	1885-86	11,419	22,462	33,881	86,909	1,69,516	2,56,425
Timber ... ... ,,	1884-85	3,13,166	.....	3,13,166	10,03,589	.....	10,03,589
	1885-86	2,12,550	.....	2,12,550	7,43,929	.....	7,43,929
Wool, manufactured ... ... Rs.	1884-85	.....	.....	.....	6,090	1,31,278	1,37,368
	1885-86	.....	.....	.....	8,716	1,68,911	1,77,627
Silver ... ... ,,	1884-85	.....	.....	.....	85,519	31,763	1,17,282
	1885-86	.....	.....	.....	11,19,206	53,782	11,72,988

Trade with Sikkim.

It was stated in the last year's report that of the two stations, viz., Runjeet and Pheydong, at which the trade between Bengal and Sikkim used to be registered, orders had been issued to close the latter station, and to open two new ones—Rhenok and Kalimpong: this arrangement took effect from the 1st June 1885. The statistics given in this report therefore relate to the trade registered (1) at

Runjeet during the whole year, (2) at Pheydong during April and May 1885, and (3) at the two new stations during 10 months—June 1885 to March 1886. When the registration of the frontier traffic was started in 1875, Pheydong was considered to be the best point at which to register the Tibetan trade, but since then great changes have taken place, and it no longer possesses the advantages which Rhenok and Kalimpong possess.

The total value of the trade during the past year is compared below with that of the previous year:—

Year.	Imports from Sikkim.	Exports to Sikkim.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	3,75,987	2,04,735	5,80,722
1885-86	6,73,075	4,96,617	11,69,692

The aggregate value of the past year's registered traffic was more than double that of the previous year, and more than three times that of 1883-84. This result is no doubt due in a great measure to the opening of the two new stations in place of Pheydong. The increase shown in the import trade was so much as 79·02 per cent. when compared with 1884-85, and more than 200 per cent. when compared with 1883-84. Under exports there was an advance of 142·56 per cent., and 340·61 per cent. over the figures of the past two years, respectively.

The total value of the chief items comprised in the import trade, as registered during the past two years, are given below:—

	Imports from Sikkim and Tibet.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ponies	66,720	1,43,320
Cattle	3,046	18,026
Musk	84,100	55,265
Fresh fruits and vegetables	16,061	44,295
Gram and pulse	4,927	10,042
Miscellaneous rain crops	45,164	46,600
Hides of cattle	3,950	6,255
Precious stones and pearls, unset	.....	3,433
Brass and copper	7,320	47,910
Wool, raw	1,536	43,435
Woollen stuffs	34,940	45,479
Yak tails	58,794	1,16,892
Silver	2,927	41,497

The number of ponies imported from Tibet during the past year showed a large increase. Of the total number registered, 1,264 were brought *viâ* Kalimpong, and 400 through Rhenok. The trade in cattle also showed a great improvement, the number being 696, against 125 in 1884-85 and 252 in 1883-84. Kalimpong registered 412, and Runjeet 173 head of cattle. The value of the imports of musk, which amounted to Rs. 55,265 in the past year, showed a large falling off of Rs. 28,835 as compared with 1884-85, but when compared with 1883-84 a considerable increase of Rs. 52,702 is observed. The decline in the quantity registered is probably due to the closing of the Pheydong station, through which this article used to be imported in large quantities: the entire supply (Rs. 84,100 worth) registered in 1884-85 passed by that station. Of the past year's registered supply, 65·83 per cent. came *viâ* Kalimpong, and 30·61 per cent. through Rhenok. The largest imports were received during January, February, and March 1886, when Rs. 48,945 worth was registered. The trade in fresh fruits and vegetables showed considerable expansion during the year under report: the quantity received through the Runjeet station during the year was 73·50 per cent. of the total trade. The import trade in gram and pulse is increasing year by year. The quantity brought from Sikkim last year was slightly more than double the figures of 1884-85, and nearly three times those of 1883-84. The past year's trade was carried on almost entirely through Runjeet, which registered 98·27 per cent. of the total imports. For the first time last year precious stones and unset pearls were received from Tibet: the total imports were valued at Rs 3,433; Rs. 3,183 worth passing through Kalimpong, and the rest through Rhenok. Under brass and copper, the trade during the past year showed an enormous increase, the imports being 123 maunds in 1883-84, 183 maunds in 1884-85, and 1,360 maunds in 1885-86. Kalimpong with 734 maunds registered more than

half the year's trade. The traffic in raw wool showed a great revival during the past year: the imports, which had dwindled from 911 maunds in 1883-84 to 91 maunds in 1884-85, rose during the year to 2,555 maunds. Of the latter quantity, 1,572 maunds were brought *viâ* Kalimpong, and 816 maunds *viâ* Rhenok. The value of the supplies of woollen stuffs imported during the year showed a large increase of Rs. 10,539, or 30·16 per cent, as compared with 1884-85, and of Rs. 14,954, or 48·99 per cent., as compared with 1883-84. Of the past year's trade, Kalimpong intercepted 60·30 per cent., Rhenok 30·19 per cent., and Runjeet the rest, viz., 9·51 per cent. The trade in yak tails was very brisk during the year, the value of the imports being Rs. 1,16,892, against Rs. 58,794 in 1884-85 and Rs. 8,924 in 1883-84. The largest supplies were registered at Kalimpong (Rs. 70,629 worth) and Rhenok (Rs. 36,378 worth). The value of silver imported rose from Rs. 2,927 in 1884-85 to Rs. 41,497 in 1885-86. Of the latter figure, Kalimpong registered 80·39 per cent., Rhenok 19·33 per cent., and Runjeet the rest.

The following statement shows the value of the principal articles of export as registered during the past two years:—

	Exports to Sikkim and Tibet.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Horses, ponies, and mules	.....	52,960
Cattle	5,897	14,867
Cotton twist (European)	130	5,778
Do. do. (Indian)	3,255	2,244
Do. piece-goods (European)	71,548	1,63,458
Do. do. (Indian)	2,170	7.204
Indigo	29,178	26.142
Other kinds of dyeing materials	13,380	11,684
Earthenware and porcelain	.....	10,264
Rice, husked	5,916	11,171
Brass and copper	24,800	22,910
Tobacco	21,732	29,472
Woollen piece-goods (European)	1,993	63,716
All other articles of merchandise manufactured ...	4,960	11,861

This statement shows that for the first time last year horses, ponies, and mules were exported to Sikkim. The recorded number was 642, of which 545 passed through Kalimpong. The trade in cattle is rapidly increasing, the number recorded having risen from 43 in 1883-84 to 243 in 1884-85, and to 573 in the year under report. Runjeet registered 453 during the year. The exports of European cotton twist, which fell from 6 maunds in 1883-84 and 2 maunds in 1884-85, rose in 1885-86 to 107 maunds. Of the latter quantity, 92 maunds were registered at the two new stations, viz, 62 maunds at Kalimpong and 30 maunds at Rhenok. On the other hand, the exports of Indian twist, which rose from 25 maunds in 1883-84 to 93 maunds in 1884-85, fell during the past year to 68 maunds. Cotton piece-goods, both European and Indian, showed an advance over the figures of the two previous years. Under the former head the past year's exports were more than double those of 1884-85, and nearly four times those of 1883-84. Of the total value of the year's exports, viz., Rs. 1,63,458, Kalimpong registered Rs. 95,463 worth, and Rhenok Rs. 40,516 worth. There was a very trifling increase of 3 maunds in the exports of indigo as compared with 1884-85, but when compared with 1883-84, last year's figures show a large increase of 55 maunds. The largest despatches were made *viâ* Runjeet and Kalimpong, at which stations 64 maunds and 43 maunds, respectively, were intercepted. During 1884-85 there was no export trade in earthenware and porcelain, but in 1885-86 goods valued at Rs. 10,264 were despatched to Sikkim and Tibet, chiefly through Kalimpong and Runjeet, where Rs. 6,292 worth and Rs. 3,854 worth were registered, respectively. The quantity of rice exported during the year was 4,089 maunds, showing an increase of 1,703 maunds and 3,014 maunds as compared with 1884-85 and 1883-84, respectively. Runjeet registered 1,739 maunds, and Kalimpong 1,354 maunds of the past year's exports. The trade in brass and copper, although nearly three times that of 1883-84, was only 5 per cent. in excess of that of 1884-85. Of the total supply during the year, 42·09 per cent. passed by Kalimpong and 40·09 per cent. by Runjeet. The exports of tobacco rose by 48·48 per cent. and 67·78 per cent. as compared with 1884-85 and 1883-84,

respectively. Kalimpong registered 54·77 per cent. of the past year's supply. There was an enormous increase in the value of European woollen piece-goods exported during the year, the value being Rs. 63,716, against Rs. 1,993 in 1884-85 and Rs. 2,930 in 1883-84. The largest exports were made through Kalimpong and Rhenok, which registered Rs. 35,163 worth and Rs. 25,844 worth respectively during the past year. The value of "all other articles of merchandise manufactured" amounted to Rs. 11,861, against only Rs. 4,960 in 1884-85 and Rs. 1,932 in 1883-84. The past year's trade under this head consisted chiefly of beads worth Rs. 4,143, clocks valued at Rs. 2,050, and miscellaneous articles worth Rs. 3,901. The value of the goods which passed through Rhenok during the year was Rs. 6,242, and through Kalimpong Rs. 4,269.

Trade with Bhutan.

In consequence of the late internal disturbances in Bhutan, there was a general depression in trade during the past year. In his Administration Report for 1885-86 the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree makes the following remarks on the subject:—

"It may be noted that the trade with Bhutan has suffered owing to the late commotions in that State, but with the establishment of a settled and peaceful Government a revival of trade may be hoped for."

This trade was, as in previous years, registered at the three stations in the Julpigoree district, viz., Ambari, Hantoopara, and Baxá. The first two stations were kept open for five months, and the third station for ten months of the year. Hantoopara is the most important station for the registration of the import trade, and Baxá for that of the export trade. The following statement shows the total value of the trade intercepted at the three stations during the past two years:—

Years.	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	1,34,189	1,43,308	2,77,497
1885-86	99,164	1,00,787	1,99,951

Compared with 1884-85 and 1883-84, the total value of the traffic during the past year decreased by 27·94 per cent. and 8·84 per cent. respectively. The decline in the value of the import trade in horses, woollen stuffs, madder, vegetables, caoutchouc, ghee, and musk formed a little more than 98 per cent. of the total decrease; while under exports, tobacco, sugar (undrained), European cotton piece-goods, rice and paddy account for over 82 per cent. of the total diminution in value.

The total value of the principal articles imported from Bhutan during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	Imports from Bhutan.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ponies	29,640	18,400
Caoutchouc	4,002	928
Musk	8,344	6,624
Madder or manjit	12,089	6,072
Fresh fruits and vegetables	39,388	35,723
Ghee	3,187	1,258
Wax	9,169	10,287
Firewood	662	548
Woollen stuffs..	20.635	13,817
Yak tails	1,453	1,293

The following statement shows the value of the principal articles of trade exported to Bhutan during the past two years:—

	Exports to Bhutan.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	21,523	16,064
Rice	23,295	22,112
Paddy	5,236	3.568
Silk stuffs	3,384	1,838
Betelnuts	19,753	19,748
Sugar, undrained	18,906	8,540
Tobacco	38.248	21,870
Woollen stuffs (European)	5.048	1,747
All other articles of merchandise (unmanufactured) ...	3,442	3,780

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads.

THE outlay of the year 1885-86 on civil and military works amounted to Rs. 84,28,822.

The distribution of this expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table, and compared with the grants of the year:—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works—						
Works	3,200	2,215	16,900	16,953	20,100	19,168
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	4,252
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	276
Total Military works ...	3,200	2,215	16,900	16,953	25,000	23,696
Civil works—						
Works	3,94,400	3,59,905	1,36,300	1,33,414	5,30,700	4,93,319
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,700	84,823
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,600	5,433
Total Civil works ...	3,94,400	3,59,905	1,36,300	1,33,414	6,25,000	5,83,575
Total Imperial ...	3,97,600	3,62,120	1,53,200	1,50,367	6,50,000	6,07,271
Provincial.						
Civil buildings	4,23,566	3,25,246	3,46,330	3,32,168	7,69,896	6,57,414
Communications	21,000	—2,706	7,23,700	7,05,055	7,44,700	7,02,349
Miscellaneous public improvements	11,000	27,024	40,600	47,133	51,600	74,157
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,33,688	12,80,395
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,116	29,880
Profit and loss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	—50,000	—17,543
Total Provincial ...	4,55,566	3,49,564	11,10,630	10,84,356	26,84,000	27,26,652
Local Funds.						
Incorporated local funds ...	5,600	6,164	.....	53	7,000	7,566
Excluded ditto ...	12,000	10,502	7,500	4,788	24,300	19,036
District road funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,76,313
Contributions -						
Imperial civil works ...	.....	.....	5,000	13,335	5,000	13,335
Provincial ditto ...	1,45,000	1,78,072	.....	492	1,45,000	1,78,649
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,28,822

Under the head of Imperial Military and Civil works there is a saving of Rs. 42,729, while under Provincial the expenditure exceeded the revised estimate by Rs. 42,652. This latter difference was due to the charges for establishment being in excess of the amount provided in the revised estimate, and to the suspense balances not having been reduced to the full extent anticipated.

Rupees 13,335 and Rs. 1,78,649 were expended during the year from Contributions under Imperial and Provincial services against the revised estimates of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,45,000 respectively.

The outlay on Provincial works during the year was of almost the same amount as that for 1884-85, but it was not possible to appropriate so large a proportion of the grant for original works, because it was necessary to provide for repairing many buildings, the thorough repair of which had been previously postponed for want of funds.

Imperial Works.

Opium. The old and new opium warehouses in Calcutta have been connected with the municipal unfiltered water-supply. Some improvements were made in the factory at Goolzarbagh, and some of the old roofs were renovated at considerable expense. An estimate for reconstructing the residence of the Sub Deputy Opium Agent at Aliganj has been sanctioned, and a house for the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent has been built at Daudnagar.

Mint. At the mint a chimney has been built under the superintendence of the Mint Master.

Post. The office for the Director-General of Post Offices was completed in March 1886. It was commenced in September 1884, and was estimated to cost Rs. 1,90,750. The actual cost has been Rs. 1,76,124. Combined post and telegraph offices have been constructed at Chandbally, Jhowganj (Patna City), and Khulna, and that at Darjeeling, which was formerly a single-storied house, has now been enlarged, and has the telegraph office on the lower floor and the post office in the upper. The new post office at Chuprah, a double-storeyed building on the standard plan, has been completed. A top storey has been added to the post office at Rungpur, and additions and alterations have been made to the offices at Jalpáiguri, Bogra, Madaripur, Dinagepur, Bárdwan, Bánkurá, Barákhar, Huglí, Barísál, and Noakhally. A wire tramway of 400 feet span to convey the mails and mail runner over the river Balasun in the Dárjíling district has been completed.

Telegraph. Workshops and out-offices have been erected at Dullundah. The telegraph store-room at Midnapur has been converted into quarters for the Post Master. The telegraph office at Naraingunge, the construction of which was commenced in November 1884, has been completed. Additions have been made to the Bankipur office, and the signallers' quarters at Chittagong have had alterations made in them.

Military. The Segowlie Cantonment buildings have been demolished. Boundary pillars have been built round the new camping ground at Bandel.

Miscellaneous. Improvements have been made in the Viceregal buildings in Calcutta and Barrackpur, and petty additions have been made to the Central Press and the Surveyor-General's office.

Provincial.

The following table shows the outlay that has been incurred under each department of the Administration :—

Details.		Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Civil Buildings.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Services (Imperial).				
Administration.	Land Revenue — Court houses, treasuries, and record-rooms.	55,889	88,895	1,69,952
	Land Revenue — Circuit-houses ...		25,168	
	Excise buildings	56,977	3,647	60,624
	Residence for local Government ...	32,379	59,652	92,031
	Secretariat offices	61,031	20,601	81,632
	Board of Revenue buildings	6,443	211	6,654
	Stamp and stationery	36	1,238	1,274

Details.		Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Civil Buildings—*concluded.*			
	***Provincial Services (Imperial)*—concluded.**	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Departments.	Museum buildings	5,608	5,258	10,866
	Monuments and antiquities	3,284	589	3,873
Law and Justice.	High Court buildings	5,351	9,660	15,011
	Small Cause Court buildings	36	643	679
	District (sub-divisional) court buildings ...	1,72,949	98,338	2,71,287
Ecclesiastical	Lord Bishop's Palace	.....	894	894
	Churches	.....	17,338	17,338
	Burial-grounds	21,310	4,577	25,887
	Provincial Services (Provincial).			
Jails ...	Central jails	5,379	32,630	38,009
	District „	33,391	56,220	89,611
	Lock-ups	25,125	21,831	46,956
Police		31,978	28,123	60,101
Educational	Government colleges	11,951	20,435	32,386
	Ditto schools	37,990	39,234	77,224
Medical ...	Hospitals and dispensaries	12,786	34,767	47,553
	Lock-hospitals	.....	721	721
	Medical colleges and schools	2,310	639	2,949
	Lunatic asylums	4,088	11,513	15,601
Customs buildings		.....	1,437	1,437
Miscellaneous	Registration	3,472	2,213	5,685
	Miscellaneous or general	15,659	16,307	31,966
	Public Works buildings	13,033	28,838	41,871
	Total ...	6,18,455	6,31,617	12,50,072

Judicial.

The construction of the Judge's court-houses at Maimansingh and Faridpur, which had been stopped in June 1885 owing to want of funds, was continued later in the year. A dispensary at Dumka was purchased and converted into a circuit-house. Additions and alterations have been made to the Judge's court-house at Howrah, the Judge's record shed at Chittagong, and to the Sub-Judge's and Munsif's courts at Chuprah. The verandah of the Judge's court-house at Bankipur has been rebuilt. But little advance has been made, owing to want of funds, with the Judge's court-house at Pabná. The shell of the building, including the roof, has, however, been completed. The double munsifi at Munshiganj was completed. Quadrennial repairs were carried out in the court-houses at Bhagalpur and Maldah, and in the circuit-house at the latter place.

Land revenue and magisterial.

The new collectorate building at Jessor and a temporary court-house for the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpáigurí were completed. Towards the end of the year additions and alterations to the Maimansingh collectorate were put in hand.

Excise.

A sudder distillery was built at Patná. Materials for a masonry wall have been collected at the Chuprah distillery. Ordinary repairs were executed to the excise buildings at Puri; the main building of the Cuttack distillery was thoroughly repaired, and an estimate for the restoration of the out-houses has been sanctioned.

Secretariat offices.

The new Dárjíling offices were completed during the year, and have since been occupied.

Residence for Lieutenant-Governor.

The "Shrubbery" at Darjeeling was completed.

Jails.

Defects in the lightning-conductors of the Motíhárí jail have been remedied. A scheme for draining the grounds of the Barísál jail was taken in hand by jail labour at the end of the year. Alterations in the female ward of the Chittagong jail, and improvements

in the Maimansingh district jail were completed. The works for the conversion of the district jail at Dacca into a central jail were continued, but little further progress was made for want of funds. The scheme of water-supply to the female and juvenile wards in the central jail at Midnapur was carried out.

Lock ups.

A part of the land for the Gopalganj lock-up was acquired and paid for. Lock-ups at Rámpur Haut and Ghattal were commenced on the new standard plan. Special arrangements for female prisoners were made in the lock-ups at Jahánábád and Patuakhally. A sluice has been constructed near the Perozepur lock-up to improve the drainage. Thorough quadrennial repairs were completed in the lock-ups at Jajpur, Nattore, Sasseram, Barh, Lalbagh, Busseerhat, Bagirhat.

Churches and cemeteries.

Thorough repairs and petty additions were made to St. Andrew's Church at Darjeeling, and urgent repairs to the churches at Pooree and Cuttack. Quadrennial repairs were carried out in the Goolzarbagh and Midnapur churches and in the cemeteries at Patna, Bankipur, and Barh.

Police.

An office was built at Barísál for the accommodation of the District Superintendent and his staff. The Naraingunge buildings, which had been destroyed by fire in February 1885, were reconstructed. Special repairs were executed to the police case hospital at Alípur, thorough repairs to the police buildings at Ranaghat, Kishnagar, Chuadangah, Meherpur, Kushtea, and quadrennial repairs to those at Midnapur.

Educational.

The west portion of the chemical laboratory in the Medical College, Calcutta, was converted into a lecture theatre. Additions and alterations were made to the Military Orphan Asylum at Kidderpur. The new building for the Motíhárí school is nearly completed. Two additional rooms with verandah were built to the Government school at Muzafferpur. Materials have been collected for putting a corrugated iron roof over the shingle roof in the upper and lower buildings of the Bhuteah school at Darjeeling. An arched verandah and other additions were made to the Murshedábád high school. Quadrennial repairs were carried out in the schools at Maldah, Chaibassa, and Dinagepur, and in the Patna College.

Medical.

A laboratory for microscopic investigations was built in the compound of the General Hospital, Calcutta, and additions were made to the Nurses' quarters. Half the buildings of the Surnomoyee Hostel for lady medical students were completed. The Eden Sanitarium at Darjeeling was repaired.

Registration.

The office at Muzafferpur was made more secure, and alterations were carried out in that at Noakhally.

Public Works buildings.

The inspection bungalow at Farídpur, which was burnt down in February 1885, was reconstructed.

Communications.

The works on the Sone causeway were continued, and will be completed next year. A large number of boundary pillars were erected on the old Grand Trunk Road, in the Central Circle, and the new Grand Trunk Road between Phulta Ghât and Barákhar. Stone spurs were thrown out above the Shally bridge to protect the Ráníganj and Midnapur road, and a projecting portion of the left bank of the river has been cut away with the same object. Those sections of the Calcutta and Jessore road near Bongong, Jadubpur, and Jessor, which had suffered from the severe flood of September 1885, were put in order. An iron girder bridge was erected on the 29th mile of the Ganges-Darjeeling road. The consolidation of metal on the first section outwards of the Ránchi-Hazáribágh road was completed. Part of the materials for a timber bridge on the Ganges-Darjeeling road have been collected. Two 60-feet span bridges on the Teesta-Sevoke road were renewed, and the metal on the 11th and 12th miles of the Silligooree-Sevoke road consolidated. The Chandbally Strand road was extended from the Tidal Creek bridge to the end of Plot No. 1 at the western end.

Irrigation and navigation.

The Gumti embankment in the Tipperah district was surveyed. A retired line of embankment to protect the adjoining country from the floods of the Chundun river was commenced

at Banka. A similar embankment to protect the town of Rámpur Beauleah was constructed and carried across to Akra Ghât. This embankment was subjected to a severe strain during the unusually high floods, and it has since been found necessary to strengthen it. The work is still in hand.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

Fair progress was made with the Bhagalpur water-works. The head works are now nearly completed, the pumping engines have been erected, and the pipes for the distribution of water in the town are being laid. The works will, it is expected, be completed early in 1887. Some alterations were made on the Calcutta race course on the maidan, the cost of which was contributed by the Turf Club. The port water-supply works at Chittagong were completed. A warehouse with a corrugated iron roof was constructed for the use of this port. Experiments have been made at Hazáribágh in the manufacture of tiles. Work was commenced on the foundations of the new light-house to be built on Shortt's Island at the mouth of the Damra, but owing to the isolation of the place and the late date of commencement it was not possible to make much progress. The most difficult portion of the foundations was, however, got in before the breaking of the monsoon. Arrangements have been made for the supply of the light, which is to be a revolving one of the third order, from England.

The cyclone of September swept away all the buildings at Hookey Tollah, and it was decided after the Lieutenant-Governor had visited the place with the Chief Engineer to build a new refuge which would accommodate the public offices, and at the same time provide a place of safety for the inhabitants in case the port should again be visited by a storm-wave. Plans were at once prepared for the work, and it was commenced before the close of the year. It is expected that the refuge will be completed before the next monsoon season.

Akra brickfields.

There were no brick-manufacturing operations during 1885-86, but some experimental kilns and clamps were burnt to ascertain the relative qualities for brick manufacture of the silt deposits at Akra.

Seebpore Workshops.

The Seebpore Workshops were, as usual, employed in making up wood and ironwork, but the stoppage of almost all building work and the relatively small outlay on repairs reduced the quantity of work to be done. The outlay on manufactures was Rs. 1,10,386, and this yielded a profit of Rs. 31,437.

Barákhar Iron Works.

The outturn of pig iron for the year 1885-86 was 5,325 tons. The store on hand at the beginning of the year was 686 tons, and that at the end of the year 677 tons. The bulk of the iron produced during the year was consequently sold or utilised in the foundry. The progress on the new blast furnaces has been good, all that is required to complete them being the fixing of the cup and cone arrangements and the pipes for carrying the blast to the furnaces. The operations of the foundry consisted chiefly of the manufacture of D. O. sleepers and jaws for the North-Western Provinces. A considerable number of pipes were also cast for the Bhagalpur water-works and for private parties, and some bridge cylinders and piles were made for the Tírhút State Railway and the Assam-Behar State Railway. The number of miscellaneous castings shows a steady increase. Among other articles may be mentioned ploughs and rice-bowls, for which a steady demand is springing up.

Floods, storms, and accidents.

Considerable expenditure was incurred during the year in carrying out repairs rendered necessary by earthquakes and floods. On the 14th July 1885 an earthquake occurred, which was more or less severely felt in Calcutta, Dumka, Bhagalpur, Kishenganj, Maldah, Maimansingh, Rájshahí, Bogra, Rungpore, Bardwán, Huglí, Serampur, Nadiyá, and Berhampur. At the latter place Rs. 8,906 were spent on repairs consequent on the earthquake, and in the Eastern Circle a heavy expenditure was incurred. On the 15th July the Normal School at Chittagong was burnt, and on the 3rd March 1886 the Military Hospital at Cuttack. On the 25th and 26th June a very high flood occurred, breaching the Puri and Ganjam roads. Extraordinary high tides occurred in the Huglí during August, in which month there were also unusually heavy freshets. Some embankments at Akra were breached, and the whole factory flooded. In the same month the sub-divisional residence at Jahánábád (Bardwán Division),

which had previously been reported to be unsafe and been vacated, collapsed after excessive rainfall. Early in September the Ránígani and Midnapur road was damaged by floods, earthwork and metalling being washed away in several places, as well as the floors and apron walls of some of the culverts. In the Jessor Division a very serious flood occurred in this month. Bongong was for a time under water, breaches occurred in the Calcutta and Jessor road between Bongong and the 20th milestone, and the unmetalled road between Bongong and Chogdah was submerged and damaged. On the 8th September the Ganges near Rámpur Beauleah reached the extreme height of 27 feet 1 inch, *i.e.*, only 2 inches lower than the highest recorded flood, and subjected the embankment to a very severe strain. The embankment was saved by the exertions of the inhabitants and local officials. It has since been strengthened. A cyclone passed over Orissa on the 22nd September, and, besides destroying the buildings at Hookey Tollah, severely damaged that portion of the Orissa Trunk road lying between the Brahmini and Byturni rivers. The tidal wave, which accompanied it, breached the canal embankment near Balasor in several places, but had it not been for this embankment, the wave would have passed over a vast area of cultivated land, and the loss of crops would have been enormous. The dâk bungalow on the bank of the Ganges at Caragola Ghât on the Ganges and Darjeeling road was washed away by the river with the bank on which it stood; and slight damages were caused by floods to portions of the Grand Trunk road, and the Giridi-Dumri, Ránchi-Silli, and Parasnath Hill roads. A part of the tuccavee embankment at Banka was carried away by heavy floods in the Chundan river. Unusually heavy rainfalls were experienced in the Midnapur district and at Panchkurah, while the rivers in the Midnapur and Hugli districts were in high flood, causing extensive breaches in the embankments. The Orissa Grand Trunk road was submerged and breached in places; the Chandni Bazar road was also breached; the Ráníganj road was overtopped and breached, and the wing walls of No. 12 bridge carried away. The Murshedábád embankment near Laltikuri burst, the adjoining country was inundated, and great damage caused to the Eastern Bengal and Bengal Central Railways. Further particulars as to the effects of these floods will be found in the Administration Report of the Irrigation Department. Estimates were submitted, and special sanctions accorded, for the necessary repairs consequent on these occurrences.

Administrative changes.

The only changes of any importance were (1) the transfer of the charge of the Barákhar Iron Works, which had previously been under the direct control of the Secretariat, to the Superintendent of Works, Calcutta, as one of the divisions under his orders; and (2) the abolition of the Jalpáiguri Division. The sub-divisions of this division have been distributed between the Dárjíling and Rájsháhí Divisions.

Irrigation.

THE following abstract shows the receipts and charges of the Irrigation Branch during the official year 1885-86 as compared with the budget and revised estimates:—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXIX.—Major Works—Direct receipts—			
Provincial	12,00,000	13,50,000	15,84,935
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—			
Irrigation and navigation works, provincial	7,97,000	7,97,000	7,18,974
Agricultural works—			
Imperial	3,0 0	4,500	6,804
Provincial	3,000	3,000	2,797
Total ...	20,03,000	21,54,500	23,13,510
EXPENDITURE.			
35.—Famine Relief and insurance—			
Imperial	.....	82,000	82,000
48.—Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged against revenue	12,75,000	8,80,000	6,38,487
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses—			
Provincial	11,00,000	11,67,000	11,53,416
43.—Minor Works and Navigation—			
Irrigation and Navigation Works—			
Imperial	.....	.....	(−)1,200
Provincial	8,19,100	8,19,000	7,42,171
	8,19,100	8,19,000	7,40,971
Agricultural Works—			
Imperial	7,40,000	6,16,500	5,42,744
Provincial	1,52,900	1,23,500	3,13,458
Contributions	.....	9,160	6,871
	8,92,900	7,49,160	8,63,073
Total ...	40,87,000	36,97,160	34,77,947

Besides the expenditure shown in the foregoing statement, a sum of Rs. 1,08,772 was expended during the year, which was charged to "local loans" and "tuccavee," viz., Rs. 88,515 on the Howrah Drainage Project and Rs. 20,257 on embankments.

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Outlay.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on irrigation works not charged to revenue amounted, to end of the year 1885-86, to Rs. 5,69,86,969, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 6,93,94,955, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 1,24,07,986 at the close of the year, as detailed below:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	* Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1885-86.	* Expenditure to end of 1885-86.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1886.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	3,13,96,220	4,67,724	2,20,73,027	93,23,193
Midnapur Canal	83,16,768	10,062	82,57,105	59,663
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	17,93,270	.. ...	17,95,489	—2,219
Sone Canals	2,78,88,697	1,60,701	2,48,61,348	30,27,349
Total ...	6,93,94,955	6,38,487	5,69,86,969	1,24,07,986

* The figures include "loss by exchange," which was not shown in previous reports.

During the year under review the head "Loss by exchange" was first treated as a *direct* instead of an *indirect* charge in the accounts. In the statement given below the indirect charges against capital account to end of 1885-86, of the irrigation works not charged to revenue, are compared with the sanctioned estimates:—

Major Irrigation Works.	Amount of estimate.	Indirect charges during 1885-86.	Indirect charges to end of 1885-86.	Balance available from 1st April 1886.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	9,19,625	9,716	4,97,863	4,21,762
Midnapur Canal	1,84,215	36	1,83,582	632
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	44,807	.....	44,807	.....
Sone Canals	13,99,607	3,554	8,88,849	5,10,758
Total ...	25,48,254	13,306	16,15,101	9,33,153

The charge for interest on direct capital outlay on irrigation works not charged to revenue, for which the Local Government is responsible to the Supreme Government, amounted to Rs. 22,66,610 for the year under review, against Rs. 22,12,626 of the year 1884-85.

Revenue receipts and expenditure.

An abstract of the revenue account of irrigation and navigation works classed as "Major Irrigation works," for the year 1885-86, compared with that of the previous year, is given below:—

Name of Work.	1885-86.			1884-85.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses (direct charges).	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses (direct charges).	Net result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	2,07,350	3,42,577	(—)1 35,227	1.43,585	3,15,737	(—)1,72.152
Midnapur Canal ...	2,62.484	2,09.860	52,624	2,57.955	2,23.174	34,781
Hidgellee Tidal Canal...	52,455	48.609	3,846	43,507	36,886	6.621
Sone Canals ...	10,62,646	5,52,370	5,10,276	8,62,474	6,03,961	2,58,513
Total ...	15,84,935	11,53,416	4,31,519	13,07,521	11,79,758	1,27,763

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15,84,935, or Rs. 2,77,414 in excess of those of the previous year. The net revenue of the year is more than three times that of the previous year and more than four times that of 1883-84. This is almost entirely due to the great advance made in the Sone Canals.

II.—Minor Works and Navigation.

Capital Outlay.

These works are divided into two classes—

(1) Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.
(2) Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

The following statement shows the capital outlay (direct charges) on the first class of these works:—

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1885-86.	Expenditure to end of 1885-86.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1886.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sarun Irrigation Project	6,63,521	3,621	6,69,230	—5,709
Orissa Coast Canal	34,45,742	4,98,403	34.36,946	8.796
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	.....	—42.574	51,59,067	.....
Damudah Project (imperial)	1,43,974	—1,200	1,54,741	(—)10,767

Out of the total expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal, a sum of Rs. 7,82,000 has been from "Famine Relief and Insurance" Funds (Imperial): the remainder of the expenditure has been from Provincial Funds. During the year 1885-86 the amount expended from Imperial Funds on the Orissa Coast Canal was Rs. 82,000. A revised estimate of the Orissa Coast Canal, aggregating Rs. 41,16,200 for direct charges, has been submitted to the Government of India.

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.

The actual receipts and charges during the year 1885-86, compared with those of the year 1884-85, relating to works classed as "minor works and navigation," are shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86. Rs.	1884-85. Rs.
I.—Receipts.		
Provincial -		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—		
Orissa Coast Canal	13,718	.....
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,79,484	5,69,726
Sarun Canals	41,143	9,341
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept—		
Nuddea rivers	1,83,781	1,95,457
Eden Canal	848	475
Tidal creeks in Orissa	.....	1
Total ...	7,18,974	7,75,000

The decrease was partly due to an actual decrease in revenue, but mainly to an adjustment in the accounts of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals. This was the first year that there were any revenue receipts from the Orissa Coast Canal.

II.—Expenditure.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—Provincial—	1885-86.	1884-85.
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Coast Canal	29,881	.....
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,86,747	2,78,192
Sarun Canals	22,751	24,950
Total ...	2,39,379	3,03,142
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept—		
Nuddea rivers	77,668	95,776
Eden Canal	46,938	43,922
Tidal creeks in Orissa	736	11,785
Total ...	1,25,342	1,51,483

III.—AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The works under this head are mainly embankments. The receipts from these works are for miscellaneous petty items. They have been as follows:—

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept—

I.—Receipts.

	1885-86. Rs.	1884-85. Rs.
Government embankments (Imperial) ...	6,804	3,919
Tuccavee embankments under contract (Provincial)	2,797	2,818

II.—Expenditure.

	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments (Imperial) ...	5,42,744	6,90,401
* Mudhubanee Canal (Provincial)	2,044	2,635
Tuccavee embankments under contract (Provincial)	3,11,414	1,57,253
Village channels, &c. (contributions)	6,871	11,347
Total ...	8,63,073	8,61,636
TUCCAVEE.		
Howrah drainage works	88,515	1,25,885
Tuccavee embankments not under contract ...	20,257	27,735
Total ...	1,08,772	1,53,620

The state of account of *Tuccavee works proper* is explained below:—

DIVISION.	Opening debit balance.	Debits during year.	Total.	Credits during year.	Net debit balance at end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment ...	11,835	5,026	16,861	7,318	9,543
Brahmini-Byturni	3,083	1,838	4,921	4,417	504
Cossye	.....	89	89	89	.....
Gunduck	10,324	10,680	21,004	10,669	10,335
Bhagalpur	2,248	1,771	4,019	2,213	1,806
Patna	509	854	1,363	755	608
Rjáshábí	2,019	.....	2,019	2,019	.....
Total ...	30,018	20,258	50,276	27,480	22,796

The transactions of the three circles of superintendence will now be described.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The following statement compares the expenditure in this circle under the different heads of account for the year 1885-86 with that of the year 1884-85:—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged against revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals (imperial)	4,67,724	7,73,589
Major works working expenses.		
Orissa canals (provincial)	3,42,577	3,15,737
Minor works and navigation for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.		
Tidal creeks (provincial)	736	11,785
Agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.		
Orissa embankments (imperial)	1,79,605	1,70,403
Channel and spur works, &c. (contributions)	442	3,502
Aul embankment maintenance (tuccavee)	1,838	3,694
Total ...	9,92,922	12,78,710

I—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

ORISSA CANALS.

The following statement shows by main heads the outlay charged to the capital account of the Orissa canals during the year 1885-86 compared with the year 1884-85:—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head works	2,324	18,849
Main canals	2,29,301	4,27,688
Distributaries	38,548	41,750
Drainage and protective works	1,01,905	1,27,261
Cadastral survey	.....	52
Total ...	3,72,078	6,15,600

* Formerly called the Teur Canal.

	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	69,151	12,6,00[illegible]
Tools and plant	33,482	41,901
Suspense accounts	—5,985	—7,194
Loss by exchange	.....	.....
Total ...	96,648	1,60,712
Total of all charges ...	4,68,726	7,76,312
Less receipts on capital account ...	1,002	2,723
Net total ...	4,67,724	7,73,589

The amounts provided in the budget and revised estimates for expenditure on the Orissa project during the year chargeable to capital were Rs. 9,25,000 and Rs. 6,25,000, respectively. Compared with the revised estimate, the unspent balance is Rs. 1,57,276. Compared with the budget, the unspent balance is more than four and a half lakhs. The short expenditure is mainly due to the fact that it was discovered during the year that many works had been for some time in progress without properly sanctioned estimates, and expenditure on those works was stopped by order of the Chief Engineer. It is also due to deficient payments for land, to some sanctions having been received too late in the year, and to slow progress due to insufficient rates in one of the divisions. The progress made with these important works must be considered to be decidedly unsatisfactory.

The following statement shows the state of the expenditure on "works" and other sub-heads of account, as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Expenditure.		Balance.
		During the year.	Total to end of 1885-86.	
Mahanuddy Series.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head works	32,70,785	2,324	31,91,764	79,021
Taldunda Canal, including extension ...	28,73,345	59,814	12,18,274	16,55,071
Machgong „	3,87,661	.....	3,88,282	—621
„ „ extension	24,27,410	1,31,097	5,59,868	18,67,542
High Level Canal, range I	26,28,935	15,341	24,18,417	2,10,518
Kendrapárá „	26,03,606	15,248	20,76,082	5,27,524
„ „ extension	7,78,375	151	6,68,673	1,09,702
Gobree Canal	2,46,938	198	2,43,349	3,589
„ „ extension	6,28,899	25,016	4,45,630	1,83,269
Patamoondee Canal	15,05,455	29,531	9,32,640	5,72,815
Total ...	1,73,51,409	2,78,720	1,21,42,979	52,08,430
Cadastral survey ...	2,04,793	.....	2,08,023	—3,230
Boundary pillars ...	16,873	.....	12,268	4,605
Total "works," Mahanuddy series ...	1,75,73,075	2,78,720	1,23,63,270	52,09,806
Brahmini-Byturni Series.				
Head works, range II	9,36,951	.....	9,36,286	665
High Level Canal, range II, and Jajepore Canal.	21,13,177	72,200	9,66,810	11,46,367
Head works, range III	3,95,370	.....	3,97,103	—1,733
High Level Canal, range III	19,89,136	21,158	10,63,633	9,25,503
Reserve	37,100	.....	.....	37,100
Total "works," Brahmini-Byturni series	54,71,734	93,358	33,63,832	21,07,902
I.—Grand total "Works"	2,30,44,809	3,72,078	1,57,27,102	73,17,707
II.—Establishment	57,86,354	69,151	40,66,621	17,19,733
III.—Tools and plant	23,79,528	33,482	19,54,142	4,25,386
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	—5,985	1,33,833	—1,33,833
Loss by exchange	2,94,089	.....	2,68,070	26,019
Total ...	3,15,04,780	4,68,726	2,21,49,768	93,55,012
V.—Less receipts on capital account ...	1,08,560	1,002	76,741	31,819
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	4,67,724	2,20,73,027	93,23,193

The Orissa irrigation system is divided into two series of canals—the Mahanuddy series and the Brahmini-Byturni series The former series embraces all the canals which draw their supply from the head-works on the Mahanuddy river: the latter series those which rely on the weirs across the Brahmini and Byturni rivers.

MAHANUDDY SERIES.

On this series of works a gross expenditure of Rs. 1,75,73,075 is contemplated as the ultimate cost of the works themselves, exclusive, that is, of charges for establishment, and tools and plant, and indirect charges. Of this sum Rs. 1,20,84,549 had been expended at the beginning of the year under review. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,78,720. This sum has been spent as follows.

Head-works. On the Mahanuddy weir a small sum was expended in widening the apron.

Taldunda Canal. The work in progress during the year in the extension of the Taldunda Canal was mainly in the excavation of the canal, on which about Rs. 30,000 was expended, and in the preparation of materials for constructing the masonry works. Some progress was made in the actual construction of two or three of the masonry works, but progress was hindered for five months of the year by an order which was issued to stop the works pending sanction to certain estimates. Considerable damage was done to the earthwork of this canal in the 27th, 28th, 38th, 39th and 40th miles by high floods which occurred in June 1885, about 22 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork being washed away. These floods caused a breach in the Mahanuddy river embankment.

In the revised estimates of the project provision has been made for the expenditure of Rs. 8,25,455 on distributaries from the Taldunda Canal. Very little progress was made during the year; only Rs. 5,357 was expended.

Machgong Canal. The works on the Machgong Canal extension, which were in full progress, were stopped for a time pending the submission of certain estimates. Little or nothing was done during the year, except on the earthwork of the canal, and in the manufacture of bricks, and construction of lock-gates and bridges in the workshops.

The earthwork in the drainage works connected with this canal was carried on: little progress was made with the distributaries. Only Rs. 2,914 was spent on them.

High Level Canal, range I. The work done in this canal during the year was mainly in earthwork. Some small amount of work was done on 10th distributary from this canal. The Pingua embankment on the right bank of the canal was practically completed. Rupees 2,10,517 still remains to be expended on the completion of this canal with its drainage works and distributaries.

Kendrapárá Canal. The expenditure on the Kendrapárá Canal and its extensions was Rs. 15,399 during the year. Of this sum Rs. 3,144 was spent on the canal itself, Rs. 5,854 on distributaries, and Rs. 6,401 on drainage and protective works. Portions of this canal, which are opened for traffic, have to be widened and deepened. This work can only be carried out during the closure of the canals: about half of it has now been completed. There is a balance of Rs. 6,36,829 still to be expended in completing the system of distributaries and drainage works in connection with this canal. Very little progress was made with these during the year. The great storm-wave, which devastated a portion of the coast between the Brahmini and Mahanuddy rivers, rose, or is said to have risen, ten feet above the lock coping of the tail lock of the Kendrapárá Canal. The slopes of the canal bank were not much cut about, and showed no signs of the passage of the storm-wave, although the banks were strewn with dead cattle, and the adjacent lands covered with salt water.

Gobree Canal. On the Gobree Canal extension the expenditure of the year was Rs. 25,214. Surveys were in progress for the distributaries which have to be constructed. The works on the extension of this canal were all completed during the year, with the exception

of a small amount of work on the Chandbally road. A sea going steamer, *Curlew*, commenced running during the year from Calcutta direct to the terminal lock of the Gobree Canal.

Patamoondee Canal.

The canal itself is practically completed. A sum of Rs. 5,71,740 remains to be expended, but this is chiefly required for distributaries and drainage and protective works. A flood embankment is in course of construction as a protective work. This work has been a good deal delayed by an accident which occurred in August 1885 at Patamoondee. The escape at that place suddenly collapsed and was entirely destroyed. The rush of water down the Patamoondee Canal scoured out the bed six feet deep and endangered the flood embankment. While endeavours were being made to strengthen it, the river rose to its highest and breached the bank, carrying away about one and a half miles of the canal. The escape which was destroyed will be rebuilt, but most probably at another site.

The expenditure to end of 1885-86 for works on the Mahanuddy series of canals was Rs. 1,23,63,269. There remains a balance of Rs. 52,09,806 to complete the project.

BRAHMINI-BYTURNI SERIES.

The works in this series consist of ranges II and III of the High Level Canal, and of the head-works of those canals on the two rivers which supply them. The head-works and the main canals themselves have long been practically completed. But a branch of range II of the canal, called the Jajepur Canal, which was sanctioned in 1883, is under construction. The earthwork of this canal was rapidly carried on during the year: the Mallandpur lock was practically finished. The subdivisional office and residence at Jajepur was finished with trifling exceptions.

Jajepur Canal.

A sum of nearly six lakhs of rupees has been provided for expenditure on distributaries from range II of the High Level Canal. Of this only Rs. 870 was expended during the year, chiefly on surveys. Under drainage and protective works also there was little progress. A sum of nearly seven lakhs has been provided, of which only Rs. 101 has as yet been spent.

High Level Canal, range II.

Similarly on the third range of this canal, the expenditure was small; only Rs. 21,158 was spent, of which only Rs. 9,615 was expended on distributaries and Rs. 10,715 on drainage works, the amounts provided in the revised estimates sanctioned by the Secretary of State being Rs. 4,81,914 and Rs. 6,41,650 respectively.

High Level Canal, range III.

The statement given in the first page of this report will show that of the amount of Rs. 3,13,96,220 sanctioned for direct outlay (including "loss by exchange") on the Orissa irrigation project as capital expenditure, the outlay to end of the year 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 2,20,73,027, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 93,23,193 at the end of that year.

Rainfall.

The total rainfall at the station of Cuttack during the year 1885-86, according to the tables published by the Meteorological Observer, was 49·63 inches as compared with 61·03 inches in the previous year and an average of 57·48 inches for a period of years. The fall during the two cultivating seasons—*kharif* and *rabi*—*i.e.*, during the four months from July to October and the three months from November to January, was 29·47 and 3·42 inches respectively, against an average of 39·03 and 1·89 inches in the corresponding periods of the previous years.

Considerable damage was done in Orissa by floods in June and August 1885.

Floods.

Breaches occurred in various places in the embankment on the Khoakye, Daib, Bargovi, and other branches of the Mahanuddy in the Puri district, but the worst breach was that in the Patamoondee Canal, described above, which resulted in damage also to the Gobree Extension Canal and outfall lock at Albha. This breach, however, was repaired, and the canal opened for traffic again on 10th October,

Cyclone.

The cyclone which swept over the Orissa coast in September last year was a much more serious calamity. In various places beyond the reach of the actual storm-wave, bungalows were unroofed, thatched houses unroofed or blown down, trees levelled to the ground, and several boats, barges, and a dredger sunk. The only portion of the Orissa canals which lies within the area actually reached by the storm-wave was the "Kendrapárá extension" to Jumboo, where the banks were slightly damaged. All buildings at and near this place were demolished, except the brick-built houses used as telegraph office and inspection bungalow, and some out-houses. The total loss, however, due to the cyclone has not been so heavy as might have been expected so far as this department is concerned. It is approximately estimated at Rs. 61,000.

Proposed sea-dyke.

At Dowdeswell Island, where the False Point Harbour staff reside, a small refuge-house had been constructed some years ago, which was the means, in this cyclone, of saving the lives of the only residents who escaped. All other buildings were completely washed away with their occupants.

A project for a sea-dyke along the coast between the Mahanuddy and Brahmini rivers, similar to that which now exists along the Hidgellee coast, has been initiated. The tract of country between these rivers has on several previous occasions been devastated by storm-waves, with the result of great loss of life.

The expenditure from provincial funds on account of working expenses and maintenance, charged to the revenue account of the Orissa project, amounted to Rs. 3,42,577 against Rs. 3,15,737 of the previous year. The following are the details:—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	.....	.....
Repairs	2,12,452	1,89,780
Transport service	10,238	13,357
Compensation	...	...
Establishment	1,00,722	97,355
Tools and plant	19,159	15,167
Refunds of revenue	6	78
Total ...	3,42,577	3,15,737

The excess was mainly caused by expenditure on the main canals and on drainage works which were maintained in good order.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1885-86, and the areas which were protected from flood, commanded, and provided with distributaries, as compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	1885-86.						1884-85.					
	Length of Canal open.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Length of Canal open.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.				
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapárá	39	...	335¾	129,421	87,300	87,300	39	...	330	129,421	101,110	87,30
Gobree	21	...	.....	27,251	67,100	.....	21	...	.....	27,251	75,290	.....
Patamoondee	.....	47	.....	65,600	51,250	1,000	.....	47	.....	65,600	51,250	.....
Kendrapárá extension	15	...	.....	8,960	7,000	.....	15	...	.....	8,960	7,000	.....
Taldundah	27	...	71½	19,520	75,278	15,250	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250
Machgong	4	15	122½	44,928	103,208	41,600	4	15	122½	44,928	71,600	41,600
High Level, 1st range	33	...	117½	80,128	48,815	44,730	33	...	117½	62,483	62,600	44,730
Ditto, 2nd do.	12½	...	.....	.....	76,000	.....	12½	...	.....	.....	120,000	.....
Ditto, 3rd do.	19	...	.....	.....	57,500	.....	19	...	.....	.....	57,500	.....
Total ...	170½	62	644¼	375,808	567,451	189,880	170½	62	641	358,163	561,600	188,880

The total length of canals for irrigation and navigation has been the same as previously reported, viz., 170½ miles; but a length of 3¾ miles has been added to the distributaries, which have now a total length of 644¾ miles.

The following statement shows in detail the areas irrigated in 1885-86, as compared with those of the previous year :—

Irrigation.

Name of Canal.	Irrigated in 1885-86.				Irrigated in 1884-85.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapárá	26,197	1,453	34	27,684	23,167	2,612	52	25,831
Gobree								
Patamoondee	7,490	5	.....	7,495	6,279	8	.....	6,287
Taldundah	3,258	76	14	3,348	2,114	132	18	2,264
Machgong	15,448	.....	.....	15,448	8,101	... ...	4	8,105
High Level, range I ...	13,821	47	6	13,874	11,780	130	4	11,914
Ditto, do. II ...	3,990	.....	116	4,106	2,740	112	119	2,971
Ditto, do. III ...								
	70,204	1,581	170	71,955	54,181	2,994	197	57,372

The following statement gives the particulars of water-rates during 1885-86 compared with those of the four previous years :—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	43,586	1,99,009	2,42,595	1,24,290	4,163	1,14,142
1882-83	1,14,142	1,97,018	3,11,160	1,80,325	9,188	1,21,647
1883-84	1,21,647	50,889	1,72,536	1,11,856	8,477	52,203
1884-85	52,203	82,185	1,34,388	51,245	5,274	77,869
1885-86	77,869	1,05,019	1,82,888	1,06,842	11,162	64,884

Compared with the year 1884-85, the actual realizations of water-rates during the year under review shows an increase to the extent of Rs. 55,597.

The total traffic upon the canals for the past five years is noted below :—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	13,516	136,646	27,31,866	54,391
1882-83 ...	13,392	142,439	43,78,776	69,806
1883-84 ...	15,538	146,715	47,59,595	58,531
1884-85 ...	18,702	156,813	45,77,295	54,428
1885-86 ...	20,662	169,709	46,33,133	64,407

The canals were closed for repairs for about five weeks from the 1st May 1885.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Orissa Canals for the spat four years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown below :—

Year.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,80,325	1,11,856	51,245	1,06,842
Navigation	1,08,473	1,10,152	79,802	84,012
Miscellaneous	31,212	15,860	12,538	16,496
Total ...	3,20,010	2,37,868	1,43,585	2,07,350
Working expenses (direct charges) ...	3,41,540	2,93,117	3,15,737	3,42,577
Net total (deficit) ...	21,530	55,249	1,72,152	1,35,227

II.—Irrigation and Navigation Works, Orissa Circle.

The expenditure on the tidal creeks amounted to Rs. 736 in 1885-86 against Rs. 11,785 of the previous year. The details are given below:—

Tidal creeks.

	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	438	9,581
Establishment	98	2,204
Tools and plant	200	.....
...		
Total ...	736	11,785

III.—Agricultural Works, Orissa Circle.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments, including those in Balasor, which was met from Imperial funds and charged to the head of account "Agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept," amounted to Rs. 1,79,605, as detailed below :—

	1885-86.
	Rs.
Works	25,301
Maintenance	1,20,441
Establishment	33,520
Tools and plant	3,253
Suspense accounts	—2,910
Total ...	1,79,605

During the year under review the accounts of the Balasore Government embankments, which had previously been kept separately, were amalgamated with the accounts of the Orissa embankments. Both sets of embankments are under the same Act.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1885-86, compared with that of the year 1884-85, is shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
Famine Relief Protective Works.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Coast Canal (Imperial)	82,000	4,00,000
Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.		
Midnapore Canal (Imperial)	10,062	24,072
Productive Public Works—Revenue Account.		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	2,09,860	2,23,174
Hidgellee Tidal Canal (ditto)	48,609	36,886
Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—Capital Account.		
Damoodah Project (Imperial)	—1,200	3,268
Calcutta and Eastern Canals (Provincial)	—42,574	9,197
Orissa Coast Canal (ditto)	4,16,403	1,90,872
Revenue Account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals (Provincial)	1,86,747	2,78,192
Orissa Coast Canal	29,881	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Nadiyá Rivers (Provincial)	77,668	95,776
Eden Canal (ditto)	46,938	43,922
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankments in Burdwan estates (Imperial) ...	1,00,686	5,19,998
Other Government embankments (Imperial)	2,62,453	
Tuccavee embankments under contract	2,68,415*	36,168
Howrah drainage works (local loans)	88,515	1,25,885
Sluices, village channels, &c. (contributions)	327	1,592
Total ...	17,84,790	19,89,002

* Includes irrecoverable expenditure of Rs. 2,15,816 written back to the debit of Provincial funds.

In this circle of the Irrigation Branch the work is of a more varied nature than in the Sone and Orissa circles.

I.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

Midnapur Canals.

No work of importance chargeable to capital was in progress during the year. The canal has been practically completed for some years.

The following statement shows, under the different sub-heads of account, the capital outlay (direct charges) on the Midnapur Canal for and to end of 1885-86 compared with the sanctioned estimate:—

Direct Charges.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Expenditure.		Unspent balance of estimate.
		1885-86.	Total to end of 1885-86.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	54,09,001	2,739	53,40,959	68,042
II.—Establishment	19,09,096	242	19,22,329	—13,233
III.—Tools and plant	9,55,904	2,051	9,00,025	55,879
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	5,143	29,558	—29,558
Loss by exchange	67,768	.....	94,800	—27,032
Total ...	83,41,769	10,175	82,87,671	54,098
Less receipts on capital account ...	25,001	113	30,566	—5,565
Net total ...	83,16,768	10,062	82,57,105	59,663

The main heads of expenditure chargeable to repairs are compared with those of last year in the following statement:—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	83	.....
Repairs	1,15,931	1,33,040
Transport service	8,843	996
Compensation	.....	.....
Establishments	59,051	62,435
Tools and plant	25,952	26,591
Refunds of revenue	.....	112
Total ...	2,09,860	2,23,174

The two tidal reaches (between the Hugli and Damoodah and the Damoodah and Roopnarain) were closed for silt clearance and to admit of the locks being overhauled. These reaches had not been closed for eight years, and the locks had not been repaired for that length of time, and were consequently in urgent need of repair. Whilst these reaches were closed, the daily steamer traffic was carried on by the Hugli and Roopnarain rivers without much difficulty and without accident.

The following statement shows the areas irrigated by the Midnapur Canal as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1885-86. Kharif.	1884-85. Kharif.
Under Midnapur weir	60,580	60,352
Do. Panchcoorah weir	9,013	8,377
Do. Tidal reaches	1,011	565
Total ...	70,604	69,294

The following comparative statement shows the balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal since the year 1881-82:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	92,974	1,57,419	2,50,393	1,18,588	104	1,31,701
1882-83	1,31,701	1,54,646	2,86,347	1,04,060	39,811	1,42,476
1883-84	1,42,476	1,47,992	2,90,468	1,31,000	14,777	1,44,691
1884-85	1,44,691	1,22,321	2,67,012	1,16,807	38,993	1,11,212
1885-86	1,11,212	1,10,868	2,22,080	1,08,709	43,399	69,972

The following figures, which give the navigation receipts of the canal for the past five years, show that there has been a steady development of traffic:—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	51,408	332,325	1,47,79,798	97,841
1882-83	52,515	360,973	1,69,43,043	1,06,042
1883-84	51,642	382,979	1,79,53,806	1,09,032
1884-85	47,601	412,372	1,57,51,977	1,21,457
1885-86	44,261	385,250	1,27,54,989	1,23,409

The receipts would have been still higher for the present year had not the tidal reaches been closed, as above noticed, from the 15th of February. It is noticeable that whilst the receipts have increased, the number of boats using the canal and their maundage have not increased. The explanation is that the boats which now use the canal use it for longer distances than formerly: there is in fact more through traffic.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapur canals for the past five years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown in the following comparative statement:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,18,588	1,04,060	1,31,000	1,16,807	1,08,709
Navigation	1,20,706	1,46,922	1,20,580	1,28,747	1,37,578
Miscellaneous	10,780	17,028	12,996	12,401	16,197
Total ...	2,50,074	2,68,010	2,64,576	2,57,955	2,62,484
Working expenses (direct charges) ...	2,28,474	2,38,077	2,15,646	2,23,174	2,09,860
Net total (profit) ...	21,600	29,933	48,930	34,781	52,624

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

No work of importance chargeable to capital and no repairs deserving notice have been carried out during the present year on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal. Both ranges have suffered severely from the deposition of silt, especially range I; and no alteration in this respect can be hoped for until the canal is remodelled. The Hidgellee Tidal Canal is the connecting link between the river Hooghly and the Orissa Coast Canal. The development of traffic on the latter canal depends greatly on the efficiency of the Tidal Canal. A project for remodelling the Tidal Canal at a cost of Rs. 10,39,571 has been submitted to the Government of India.

The traffic on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the past five years is given below:—

	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	20,057	133,020	21,19,855	45,336
1882-83	17,445	132,884	23,83,244	43,484
1883-84	22,728	196,764	36,42,029	62,626
1884-85	17,660	145,417	30,06,852	41,298
1885-86	19,316	163,535	32,74,961	52,476

The increase is due to the opening of Range III of the Orissa Coast Canal, and the increase will doubtless be more marked when the whole of that canal is opened.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of this canal:—

	Receipts.			Working expenses.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	45,848	1,446	47,294	28,678	18,616
1882-83	43,694	1,338	45,032	40,570	4,462
1883-84	62,317	1,273	63,590	46,581	17,009
1884-85	41,382	2,125	43,507	36,886	6,621
1885-86	52,143	312	52,455	48,609	3,846

II.—Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Orissa Coast Canal.

A capital and revenue account is kept of this work. The expenditure on it amounted during the year to Rs. 4,98,403, of which Rs. 82,000 was from Imperial funds and Rs. 4,16,403 from Provincial funds. The former sum was a grant in-aid from the protective grant. Though this canal was pushed on vigorously, and it was hoped that the whole canal might have been fully opened for traffic in July 1886, this expectation was unfortunately not realized. This was due to exceptional and unforeseen causes, which very seriously delayed the progress of the work. The chief cause was the cyclone-wave of September 1885, which not only did considerable damage to certain portions of the canal, but which, by destroying cattle and vegetation over a large tract, gave rise in some places to an epidemic of cholera, and in others to fever of an unusually severe type, which together brought the work almost to a standstill. In addition to this upwards of six inches of rain fell during fourteen days in March, filling the excavations and delaying the work. The state of each range is briefly described below.

Range III (36 *miles*).—The excavation is completed. Bhaintghur lock is finished. The Bhograi lock is completed, and will be opened before the rains set in. This reach was opened for traffic up to the Bhograi lock in July 1885, and the revenue realised up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,718. The supply sluice at Bhograi has been commenced and the foundations put in. More progress could not be made owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring labour.

Range IVA (17 *miles*).—It was expected that this range would have been finished, but owing to the causes already alluded to this was found impossible, and the completion of some of the deep cuttings must remain over until next season. The range, however, will be open to traffic during the rains of 1886 with a minimum depth of 7 feet. The lock at Jamcoonda is practically completed, and the Panchpara lock is in a sufficiently forward state to admit of its being worked.

Range IVB. (6½ *miles*).—This is the range in which work is most backward. The earthwork is not fully completed, and the most that could be done was to cut a channel through the whole length, so as to admit of the range being used for traffic in the rains of 1886. The locks at Soolpatta

and Nulcool have made fair progress, but are still far from complete. Arrangements have, however, been made to pass boats by means of temporary locks, so that through traffic between Balasore and Calcutta may commence.

Range V (38 *miles*).—Had it not been for the cyclone, this range would have been completed. The amount of silt deposited by the storm-wave has been found to be much greater than was anticipated. A large portion of it has been removed, but some will still remain when the floods set in. The lock at Chargachia is nearly completed, and will be shortly in working order. The other masonry works on this range are practically completed.

The net result is that, though the progress has not been quite what was hoped for, the whole canal will, it is expected, be temporarily open for traffic in the rains of 1886, but that the traffic in range IVB will be carried on under disadvantages; further, that ranges IVA, IVB, and V will have to be again closed during the next working season to be completed, after which they will be permanently opened for traffic.

The capital outlay (direct charges) on the Orissa Coast Canal for and to end of 1885-86, compared with the sanctioned estimate, is shown in the following statement. A revised estimate aggregating Rs. 41,16,200 for direct charges has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction :—

	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.	
		1885-86.	Total to end of 1885-86.
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	26,71,110	4,00,103	26,67,043
II.—Establishment	6,67,778	92,024	5,86,222
III.—Tools and plant	1,06,854	15,328	1,23,127
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	—8,265	57,739
Total ...	34,45,742	4,99,190	34,39,131
Less receipts on capital account ...	...	787	2,185
Net total ...	34,45,742	4,98,403	34,36,946

To meet the above outlay the Government of India sanctioned as grants-in-aid Rs. 7,82,000 from the Imperial funds under "Famine relief—Protective works" during the years 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the Orissa Coast Canal: the revenue account was opened during the year under review :—

Year	Receipts.			Working expenses.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885-86	13,663	55	13,718	29,881	—16,163

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

The capital account of these canals stood as follows at the end of the year:—

	Outlay during 1885-86.	Outlay to end of 1885-86.
Direct charges—	Rs.	Rs.
Old outlay	.....	24,91,012
I.—Works	239	19 82,998
II.—Establishment	54	3,69,889
III.—Tools and plant	—1,106	3,43,913
IV —Profit and loss	.....	847
V.—Suspense accounts	—208	11,961
Total ...	—1,021	52,00,620
VI.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	41,553	41,553
Net total ...	—42,574	51,59,067

On account of the restriction in funds, the expenditure on the improvement and maintenance of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals was reduced to the lowest point practicable. The plate girder bridges over Tolly's Nullah at Gurreah and Tollyganj were proceeded with, the former being completed and opened for traffic in July 1885, and the latter being almost finished when the year closed.

An estimate was sanctioned for dredging shoals in the Bhyrub river on the steamer route to Barísál, but after an expenditure of Rs. 3,972 the work was stopped for want of funds. No advantage resulted from the outlay, and it is probable that had the work been proceeded with, the improvement would have been of very temporary duration, as the meeting of the tides causes any shoals removed to be rapidly re-formed.

The canal banks, towpaths, bridge platforms, and roads were maintained in fair order.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of these canals:—

Year.	Receipts.			Revenue charges.	Profits.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	4,72,687	9 780	4,82,467	3,27,254	1,55,213
1882-83	5,55,130	9,064	5,64,194	3,20,265	2,43,929
1883-84	5,51,713	12,388	5,64,101	2,20,624	3,43,477
1884-85	5,20,495	49,231	5,69,726	2,78,192	2,91,534
1885-86	5,01,141	—21,657	4,79,484	1,86,747	2,92,737

The figures show that these canals, of which the capital expenditure now stands at Rs. 51,59,067, are thoroughly remunerative. The net receipts—that is, the balance after paying all maintenance and revenue charges—aggregate Rs. 1,16,19,314 since the canals were first taken over by Government at the beginning of the present century.

The above statement shows that the gross revenue of the canals has decreased. In 1884-85, however, a sum of Rs. 35,185 was wrongly credited to revenue, and had to be written back in the present year: for any useful comparison the revenue of the two years should therefore be taken as follows:—1884-85, Rs. 5,34,541; and in 1885-86, Rs. 5,14,669.

There was a large increase of traffic when the Chitpur lock was opened in 1882-83, and this improvement was maintained in the succeeding year, but in the last two years there has been a steady decline. This is mainly due to depression in trade, and to the opposition between the various steamer companies, who have carried cargo at nominal rates and so affected the boat traffic. This competition has now ceased.

The traffic on the Calcutta canals during the past two years is shown in the following comparative statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Circular Canal ...	83,539	74,101	1,815,951	1,819,746	4,93,12,884	4,75,39,002	3,90,951	3,78,866
Tolly's Nullah ...	78.808	71,865	669,371	654,653	1,47,47,445	1,25,64,300	1,17,595	1,08,687
Total Calcutta Canals ...	162,347	145,966	2,485,322	2,474,399	6,40,60,329	6,01,03,302	5,08,546	4,87,553

The figures given for tollage in this statement do not include the receipts from ferries and demurrage, which are included in the head "Navigation" in the above statement.

Nadiya Rivers.

No capital and revenue account is kept of these channels. No original work of any importance was in progress on the Nadiyá rivers in the year

under review. The operations consisted of the usual temporary training works for keeping the rivers open during the dry season. A breach which occurred in the embankments at Laltikuri caused an unusually large volume of water to pass through the upper reaches of the Bhágírathí and well scoured them out, whilst the Ganges fell slowly at the end of the flood season—a circumstance also very favourable to the successful and economic working of the river. The result was that the Bhágírathí was maintained in excellent order throughout the season, with a good, broad channel and a least depth of three feet.

No attempt was made to work the Mátábhángá and Jellinghee beyond constructing such training works as would secure to the people inhabiting the banks of those rivers an ample supply of fresh drinking water, for with the Bhágírathí well open there is really no demand for anything further.

The results were satisfactory, and the rivers were economically and judiciously worked.

The tolls of these rivers show a tendency to decline, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.	Profits.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	2,10,041	1,179	2,11,220	2,70,720	—59,500
1882-83	1,82,351	616	1,82,967	1,18,231	64,736
1883-84	2,00,908	1,926	2,02,834	1,22,378	80,456
1884-85	1,94,981	476	1,95,457	97,335	98,122
1885-86	1,83,382	399	1,83,781	77,668	1,06,113

This is probably not so much due to the depression of trade or to the opening of railways as to the improvements in the Calcutta canals, which naturally divert traffic from these rivers. It is satisfactory to notice that the profit on the Nadiyá rivers has steadily increased.

The traffic on the Nadiyá rivers during the last two years is shown in the following statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nadiyá rivers	65,531	60,815	899,605	862,477	3,41,51,533	3,38,41,805	1,94,931	1,83,391

Eden Canal.

The principal works connected with the Eden Canal scheme were completed two years ago. The following less important, though useful and necessary, works were in progress. The new supplementary channel for the admission of the cold weather supply was completed; a new regulator at Mymaree was constructed, and the stop dam at Joojooty was commenced. The canal fulfilled its purpose of supplying good wholesome drinking water to those living on the banks of the Kana Nuddee, Kana Damoodur, and Sursuthi rivers, and to the Bardwan Water-works.

During the rainy season 31,440 acres of paddy land, and during the dry season 25,000 acres of *boro* rice were irrigated. A larger area would have been irrigated, but irrigation was stopped by order of Government. A sand dam had to be thrown across the Damoodur at Joojooty in the dry season to obtain a sufficient supply of water; silt had to be cleared from channel No. 1 and from the Banka Nullah, and weeds from the Sursuthi and Kana Nuddee.

III.—Agricultural Works.

The works requiring notice are the following:—

(1) Surpai drainage works.
(2) Bullee Bheel works.
(3) Howrah drainage works.
(4) Remodelling Murshedábád embankments.
(5) Dancoonee drainage works.

The Surpai sluice was completed last year, the excavation of the river of that name has now been finished, and the permanent outer dam nearly so. Before the floods of 1886 everything will be in order for the drainage operations.

Bullee Bheel.

The Bullee Bheel works were completed before the rains of 1885, and a very large proportion of the bheel was covered with an unusually rich rice crop, when the tremendous flood from the Nadiyá rivers raised the Ichamuttee until it topped its banks and destroyed the crops. The flood was an almost unprecedented one, and such as seldom occurs more than once or twice in a century.

Howrah drainage.

The Howrah drainage works have been completed, with the exception of the Huglí right embankment and the Bally khal right embankment: the latter, however, has been stopped by the orders of Government, and it is doubtful whether it will be necessary to carry it out at all. It is satisfactory to have to record that notwithstanding the rainfall of 1885 was exceptionally heavy, and the embankments were not completed, the outfall sluice was able to pass off the flood and rain water, and full crops were raised.

Murshedábád embankments.

It was noticed last year that the work of remodelling the Murshedábád embankments was completed, but that the land acquisition proceedings were not finished. When the year under review closed, the land acquisition was still in progress: it will, however, come to an end in 1886-87.

Dancoonee drainage.

Owing to the heavy rainfall and to the high level of the Huglí and Bally khal the drainage of the Dancoonee Jullas through the Biddabatty sluice was greatly interfered with, and in many cases the crops were destroyed for want of drainage. The sluice was in good order, the gates having been recently repaired.

Floods.

The year under review was one in which unusual inundations occurred. The main Ganges and its western flood outlets—the Bhágírathí, Jalangí-Byrub, and Mátábhángá—were in heavy flood, and on the 23rd of August the Murshedábád embankment on the left bank of the Bhágírathí gave way at Laltikuri. The breach eventually became nearly half a mile in width, and for three weeks 50,000 cubic feet of water per second poured across country, destroying huts and crops in its progress, and eventually breached the Eastern Bengal and Bengal Central Railways. The mischief was aggravated by heavy rains over the inundated tracts, the rainfall having averaged sixteen inches in the three weeks from August the 22nd to September the 12th.

In all about 2,800 square miles of country were inundated. The flood was attended with but little loss of life, but villages and crops were destroyed. A short embankment has been thrown up to temporarily protect the country; but until the embankment is retired, once for all, from the treacherous soil at Laltikuri to good ground, where it can be held against any flood, breaches will occur, whenever there is a high rise in the Bhágírathí, as has hitherto invariably happened. The length of such an embankment would be about seven miles, and its cost Rs. 1,80,000.

Very severe floods, due to excessive local rainfall, took place in the Damoodur, Roopnarain, Darkessur, Selye, and Cossye rivers. Embankments gave way in all directions and over 200 breaches occurred, and more would have happened but for the strenuous exertions made by the local officers: as it was, the crops were destroyed over some 720 square miles in Midnapur, and in all 1,430 square miles were inundated in that district. In the district of Huglí 285 square miles were inundated. The estimated cost of repairing the

damages done to the Government embankments by the floods is Rs. 88,645, of which Rs. 35,406 was spent during the year under notice and Rs. 31,719 for the Tuccavee embankments, of which Rs. 12,116 was expended. The flood in the Cossye carried away the top two feet of the training groyne at the Midnapur Canal head-works for almost its entire length, and did some slight damage to the anicut and under-sluices. The same flood carried away and sank the swing ferry pontoons at Panckurah.

Rainfall.

The rainfall at Midnapur and Panckurah was 76·20 and 86·03 inches, against an average for 17 years of 56·29 and 56·61 respectively. The rainfall at Ghattal was 94·44, the average (for ten years) being 62·10.

Cyclone.

A cyclonic storm visited the district of Balasor on the 22nd of September 1885, the centre of the cyclone passing through False Point, where the unprecedentedly low barometric reading of 27·1 was noted. At Balasor the lowest reading was 29·3. The cyclone was accompanied by heavy rain and a huge storm-wave. From the southern limits of the district to the Burrabolong river the storm-wave was stopped by the Orissa Coast Canal embankment, except where the canal crosses certain creeks, up which the flood rushed with increased force and breached the canal banks and inundated a limited area of country beyond. The country between the canal and the sea was flooded to a depth of from 8 to 10 feet. Above the Burrabolong river the coast is protected by a continuous range of sand hills. The inundated area in the Balasor district amounted to about 150 square miles, and such crops as existed on this were destroyed and large numbers of cattle were drowned, but there was little or no loss of human life: this latter fact was due to the circumstance that nearly all the villages are protected by the canal bank, and that the few that are not so are on high ground. If the wave had not been stopped by the canal bank, the loss of life would have been great, and crops would have been destroyed over a much larger and richer area, the inundated country being chiefly grazing grounds; whereas that to the west of the canal is entirely under rice cultivation. The wave damaged the canal by breaching the embankments and washing silt into the bed. The cost of repairing the damage done to the canal is estimated at Rs. 43,892, of which Rs. 20,088 were spent in the year under review.

SONE CIRCLE.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1885-86 compared with that of the year previous:—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
Productive Public Works—Capital Account.	Rs.	Rs.
Sone Canals (Imperial)	1,60,701	(*a*) 3,92,217
Productive Public Works—Revenue Account.		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	5,52,370	6,03,961
Irrigation and Navigation Works—Capital Account.		
Sarun Canals (Provincial)	3,621	1,590
Revenue Account.		
Sarun Canals (Provincial)	22,751	24,950
Agricultural Works.		
Teur Canal (Provincial)	2 044	2,635
Sarun tuccavee embankments under contract	18,080	32.059
Tirhút ditto ditto	14 416	52,987
Chumparun ditto ditto	10,503	36,039
Village channels, Sone Canals (contributions)	6,102	6,111
Embankments and drainage works (tuccavee)	10,680	(—)29,519
Total ...	8,01,268	11,23,030

(*a*) Includes Rs. 34,277—expenditure in England.

I.—PROTECTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

Sone Canals.

The following statement shows in detail the outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1885-86 compared with that of the year 1884-85:—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head works	(—)30	3,771
Main canal and branches	46,812	1,08,623
Distributaries	48,845	1,57,894
Drainage and protective works	19,908	18,001
Sone irrigation survey	466	2,742
Total ...	1,16,001	2,91,031
Establishment	24,689	55,081
Tools and plant	25,526	76,980
Suspense accounts	(—)5,361	(—)27,855
Total ...	1,60,855	3,95,237
Less receipts on capital account ...	154	3,020
Net total ...	1,60,701	3,92,217

The total direct charges against capital account to end of 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 2,48,61,348 against Rs. 2,78,88,697, the amount of sanctioned estimate, the balance available for further expenditure being Rs. 30,27,349.

The Sone canals are divided into two series—the Western Main Canal Series and the Eastern Main Canal Series. These are respectively in the west and east sides of the river Sone. The head-works in the river itself are common to both Series.

Head-works.

Head-works.

The head-works of the Sone Canals at Dehree may be regarded as complete, but the acquisition proceedings for the land on the bed of the river have, however, not yet been finished.

Some anxiety was caused by the destruction of nine piers of the Sone weir at Dehree on the night of the 31st July. There was only a very moderate flood in the river at the time, and there can be little doubt that the true cause of the failure was that the piers were not equal to the constant working to which the shutters are now subjected owing to the extension of irrigation. In the estimate sanctioned for the repairs necessary provision was made for increasing the thickness of the piers from 4 feet to 6 feet 7 inches, and reducing the number of vents at Baroon (where 7 out of 9 piers that gave way were situated) from 22 to 20.

WESTERN MAIN CANAL SERIES.

Main Western and Arrah Canals.

This series consists of the Main Western Canal, the Arrah Canal, the Baxár Canal, and their branches and distributaries. The Main Western and Arrah Canals have previously been reported complete, and only minor works in connection with the distributaries taking off from them were in progress during the year. An additional syphon culvert under the Beheea Branch Canal at the 13th mile was sanctioned and completed. There has been considerable controversy with regard to the works necessary to complete the drainage of the country in the neighbourhood of Perroo. It is expected that this culvert and an extension of the Bachere drainage cut, which was sanctioned but not commenced during the year, will provide all that is required. The Kusere escape channel was completed during the year, as also a drainage culvert under the Panmaree escape.

A building to accommodate the office of the Executive Engineer was sanctioned and nearly completed during the year.

Baxár Canal.

The only works of importance in progress during the year have been drainage works. An escape channel from the Khoormabad distributary was completed, and some progress made with those from the Bulthuree, Khurghur, Panjraon, Santh, Garriah, and Amarpur distributaries, and well as that from the Gurra Chodbey Canal, which works have lately been sanctioned. A drainage channel from the Baxár Railway station was completed during the year, and in the rains was found to be very effective.

EASTERN MAIN CANAL SERIES.

Distributaries for Patna Canal.

This series of canals includes the Eastern Main Canal and the Patna Canal with their distributaries. The canals have been finished for some years. The Muneer, Nugwan, Rewah and Majhoulie distributaries were completed during the year. A tehsil cutcherry for the circle officer was built at Daudnagar. A tehsil cutcherry at Bikrum and an office for the Assistant Engineer at Daudnagar were about half finished at the close of the year.

The table below shows the progress made in the Sone Canal system and the number of miles of existing channel at the close of the year :—

Division.	Miles of navigable canal.			Miles of branch canal.			Miles of distributaries.		
	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.
Eastern Sone ...	86¼	.....	86¼	.....	.....	.....	345	7	352
Arrah	74¼	.....	74¼	71¼	.....	71¼	469	.....	469
Buxar	58	.....	58	77½	.....	77½	321¾	12	333¾
Total ...	218½	.....	218½	148¾	.....	148¾	1,135¾	19	1,154¾

Rainfall.

The rainfall was considerably in excess of that registered in 1884-85, the figures for the station of Arrah, which may be taken as a fair example, being 26·19 inches in 1884-85 and 47·84 inches in 1885-86.

Floods.

A high flood occurred in the river Sone on the 25th and 26th of August 1885, and the spill-water reached the canal in the neighbourhood of Arrah on the morning of the latter day. The Arrah canal bank withstood the flood, but the Koelwar distributary was breached in several places. The low lands in the Shahabad district were very generally flooded, and the banks of both the Doomraon and Beheea canals, which were empty at the time, were cut to assist in draining off the flood waters, which threatened to submerge several villages. No serious injury resulted from this measure. It was found that the Gudhanee distributary interfered with the drainage of the country on its right bank, and two additional syphons have since been sanctioned to remedy this defect.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone canals (direct charges) aggregated Rs. 5,52,370 in 1885-86 as compared with Rs. 6,03,961 in the previous year, thus :—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs	2,82,766	3,35,914
Transport service	549	8,918
Compensation	.....	6
Establishment	2,25,947	2,25,493
Tools and plant	32,451	26,175
Refunds	10,657	7,455
Total ...	5,52,370	6,03,961

Irrigation.

The area irrigated during the year and that previous is shown in the statement below:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot weather crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1884-85	130,579	66,630	9,224	149,185	959	356,577
1885-86	81,786	50,663	10,528	179,794	10,856	333,132

The small decrease in irrigation is fully accounted for by the largely increased rainfall.

The following statement shows the progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone canals:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	4,64,261	6,29,739	10,94,000	6,03,930	53,221	4,36,849
1882-83	4,36,849	4,62,301	8,99,150	5,66,465	21,020	3,11,665
1883-84	3,11,665	7,42,311	10,53,976	4,84,209	1,45,974	4,23,793
1884-85	4,23,793	11,15,399	15,39,192	7,70,359	73,625	6,95,208
1885-86	6,95,208	8,07,702	15,02,910	9,78,323	1,26,266	3,98,321

The following statement shows the traffic on the Sone canals during the past five years:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	10,688	113,971	44,53,586	54,361
1882-83	7,781	78,713	37,84,908	39,063
1883-84	8,831	95,476	53,54,475	47,590
1884-85	6,434	61,730	41,10,604	37,397
1885-86	7,210	77,006	36,16,358	41,707

The revenue account of the past five years is shown below:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	6,03,930	5,66,465	4,84,209	7,70,359	9,78,323
Navigation	93,116	71,205	85,193	51,761	46,243
Miscellaneous	39,246	47,007	34,405	40,354	38,080
Total ...	7,36,292	6,84,677	6,03,807	8,62,474	10,62,646
Working expenses (direct charges) ...	4,57,322	5,29,841	5,14,477	6,03,961	5,52,370
Net revenue ...	2,78,970	1,54,836	89,330	2,58,513	5,10,276

II.—Irrigation and Navigation.

Sarun Canals.

For these works a capital and revenue account is kept. The capital account of these works has been closed, final payments having been made during the year in some land acquisition cases, which had been referred to the civil courts. The state of the river at the head of the canals, which is always a source of anxiety, suffered no material change, and the temporary dams necessary to ensure a supply in the canal feeders were constructed as required. The feeders, regulators, and other works were maintained in an efficient condition.

The capital and revenue accounts for and to end of 1885-86 of the Sarun project are shown below:—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Expenditure.	
	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	3,167	4,79,946
Establishment	454	1,64,170
Tools and plant	.....	25,612
Total ...	3,621	6,69,728
Less receipts on capital account ...	.....	498
Net total ...	3,621	6,69,230

II.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Receipts.		Heads of Account.	Charges.	
	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.		During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	39,737	99,594	Maintenance and repairs ...	18,014	1,26,726
Miscellaneous and other receipts.	1,406	6,355	Establishment ...	4,144	29,144
			Tools and plant ...	593	—6,926
			Total ...	22,751	1,48,944
			Balance net revenue ...	18,392	—42,995
Total ...	41,143	1,05,949	Total ...	41,143	1,05,949

Mudhubanee Canal.

Teur-Mudhubanee Canal.

This work was formerly known as the Teur Canal. Capital and revenue accounts are not kept for it. The proprietary right in this canal was acquired towards the close of the year by Government, the zemindar of Mudhubanee accepting the actual amount expended by him (Rs. 66,020) on the work in satisfaction of all demands, with the proviso that the canal should be called the Rajcoomar Bishun Prokash Singh of Mudhubanee Canal, and that he should be allowed to irrigate 250 local beegahs free of charge. An extraordinary flood occurred in the Teur river on the 6th July, when the gauge at Ekdaree read 244·55, or 1·55 higher than the highest flood on record. This extraordinary rise, which occurred in a few hours, is believed to be due to embankments in Nepaulese territory across the Tellahai and Jummo rivers having given way. Some 70 feet of the breast wall of the weir was carried away. The liability of the Teur river to these sudden freshes renders it a matter of considerable difficulty to determine on the best course to adopt to provide for future contingencies of the kind.

III.—AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Embankments.

The embankments on the Gunduk river in the districts of Sarun, Champáran, and Muzaffarpur are maintained by Government under the contract system. The embankments have been raised to a height of three feet above the highest known flood, and otherwise kept in efficient repair. The Monghyr and Bazidpur embankments on the left bank of the river Ganges and the Turki embankment on the right bank of the river Bagmati have been kept in good order at the expense of the landholders benefited. The total expenditure in these embankments during the year under review amounted to Rs. 42,999: the entire sum was spent on repairs and maintenance.

Provincial Railways.

GENERAL REVIEW.

As the result of the severe financial pressure which prevailed throughout the empire during the year under review, and which in an exceptional degree affected the progress of Bengal Public Works generally, the action which in the matter of railway extension was forced upon the Lieutenant-Governor was rather the concentration of expenditure upon nearly completed sections than the extension of work over new projects. Including Imperial and all other lines within the boundaries of the Province, the net result of the year's operations was an increase in open mileage of about 78 miles, the details of which are given in the following table :—

Railway.	Page.	Miles open end of		Cause of difference.	Date.
		1884-85.	1885-86.		
East Indian ...	4	729	734¼	Dígha Ghât branch, 5¼ miles opened	2nd May 1885.
Patná-Gayá ...	5	57	57		
Tárakeswar ...	5	22	22		
Eastern Bengal ...	6	234	234		
Bengal Central ...	7	125½	125½	20 miles, Dacca to Joidebpur ...	12th Dec. 1885.
Dacca ...	8	10¼	85½	32 miles, Joidebpur to Gaffargaon ...	18th Feb. 1886.
Northern Bengal ...	9	249	249	23¼ miles, Gaffergaon to Maimansingh	29th Aug. 1885.
Káuniyá-Dharlá ...	10	39¾	40¼	½ mile, minor correction.	
Tírhút ...	12	227	226	1 mile, minor corrections.	
Bengal and N.-W. ...	13	92½	92½		
Dárjíling-Himalayan ...	14	51	50¾	¼ mile, correction of mileage.	
Deogarh ...	14	5½	4	Rohini branch closed	1st Nov. 1885.
Nalhâti ...	16	27¼	27¼		
Total open mileage	...	1,869¾	1,948	Or a net increase of about 78 miles.	

The steady progress of the provincial State Railways is satisfactorily illustrated by the figures of gross receipts during the five years ending with that under review, which were 32¾, 37¼, 41¼, 43, and 45 lakhs. Working expenses, however, for reasons which will be explained, increased in a more rapid ratio, having been 19, 21, 25½, 31¼, and 31 lakhs during the same period. Net receipts therefore only succeeded in maintaining a steady average position: they were 13¾, 16¾, 15¾, 11¾, and 14 lakhs in the five-year period. The reasons which tended to the enhancement of working expenses in a more rapid proportion than gross receipts were, generally, the opening of new extensions, which require some time for the proper development of their traffic, and the necessity for heavy renewals of creosoted pine sleepers upon the Northern Bengal and Tírhút State Railways. These sleepers were laid in the road during its first construction about ten years ago, and it was found necessary in 1884-85 somewhat unexpectedly to commence a wholesale renewal of them. This work of renewal will continue on the Northern Bengal State Railway till the end of 1887-88, at the rate of about 6,000 sleepers per mensem, after which it will be reduced to about 4,000, thus effecting in future years a saving of about half a lakh per annum in this one item of working expenses. Upon the Tírhút State Railway it is expected that the whole of the creosoted pine sleepers will have been renewed by the end of 1886-87. The European creosoted pine sleepers were, in the earlier days of the Bengal Railways, procurable at a cheaper rate than sleepers of indigenous wood; but owing to the opening up of the forests, and the improvements which have taken place in means of communication, this is now no longer the case, and sleepers of indigenous wood are being extensively used.

In place of the cause of exceptional expenditure which has just been referred to, however, another necessity has arisen for additional outlay, the renewal, namely, of rails upon the Northern Bengal State Railway. When this line was originally built, engines were light, and cheapness of prime cost was a matter of considerable importance in view of the little experience which had at that time been accumulated regarding the probable traffic upon metre gauge lines. The tendency of late years has been towards heavier engines and better filled trains, with the result that the renewal of the old iron rails with steel rails of a heavier section cannot much longer be deferred. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the heavier steel rail is at present to be procured at a cheaper mileage rate than the old iron rail. The net result of all receipts and outgoings on account of the Bengal open provincial railways is shown in the following statement for the five years. It will be observed that the small net profit of the first two years has been turned into a loss in the two last: the figures, so far as known, however, for the year 1886-87 point to a probable early return to a profit:—

Head of Account.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Working expenses ...	19,02,224	20,93,846	25,57,414	31,26,417	31,02,160
Interest on open line ...	12,21,247	12,37,632	15,37,240	14,84,843	16,07,982
Total expenses ...	31,23,471	33,31,478	40,94,654	46,11,260	47,10,142
Gross receipts ...	32,70,050	37,88,453	41,24,073	43,09,793	45,02,802
Net loss to Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	3,01,467	2,07,340
Net profit to Bengal ...	1,46,579	4,56,975	29,419	.....	.....

It will be convenient here to explain an important alteration which has been carried out during the year under review in the capital accounts of all the lines. Heretofore the expenditure which has been incurred on account of "loss by exchange" has been shown in the financial accounts separately from ordinary capital expenditure, and in any statement showing the cost of the railways this item has been excluded. Had the expenditure in question been trifling in amount, there could have been no practical objection to this method of treatment. As, however, upon the Bengal State Railways alone this item had run up to nearly 23 lakhs, it will be understood how liable to misconstruction was the system of accounting for this charge, which has hitherto prevailed. This has now been changed, and in the accounts for 1885-86, and succeeding years, the accumulated loss by exchange will be shown as a direct charge to Capital. Similarly, the loss by exchange on stores, &c., charged off to Revenue, instead of being simply noted in the accounts, will in 1885-86 and in future years be a regular item of working expenses.

An important change in the police arrangements of the Bengal Provincial and Imperial State Railways was carried out during the year. Heretofore the ordinary police work of the railways, in connection with the detection of crime, and the maintenance of law and order generally, was carried on by the local district police, who in addition were responsible for watch and ward over goods in transit and in charge of the railways. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory and has been altered, and now all railways appoint and pay their own watch and ward men, none of whom are regularly enlisted policemen, and the Police Department carry out all law and order work, the cost being debited to the ordinary police charge of the Province. So far as it is now possible to judge, the results of the change of system are satisfactory.

At the end of the year the terms of the provincialisation of the Eastern Bengal State Railway were under discussion: it was decided, however, that existing arrangements should remain undisturbed until the close of the current provincial contract.

Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., was Chief Engineer of Bengal and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, except during three months, when Mr. W. H. Parker, M.I.C.E, Superintending Engineer, officiated for him. Mr. F. J. E. Spring, M.I.C.E., was Under-Secretary throughout the year.

EAST INDIAN (IMPERIAL) RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

WORKED BY A COMPANY.

The following facts have been extracted from the Administration Report of the East Indian Railway as being of general interest. A large number of minor works were carried out during the year, principally in connection with the improvement of station accommodation: the only work of special interest to the Province has been the Hugli Bridge, and regarding the prospects of the early opening of that work the Chief Engineer remarks as follows:—"If good progress is made with the erection of the cantilever, and if the appliances and preparation for launching the main girders can be completed in time, and the tides should be suitable, it is possible the launching of the main side spans may be effected in November, in which case the bridge should be ready for traffic by the end of 1886." The Alipur Coal Company's siding, called in previous reports the "Khairabad-Rupnarainpur Railway," has been completed and opened for traffic. The only extension of the East Indian Railway which was opened during the year under review was the branch line, 5½ miles in length, from Bankipur to the Bengal and North-Western Railway ferry at Dígha Ghât, which was opened for traffic on the 2nd May 1885. About 300,000 tons of coal were raised from the Company's collieries at Kurhurbali and Serampur in 1885 at a cost of Rs. 1-11-9 per ton. The lines worked by the Company on the 31st December 1885, representing 2,543 miles of single track, were as follows:—

East Indian Railway proper ...	1,514	miles.	5,238 feet.
Tárakeswar Railway	22	„	1,214 „
Patná-Gayá State Railway	57	„	1,056 „
Dildarnagar-Gházípur Railway ...	11	„	5,239 „
Scindia State Railway	74	„	4,657 „
Total length ...	1,681	„	1,564 „
Sidings	392	„	953 „

47,067 persons were employed by the Company during the year, of whom 1,620 were Europeans and Eurasians. The enrolled strength of the Volunteer corps was 1,130. On the 31st December 1885 the rolling-stock of the line consisted of 576 engines, 1,350 coaching vehicles, and 9,160 goods vehicles, of which 436, 1,269, and 8,725 respectively were in actual running. In the year 1885 gross earnings were Rs. 4,63,86,914, working expenses were Rs. 1,63,51,238, and consequently net earnings were Rs. 3,00,35,676. After payment of all preference charges, the Government's share of surplus profits was Rs. 65,18,010 and the Company's share Rs. 16,29,503. The share of the earnings derived from goods traffic was more than one-third of the whole.

The following table of exports from Bengal, Bombay, and Sindh is interesting as showing the growing importance of the trade of the port of Bombay and Sindh relatively to that of Calcutta:—

Years.	Wheat.				Cotton.				Seeds.			
	Total from India.	From Bengal.	From Bombay.	From Sind.	Total from India.	From Bengal.	From Bombay.	From Sind.	Total from India.	From Bengal.	From Bombay.	From Sind.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1882	759,962	222,656	418,511	118,007	331,313	35,351	253,934	7,706	671,304	293,620	284,743	33,525
1883	1,111,424	405,891	488,096	217,347	300,589	24,114	242,109	4,156	821,085	302,133	403,086	69,888
1884	700,451	130,004	376,833	193,494	289,623	25,418	227,815	2,007	884,635	324,317	412,407	83,521
1885	1,102,725	2 3,759	565,376	322,503	183,523	18,583	136,709	5,459	922,110	333,577	415,416	73,889
Total ...	3,674,562	972,310	1,848,816	851,351	1,105,048	103,466	860,567	19,318	3,299,134	1,252,647	1,565,652	260,823

The work done during the last six years has been as follows:—

Year ...	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
Passengers ...	8,081,828	8,375,642	9,854,929	10,727,717	11,111,114	11,246,588
Goods ...	3,471,109	3,826,964	4,383,652	4,938,019	4,313.065	4,638,421
Passenger receipts ...	1,03,54,044	1,06,22,905	1,16,66,598	1,12,01,732	1,16,00,147	1,14,21,497
Goods receipts ..	2,96,56,368	3,20,97,316	3,26,78,104	3,57,97,134	2,98,62,801	3,21,39 974
Mean passenger mileage	70·72	70·37	74·63	69·82	70·13	68·43
Mean goods mileage ...	230·06	251·90	228·82	231·95	211·58	223·54

The very marked impetus which was given to the development of passenger traffic by the reduction of third class fares in 1882 has been steadily maintained. The requirements of the local traffic in the neighbourhood of the large up-country cities continue to receive special attention.

PATNÁ-GAYÁ (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

This line continued to be worked by the East Indian Railway Company, with the result of a steady improvement in net receipts, as will be seen from the following table, which exhibits the result of the working since the commencement. The entire net profit to Bengal has been Rs. 3,79,799.

Year.	Gross receipts	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Interest paid by Provincial to Imperial.	Profit or loss to Bengal.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1877-79 ...	.....	.....	.....	57,561	—57,561	Financial year.
1879-80 ...	3,39,643	1,87,061	1,52,582	1,23,828	28,754	Ditto.
1880-81 ...	4,98,282	2,75,627	2,22,655	1,39,884	83,771	Ditto.
1881-82 ...	5,36,364	3,41,173	1,95,191	1,36,087	59,104	Ditto.
1882 ...	3,98,343	2,70,998	1,27,345	1,41,684	—14,339	Nine months.
1883 ...	4,70,192	2,33,563	2,36,629	1,39,823	96,806	Calendar year.
1884 ...	5,17,926	2,98,250	2,19,676	1,41,453	78,223	Ditto.
1885 ...	5,17,500	2,71,790	2,45,710	1,46,669	99,041	Ditto.

The entire capital outlay which had been incurred upon the line up to the end of 1885-86 was Rs. 41,81,737, of which Rs. 83,807 were spent during the year. During the floods of 1885 a double 30-feet span girder bridge upon this line was carried away. The receipts from passenger traffic upon the Patná-Gayá State Railway are normally about double the receipts from goods. No great development of either class of traffic is indicated in the following table:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passenger receipts ...	3,39,392	3,47,195	3,64,762	3,20,153	3,46,412	3,38,465
Goods receipts ...	1,38,952	1,60,133	1,75,531	1,44,813	1,66,251	1,74,354

TÁRÁKESWAR (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

This line continued to be worked by the East Indian Railway with the satisfactory result of a 7 per cent. dividend in the year 1885. The entire capital expenditure which up to the end of 1885 had been incurred upon the line was Rs. 16,88,993, and in addition to this the Government of Bengal had up to the end of 1885-86 expended Rs. 1,51,503 upon surveys and land for the Company. Some further small expenditure still remains to be incurred upon the latter account, but it is expected that all land will have been completely acquired by the end of 1886-87. The character of the traffic of this line can be judged from the fact that goods receipts were only about $\frac{1}{15}$th part of the coaching receipts of the line during 1885, and that the receipts on account of third class passengers were about $\frac{9}{10}$ths of the gross passenger receipts. The line continued to be maintained by the East Indian Railway Company in an efficient manner. The financial success of this undertaking illustrates in a remarkable manner the benefits which are likely to attend the judicious selection of gauge and routes for short branch lines of railway in the more populous and wealthy parts of Bengal, for had the gauge not been assimilated to that of the main East Indian Railway, working expenses must necessarily have largely exceeded the economical figure at which they are maintained under the current arrangement with the trunk line. The insufficiency of feeder roads has hitherto proved a great obstacle to the development of goods traffic, but this is a matter which it is hoped will gradually be rectified. Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co. continued to be the Agents of the Company as heretofore.

EASTERN BENGAL (IMPERIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

This system, as explained in last year's report, includes the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway and what was formerly called the Poradaha section of the Northern Bengal State Railway, the length of the whole being 233¾ miles. The Bengal Central Company's line, 125¾ miles long, is also worked by the agency of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The length of the entire system therefore which is open for traffic is 359½ miles. The line is at present under the Director-General of Railways, and the Bengal Government is only interested in it financially to the extent of Rs. 30,000 per annum, which is paid at present to the provincial account as compensation for loss of the earnings of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and 4 per cent. interest, amounting to Rs. 1,01,430 per annum, which is payable on account of the provincial capital which has been invested in the Diamond Harbour branch. In view of the probable early provincialization of the system some details will be of interest: they have been extracted from the accounts and administration report of the line.

The capital account of the line stood at Rs. 5,05,34,176 at the end of March 1886. Out of this sum Rs. 24,40,700 represented expenditure, including loss by exchange, in 1885-86. The net revenue realized during the year under review was Rs. 12,06,429. Interest and annuity charges amounted in the year to Rs. 29,78,418. The following is a statement of the gross earnings and working expenses of the Eastern Bengal, Calcutta and South-Eastern, and Bengal Central Railways since the beginning of 1881:—

Half-year.	Eastern Bengal Railway.			Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.			Bengal Central Railway.		
	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st 1881	19,13,346	10,21,599	8,91,747	83,726	50,705	33,021	.....	.....	.....
2nd ,, ...	37,88,896	13,11,162	24,77,534	68,786	50,602	18,184	.....	.....	.....
1st 1882	21,17,519	11,09,764	10,07,755	1,03,746	1,49,778	*—46,032*	.....	.....	.....
2nd ,, ...	46,08,207	19,77,524	26,30,683	1,06,333	54,874	51,459	.....	.....	.....
1st 1883	27,58,262	14,22,437	13,35,825	1,60,542	57,677	1,02,865	43,669	59,114	*—15,445*
2nd ,, ...	26,26,159	12,77,372	13,48,787	1,34,838	1,04,706	30,132	64,285	88,230	*—23,945*
1st 1884	22,33,728	14,85,305	7,50,423	1,73,727	1,42,542	31,185	2,15,654	2,75,261	*—59,607*
2nd ,, ...	31,10,788	13,56,170	17,54,618	E. B. S. Ry. taken over by Govt. and C. & S. E. Ry. amalgamated.			2,33,385	2,35,135	*—1,750*
1st 1885	26,35,245	14,62,744	11,72,501				2,97,577	2,73,314	24,263
2nd ,, ...	22,50,520	15,29,790	7,20,730				2,37,776	2,53,805	*—16,029*
1st 1886	23,34,748	16,53,667	6,81,081				3,13,911	3,20,324	*—6,413*

Many important capital works were in progress during the year, the principal of which were—(*a*) the doubling of the line from Sealdah to Naihati in anticipation of the additional traffic which may be looked for upon the opening of the Hughlí bridge; (*b*) the Kidderpur Dock extension line; (*c*) alterations at Chitpur for the more convenient handling of goods traffic; (*d*) alterations at Sealdah; (*e*) new alignment at Goálanda; (*f*) staff quarters at Narcoldanga; (*g*) engine shed at Narcoldanga; (*h*) head-quarter offices, Sealdah; (*i*) additions to the Kanchrapara workshops. Heavy repairs and renewals of permanent-way and additional sidings were also carried out. The line suffered severely from the floods of 1885, through goods traffic having been stopped from the 9th September to the 4th October, but the first and second class passenger and mail and parcel traffic was kept going by boat and trolly service. Certain alterations of levels of formation and increases of waterway are under consideration with a view to the prevention of a similar calamity in future.

Despatch steamer services run between Goálanda and Dacca, and between Diamond Harbour and Kakrahati. On June 1st, 1885, the India General Steam Navigation Company started a despatch service between Náráinganj and Cachar and South Sylhet. The same steamer company also worked the Eastern Bengal State Railway cargo steamers and flats under an agreement. Owing to competition with the Inland Flotilla Company rates ruled very low, especially those for jute and seeds. Numerous changes and alterations were made during the year in coaching and goods rates with a view to meeting the keen river competition. The rolling stock consisted of 82 engines, 335 coaching and 1,662 goods vehicles.

BENGAL CENTRAL (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

This line, which is the property of a company, is worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway under an agreement which it is intended shall remain in force until the 1st July 1886. The terms of this agreement are that—*1st*, the company shall bear all charges for and carry out all maintenance of way and works, such expenditure being limited at the discretion of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to 25 per cent. of gross earnings; *2nd*, that the company shall or shall not bear their share of telegraph, police and other "general charges," according as such charges are or are not included in the working expenses of the whole system of lines worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway agency; *3rd*, that Government shall purchase the company's rolling-stock upon agreed terms, and that at the expiry of this or succeeding agreements, the company shall buy back such rolling-stock at a valuation; *4th*, that the State shall provide rolling-stock sufficient for working the line, charging the company for such service 5 per cent. of the gross earnings of the company's line; *5th*, that for working their line the State shall charge the company, half-yearly, a percentage of the gross earnings of the company's line, at the same rate as the working expenses of the whole system worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway agency, exclusive of expenses appertaining to maintenance of way and works, bear to the gross earnings of the system for the same half-year; *6th*, after deducting from the gross receipts of the company's line the payments to be made on account of general charges and working expenses, the balance is to be divided between Government and the company in the proportion of one-fifth to Government and four-fifths to the company, the latter's share being diminished by the amount of their payment for hire of rolling-stock. There are also sundry other clauses in the agreement relating to rates, fares, the keeping of accounts, the submission of returns, and contribution to funds. It will be observed that the terms of this agreement are generally similar to those under which the State branches of the East Indian Railway are worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

The total capital outlay of the company up to the end of 1885 was Rs. 89,17,480, of which nearly 3 lakhs had been spent in 1885. The Government of India's outlay on account of land for the company had amounted to Rs. 7,29,929 up to the end of March 1886, and out of this Rs. 1,00,720 had been spent in the year under review. The gross revenue for 1885 amounted to Rs. 5,35,353, and working expenses to Rs. 5,27,119. There was a small but satisfactory increase in the earnings of Rs. 86,316 as compared with the year 1884. The earnings from goods traffic were only about one-seventh of all earnings from other sources. This disappointing result was undoubtedly due to the severe competition of boats upon the natural waterways which intersect the country.

The line had the misfortune to suffer severely from floods during 1885; communication was broken between the 13th September and the 25th October; the mail and passenger service was, however, kept open by means of a boat and trolly service. Had it not been for these exceptional circumstances, the results of the year's working would have been doubtless more satisfactory. The establishment of a bonded salt godown at Khulna has been for some time under consideration, and a hope is entertained by the company that if the proposed arrangement is carried out, an impetus may be given to the goods traffic at that place. Feeder roads are badly wanted. The length of main line was 125¼ miles and of sidings 19¼ miles at the end of the year under review. The rates for passengers and goods remained unaltered during the year, the former being 12, 6, 4½ and 3 pies, respectively, for the four classes, and the most important of the latter being ⅕th and ¼th pie per maund per mile for pressed and unpressed jute. 717 persons were employed by the company, of whom 7 were Europeans or Eurasians.

RANAGHAT-BHAGWANGOLA (IMPERIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

With the exception of a small outlay of Rs. 764 upon land acquisition, work upon this line has continued to be suspended. Some additional expenditure still remains to be incurred on account of land. Nothing has been done beyond the first 23 miles. The total expenditure up to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,93,656, of which Rs. 66,008 was provincial money, which was spent upon surveys in the years 1878-81. Through an error in last year's report the whole of the outlay was said to be imperial. It is possible that the 23 miles up to Kishnagar may, if completed, become a useful feeder to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

DACCA (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

The work upon this line during the year under review consisted of the completion of the various works preparatory to opening for traffic. The sanctioned estimate of Rs. 60,68,313 had been practically worked up to at the close of the year, the expenditure being Rs. 60,10,031, of which Rs. 10,97,042 was spent during the year under review: an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,06,560 has also been incurred on account of loss by exchange since the commencement. As was to be expected for a new line working for the greater portion of the time in short lengths, the revenue transactions do not show a satisfactory result. Gross receipts were Rs. 1,27,229, and working expenses were Rs 1,84,576: the line was therefore worked at a loss of Rs. 57,347, which includes a small debit of Rs. 90 to working expenses on account of loss by exchange. Interest amounting to Rs. 2,14,959 was paid to the Government of India during the year; and as interest will in future years mount up to Rs. 2½ lakhs, or even more, a considerable period may be expected to elapse before the line becomes remunerative. The sanctioned estimate will apparently be exceeded by about five lakhs, the greater part of which is due to the land having cost more than was anticipated by the original estimators, and to the damage done to the new works by the rains and by the earthquake of 1885.

The several sections of the line were opened from time to time as follows:—Náráinganj to Dacca, 10¼ miles, for passengers and goods, 4th January 1885; Dacca to Maimansingh, 75¼ miles, for goods, 1st August 1885; Gaffargaon to Maimansingh, 23¼ miles, for passengers, 29th August1885; Dacca to Joidebpur, 20 miles, for passengers, 12th December 1885; Joidebpur to Gaffargaon, 32 miles, for passengers, 18th February 1886. When the erection of the stock which is now at site has been completed, the line will be equipped with 12 engines, 60 coaching vehicles, and 345 goods vehicles, but the rapid development of passenger traffic appears likely to demand an additional supply of third class carriages. The prospects of goods traffic are less promising; its slowness of development must to some extent be attributed to the damage caused by floods to the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the year under review. The competition with boats for the carriage of jute, which is the principal staple, is very severe. The railway rate for unpressed jute is ¼ pie per maund per mile. The goods traffic on the Brahmaputra and Ganges between Náráinganj and Goálanda was worked under an agreement with the India General Steam Navigation Company.

Ránígan coal is in use upon the line, but an experimental lot of Makum coal from Assam was under trial. Loss by exchange, which under recent orders will in future be amalgamated with the capital cost of the line, had up to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,00,760. The value of stores in stock, which were included in the total capital expenditure, stood at the end of the year under review at Rs. 2,14,000. It has been arranged that from the 1st July 1886 the line is to be worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with which it is connected by the Náráinganj-Goálanda steamer service. Major Engledue, R.E., continued in charge as Engineer-in-Chief and Manager, assisted in the Traffic Department by Mr. F. C. Rogers.

NORTHERN BENGAL (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

The gross receipts of the Northern Bengal State Railway reached a higher figure during the year under review than had ever been previously attained to. Owing, however, to the continuance of heavy expenditure upon renewals of permanent-way, the working expenses still remained abnormally high. About 10 lakhs of cubic feet of ballast were spread during the year, eleven miles of rails renewed, and the laying of an additional sleeper per rail, and the consequent re-spacing of the remaining sleepers, were completed upon the main line. Of the 600,000 sleepers which were in use, 72,500, or 12 per cent., were renewed during 1885; about one-eleventh of the whole number of sleepers in use were iron or steel, and of this class only about one in a thousand required renewal. Eleven miles of rails had to be renewed as compared with 4½ miles in the previous year. Considerable progress was made upon capital works generally throughout the line, such as gate lodges, tanks, a well, and staff quarters. Coal was supplied by the Bengal Coal Company at the rate of Rs. 8-3 delivered at Shamnagar station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, about 100 miles from the Ganges ferry. The consumption of coal was 34·07 lb per train-mile, or 29·80 lb per engine-mile, both of which figures compare somewhat unfavourably with those of several previous years. The entire cost, however, of the Locomotive Department compares very favourably with the results of the previous four years, having been Rs. 2·75 per 1,000 gross ton-miles as against an average of Rs. 3·20 in the previous four years: similar remarks apply to the cost of engine and carriage and wagon repairs. The rolling-stock received an addition of 100 goods wagons, 5 other vehicles, and 11 new engines during the year, and of these 10 were of a more powerful type than had previously been in use: this is one of the causes to which the Manager attributes the economy which was exhibited in the working of the Locomotive Department. A very satisfactory decrease took place in the value of stores in stock, which was reduced during the year from 7½ lakhs to 5¾ lakhs.

On the 31st March 1886 the capital account of the line stood at Rs. 2,27,72,292, inclusive of Rs. 8,63,030 loss by exchange, so that the 249¼ miles had cost about Rs. 91,000 a mile: the capital outlay during the year was Rs. 2,92,971, inclusive of Rs. 56,460 loss by exchange. The results of the working of the line since its opening are exhibited in the following table:—

YEAR.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Interest paid by Provincial to Imperial	Profit or loss to Bengal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	1,71,114	1,64,016	7,098	6,00,930	—5,93,832
1878-79	10,92,892	8,95,730	1,97,162	7,90,580	—5,93,418
1879-80	14,67,806	12,98,647	2,39,159	9,05,281	—6,66,122
1880-81	17,03,253	9,25,18	7,78,064	9,41,138	—1,63,074
1881-82	19,27,411	99,60,460	9,66,951	8,40,956	1,25,995
1882-83	22,79,904	10,71,528	12,08,376	8,38,367	3,70,009
1883-84	21,32,741	12,35,430	8,97,311	8,49,304	48,007
1884-85	21,66,282	15,20,316	6,45,966	8,28,068	—1,82,102
1885-86	23,39,204	14,90,7 1	8,48,833	8,31,540	17,293

Loss by exchange on revenue account, amounting to Rs. 20,680, was included in the working expenses of 1885-86.

Three exceptional misfortunes were experienced by the Northern Bengal State Railway during the year under review—1*st*, a laden cargo barge was wrecked at the ferry, which involved a loss of Rs. 15,000 to revenue, as well as a much heavier loss to capital; 2*nd*, many of the works along the line were severely shaken in the earthquake of July 1885; and 3*rd*, the line lost heavily owing to the severe damage which occurred upon the Eastern Bengal State Railway on account of exceptionally heavy floods. In addition to all this, the working of the Sara ferry was rendered exceptionally difficult and

expensive by changes which occurred in the river bed. That in spite of all this the results of the working should have been what they have been is matter for congratulation. An inspection of the figures for the five calendar years 1881-85 shows that the average receipts from goods traffic upon this railway are about double those from passengers, and that the one item of jute alone is the source of one-third of the gross receipts of the line: manufactured jute or gunny forms about one-eighth of the whole of the jute which is carried.

The charge for the crossing of passengers and goods over the Sara ferry was reduced at the beginning of 1885 from the equivalent of 20 miles of ordinary railway to 12 miles. A ferry is in any case so serious an impediment to the flow of traffic that it was considered that in the interest both of the railway and of the public it would be advisable to make as little profit out of it as possible. The result of the reduction has been awaited with some anxiety, and it is therefore satisfactory to observe that during the year under review the gross receipts on account of the ferry were Rs. 2,01,189, against which the expenditure was only Rs. 1,69,434; and as the interest upon the capital cost of the ferry amounted to Rs. 17,763, there was a net profit of about Rs. 14,000, which may be taken as indicating careful and economical working. 2,976 Natives and 90 Europeans and Eurasians were employed during the year, of whom 571 were depositors in the Provident Institution, with Rs. 1,30,878 at their credit; 101 of the employés were enrolled as volunteers, which compares favourably with the number (82) at the end of the previous year. The management of the line continued to be in charge of Major Savi, R.E., assisted in the Locomotive Department by Mr. A. Morton, in the Traffic Department by Mr. C. J. Keene, in the Engineering Department by Mr. J. M. Chabrel, and by Mr. F. Morrison as Examiner of Accounts.

KAUNIYA-DHARLA (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

2′ 6″ GAUGE.

The gross receipts of the Káuniyá-Dharlá State Railway have been lower during the year 1885-86 than in either of the two previous years, and the net receipts were less than half the previous figures. This result must be ascribed to reductions which have been made both in passenger fares and goods rate. These reductions are, however, reported to have produced a development of passenger traffic during the last quarter of the year, and there is reason to hope that the earnings of the line will recover from their temporary depression after a reasonable interval. The net receipts from the steamer service of the line amounted to Rs. 32,370, and as the net receipts of the whole line were only Rs. 19,617, it appears that the railway portion of the line was worked at a loss of Rs. 12,753.

The Káuniyá-Dharlá State Railway was intended to meet the urgent demand for quick communication with Assam for the cooly traffic. It is observed, however, that during the last three years the gross earnings on account of this class of traffic averaged only about one-eighth of the entire passenger earnings, and that the number of coolies carried was only about one-fourth the number of ordinary third class passengers. Many of the latter were probably free emigrants to the tea gardens. As might have been anticipated from the serious impediment offered by the ferries to the flow of heavy traffic, as well as from the competition of steamers on the Brahmaputra, the receipts from goods traffic were only about one-fourth those from passengers. The following table shows the results of the working of the line since its opening:—

Year.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Interest paid by provincial to imperial.	Profit or loss to Bengal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	.....	.....	6,681	Nil	6,681
1882-83	1,06,275	90,392	13,174	.....	13,174
1883-84	1,40,794	1,00,748	37,163	.....	37,163
1884-85	1,56,755	1,19,799	34,217	.....	34,217
1885-86	1,29,808	1,10,191	19,617	.....	19,617

The net receipts have fallen short of 4 per cent. upon the capital outlay since the commencement by about Rs. 60,000, but as the entire capital has been found from provincial revenues, no interest is paid on it. Up to the end of the year under review the capital outlay had amounted to Rs. 9,60,771, out of which the ferries had cost Rs. 1,24,394. Rupees 21,581 were spent during the year under review. Loss by exchange has always been amalgamated with the other expenditure on account of this line. Bengal coal was in use upon the locomotives, and Makum coal upon the steamers. Seven new vehicles were added to the stock of the line during the year. The Káuniyá-Dharlá State Railway continued to be managed by the staff of the Northern Bengal State Railway as heretofore.

ASSAM-BEHAR (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY—A.-B. SECTION.

METRE GAUGE.

Considerable progress was made during the year with the construction of this line, the expenditure which was incurred having been Rs. 23,79,332, inclusive of Rs. 2,48,280 loss by exchange. The entire capital outlay up to the end of the year under review had amounted to Rs. 46,87,985, which includes Rs. 2,83,940 on account of loss by exchange. The amount payable to the Government of India on account of interest was Rs. 1,31,769 for the year, and Rs. 1,91,247 since the commencement. Rupees 54,439 of the capital was found from provincial sources.

Construction operations were confined to the sections between Manihári and Kasba, 37½ miles, and between Dinajpur and Raiganj, 31½ miles, the programme being to open the former section as early as possible, so as to provide an outlet for the traffic of the Purniah district towards the station of Sahibganj on the East Indian Railway, and to open the latter section so as to give a branch 50½ miles long to the Northern Bengal State Railway westward from Parbatipur. The work suffered severely from floods during the rains of 1885, five small bridges upon the nine miles north of Manihári having been washed away owing to the absence of stone-pitching, which would have been ready at site had not the grant for the work been greatly cut down.

By the end of the year under review the line was in good running order from Manihári to Kasba. From the Dinajpur side towards Raiganj considerable progress had also been made, and a grant of moderate amount will now suffice to open the section for traffic. Nothing was done during the year upon the 33½ mile section north of Kasba, upon which three quarters of the earthwork had been completed during the previous year, nor upon the 37½ miles between Raiganj and Katiyar upon which considerable progress had been made in the previous year. The balance at debit of Suspense at the close of the year was nearly 11½ lakhs, of which over 5 lakhs represented the cost of permanent-way not yet put into the road, and nearly 4 lakhs was the cost of bridgework, fencing, and other stores not yet charged off to work. The early completion of the Manihári-Kasba and Dinajpur-Katiyar sections is much to be desired, as, pending their opening for traffic, the Province is heavily burdened for payment of interest upon the unproductive capital. The work continued to be in charge of Mr. F. B. Walker as Engineer-in-Chief.

ASSAM-BEHAR (PROVINCIAL) SURVEYS.

METRE GAUGE.

The accounts of this survey have now been closed by the distribution of the total expenditure (Rs. 39,752) between other works in the following proportion:—Rs. 20,819 has been transferred (as a contribution from Provincial to Imperial) to the capital account of the A.-B. section of the Assam-Behar State Railway; Rs. 2,480 to the capital account of the Káuniyá-Dharlá State Railway; and the balance Rs. 16,953 to the account of Rungpur-Dhubrí Survey. The expenditure upon this latter work, all of which is Provincial, has now amounted to Rs. 52,617, and should the Northern Bengal State Railway be ever extended eastward from the Tista to Dhubrí, this expenditure would be amalgamated with the construction capital. The latest information regarding the present state of the enquiry as to the practicability of the extension to Dhubrí will be found near the end of this report.

TIRHUT (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

The length of line open for traffic remained practically unchanged since the end of the previous year, viz., 226 miles. The capital expenditure during the year was represented by a net credit of Rs. 4,90,355, due to the transfer of the store accounts of the Tírhút State Railway to the Tírhút section of the Assam-Behar State Railway. The total capital outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,52,70,705, inclusive of Rs. 6,88,480, loss by exchange. The gross receipts on revenue account were Rs. 12,80,258, and working expenses Rs 9,15,584, so that the net receipts were Rs. 3,64,674. The interest charges during the year were Rs. 5,91,961, and the net result to Bengal was therefore a loss of Rs. 2,27,287. These figures include a charge for loss by exchange on revenue account amounting to Rs. 3,520.

The coal consumed on the line was supplied partly by the East Indian Railway, and partly by the Ránígaṇj Coal Company, at a cost to the line of about Rs. 9 per ton: the consumption was about 25·26lb per engine-mile. The replacement of the old creosoted pine sleepers between Somastipur and Muzaffarpur was completed during the year. Various other works were also in hand or completed, such as officers' quarters, small goods sheds, and fencing. At the close of 1885 there was a balance of about 10¼ lakhs worth of stores in hand, consisting chiefly of ballast and permanent-way. The whole of the stores, however, were borne on the books of the Tírhút Section of the Assam-Behar State Railway. The following statement exhibits the result of the working of the line since the commencement so far as it affects Bengal:—

Year	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Interest paid by Provincial to Imperial.	Loss to Bengal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	48,042	44,057	7,983	*Nil*	Line imperial.
1876-77	2,13,578	1,41 899	71,679	*Nil*	" "
1877-78	3,43 236	2,35 714	1,07,512	2,13,984	—1,06,472
1878-79	4,49,808	3,29,930	1,19,878	2,31,343	—1,11,465
1879-80	4,76,922	3,43,273	1.33,649	2,41,015	—1,07,366
1880-81	5,43,380	3,15,512	2.27,868	2,58,105	—30,237
1881-82	5,78,781	3,49,042	2,29,739	2,93,577	—63,842
1882-83	7,09.812	4,40,520	2,69,292	4,10,374	—1,41,082
1883-84	9,81,667	6,78,626	3,03,042	5,17,447	—2,14,405
1884-85	12,49,716	9,68,472	2.81,244	5,81,434	—3,00,190
1885-86	12,80.258	9,15,584	3,64,674	5,91,961	—2,27,287

The Manager reports as follows upon the effect of the reduction from 2½ to about 1¾ pies per mile which in the previous year was made in third class passenger fares:—"This reduction has contributed largely to induce the lower orders of people to use the railway more, and for short journeys particularly. The number of passengers in this class has been 66·72 per cent. more than that of last year, and the receipts therefrom show a better return by 11·96 per cent.": these remarks apply to the calendar year. The result is satisfactory. As an instance of the very various conditions of traffic which prevail in different parts of Bengal, it may be mentioned that, while on the Northern Bengal State Railway goods receipts are just about double the receipts from passengers on an average of years, the former exceed the latter by an average of only about 10 per cent. on the Tírhút State Railway. The weight of, and earnings from, goods traffic showed a considerable improvement in 1885 as compared with corresponding figures for 1884: this branch of traffic is at present, however, seriously hampered by deficiency of rolling-stock, but it is hoped that in 1886-87 this may to some extent be remedied.

The volunteer corps consisted of 2 officers, 10 non-commissioned officers and 56 volunteers, and their attendance at drill was reported as satisfactory. The management remained during the year in the hands of Mr. Horace Bell, M.I.C.E., assisted by in the Engineering department Mr. D. F. Hogarth, M.I C.E., by Mr. H. M. Cardew as Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. W. Sandford as Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. H. Stuart as Examiner of Accounts.

TIRHUT SECTION OF ASSAM-BEHAR (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

This consists, as explained in last year's report, of the section, 2½ miles in length, containing the Gunduk Bridge which will connect the Tírhút and the Bengal and North-Western Railways, and the extension of the Durbhungah branch of the Tírhút State Railway to the eastward towards the Kosi. Work upon the Kosi extension extended over a length of about 23 miles, up to the Tiljuga river, and a portion of this length, viz., up to Gongareria, 14 miles, was completed and ready for traffic at the end of the year. From Gongareria a further distance of 6 miles to Nirmali was completed sufficiently for goods traffic at a slow speed. The capital outlay on these extensions during the year was Rs. 18,69,450, and since the commencement Rs. 30,10,160, inclusive of Rs. 96,340, loss by exchange. Good progress was made upon the Gunduk Bridge. At the end of the year five out of the seven piers had been founded, and masonry had been carried up to the level of the bedstones; the abutments were equally forward, and the long viaduct at the Sonpur side was completed up to the parapet coping; all earthwork and minor bridges on the approaches were practically completed. It is anticipated that the bridge will be open for traffic before the end of 1886-87.

Mr. H. Bell was in charge of this section as Engineer in-Chief, and Mr. R. E. Way was in immediate charge of the Gunduk Bridge.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

The length of the main line from Sonpur to Baraich is 273½ miles; of the branch to the Gogra opposite Ajodhya (Oudh) to meet the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, 20 miles; of the Ganges Loop line near Sonpur, 9½ miles. Total length open, 303 miles, of which 92½ lie within the boundaries of Bengal. The extensions, all of which lie in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are the branch, 39½ miles long, from Gorakpur to Uska, which has made good progress towards completion, and the extension of the main line from Baraich to Nipalganj, 33½ miles, which is also approaching completion. A survey, 6 miles in length, from Chuprah to the large grain mart of Revilganj at the junction of the Gogra and Ganges was under consideration. The remaining extensions of the system which were originally contemplated are at present in abeyance. Many important capital works made good progress during the year. The Rapti Bridge, nine spans of 150 feet, was nearly finished. The temporary workshops at Sonpur are still in use, as the erection of permanent workshops has for the present been deferred. The Ganges Flotilla, connecting the Digha Ghât branch of the East Indian Railway with the eastern terminus of the Bengal and North-Western Railway consists at present of two steamers, a launch, eight flats, and two landing stages. This stock is, however, insufficient, and will have to be augmented. The rolling-stock consisted of 35 locomotives, 184 passenger and 755 goods vehicles, and 15 passenger and 201 goods vehicles in addition remain still to be erected. About 14½ lakhs was the value of stores in stock.

The total capital outlay of the company up to the end of 1885 was Rs. 68,17,934 gross earnings during the same year 1885 were Rs. 12,05,541; working expenses were Rs. 6,16,334; and net earnings were therefore Rs. 5,89,20.

Bengal coal is in use, and the expenditure has been 28·75lb per train-mile, or 169·57lb per 1,000 gross ton-miles. Traffic has shown a steady development. The principal staples carried are grain, pulse, and seeds, the weight of which is very largely in excess of all other commodities: the rate for these st aples was one-sixth pie per maund per mile. The third class passenger fare was 2 pies per mile. Through booking of goods with the Tírhút State Railway was established on the 1st December 1885. Pending the opening of the Gunduk Bridge, the ferry over the Gunduk is worked by the company. Agent reports that the establishment of through booking between the two railways has been very beneficial to his line, and promises to be much more so.

DARJILING-HIMALAYAN (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

2′ GAUGE.

Passenger traffic was worked without a break during the year, but through goods traffic was interrupted by slips during ten days of July and five days of September 1885. The capital of the company remained at the previous figure, Rs. 27,25,000, but the amount, Rs. 30,000, which had been incorporated into capital from profits was transferred during the year under review as a loan from revenue to capital. The total capital outlay stood at Rs. 26,77,718 upon the 31st December 1885, which gives an average cost per mile of Rs. 52,763. Four years working results are as follows :—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net earnings.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.	Percentage of earnings to capital.	Train mileage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1882	3,66,475	2,44,490	1,21,984	66·72	5·17	144,724
1883	4,21,944	2,66,219	1,55,725	63·11	5·98	138,843
1884	4,35,024	2,88,259	1,46,765	66·25	5·52	123,205
1885	4,34,001	2,67,753	1,66,248	61·69	5·98	103,001

The dividend for the year 1885 was $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The earnings from goods traffic were nearly two-thirds of all other earnings in 1885. The mileage of the line was found to be $50\frac{3}{4}$ miles instead of 50, and from the 1st January 1885 the fares and rates were correspondingly increased. Four new second class and seven new goods vehicles were added to the stock of the line during the year. About half a lakh worth of stores were in stock at the end of 1885.

The company continued to use Bengal coal during 1885-86, but an agreement is reported to have been recently entered into with the Assam Railways and Trading Company for a supply of coal from Makum upon favourable terms. 30,327 passengers and about 17,000 tons of goods were carried during 1885. The company now provides its own police staff. The line continued in charge of Mr. F. Prestage as Managing Director.

DEOGARH (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

At the request of the company, the Rohini branch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was, with the permission of the Government of India, closed on the 1st November 1885. The length of the line is now only 4 miles. The results of the working are given in the following table :—

Half-year.	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net earnings.	Number of passengers.	Maunds of goods.	Dividend per cent.
1st of 1883 ...	9,994	6,150	3,844	72,774	Nil.	$2\frac{1}{4}$
2nd „ ...	9,645	7,247	2,398	68,313	11,803	...
1st 1884 ...	10,808	6,819	3,989	77,380	22,322	...
2nd „ ...	12,927	6,212	6,715	96,276	13,747	$2\frac{1}{3}$
1st 1885 ...	13,868	7,223	6,645	105,803	19,052	$2\frac{1}{3}$
2nd „ ...	10,119	6,855	3,264	77,329	38,544	$2\frac{1}{3}$
1st 1886 ...	12,297	6,775	5,522	86,264	81,540	2

The total capital outlay of the company up to the end of 1885 was $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. In the second half of 1885 there was a marked improvement in goods traffic, but the widespread floods all over Bengal caused a considerable falling off in passenger traffic. Messrs. Burn and Company, of Calcutta, are the Agents, and were the constructors of this line.

BENGAL-NAGPUR (IMPERIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

The following is extracted from the Director-General of Railways' Administration Report:—"Owing to negociation for the formation of a company to construct and work this line not having been completed, and the financial pressure, work had to be suspended during the year: the small staff still left were employed in the preparation of complete estimates for the conversion of the Nagpur-Chattisgarh Railway to the standard gauge, and for the construction of the portion of the project between Raj Nandgaon and Bilaspur. Land acquisition has also been in progress in the Manbhúm and Singbhúm districts in Bengal, and in the Bilaspur district and Native States within the Central Provinces."

BENARES-CUTTACK-PURI (IMPERIAL) RAILWAY SURVEYS.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

Up to the end of the rains of 1885 the survey party were employed in plotting the previous year's field work, and in preparing plans and estimates. The cold season's work of 1885-86 consisted chiefly of the location of about 182 miles of railway, which, with the exception of a 7-mile line to connect Cuttack with the main line, extended from a point 49 miles north of Purí, crossing the Mahanadi river at Naraj, and through the Talcher coalfields, past Sambulpur to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Panchpara, which station is about 245 miles west from the junction of the Bengal-Nagpur and East Indian Railways, and 382 miles east from Nagpur. The distances, therefore, from Nagpur to Purí by this route would be 606 miles, or from Bilaspur to Puri 344 miles. An alternative route to connect Panchpara with the neighbourhood of Palamau was also reconnoitred by the party. So far as can be judged from the information which has now been collected, the Panchpara-Purí route appears to possess many advantages over the others which were previously surveyed. The work continued during the year under review to be in charge of Mr. W. H. Parker, M.I.C.E. It is expected that it will be finally closed by the end of the rains of 1886. The capital outlay which up to the end of 1885-86 had been incurred upon the survey was Rs. 6,97,646, of which Rs. 2,04,521 were expended during the year under review.

KÁUNIYÁ-DHUBRÍ (IMPERIAL) SURVEYS.

METRE GAUGE.

In last year's Administration Report it was mentioned that "the 55 miles which intervene between the Káuniyá terminus of the Rungpur branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway and Dhubrí on the Brahmaputra have been variously estimated at 62, at 122, and at 132 lakhs. The larger discrepancies between these various estimates are due principally to differences of opinion as to the proper method of crossing the great rivers that are encountered, as will be understood when it is explained that, omitting these bridges, the several estimates very closely approximate to the same figure—Rs. 76,000 per mile of ordinary railway. Early in the year 1885, therefore, the Government of India nominated Mr. R. T. Mallett, M.I.C.E., to make a new survey and to give an independent opinion upon the probable cost of this section, and at the same time intimated that the section, if ever constructed, would be an Imperial work. All plans and sections were therefore, at the end of January 1885, handed over to Mr. Mallett," whose report goes to show that the rivers intervening between Káuniyá and Dhubrí are not so formidable as had been previously considered, and that it is practicable to connect Káuniyá and Dhubrí by a metre gauge railway, including the cost of the four large bridges, for about 63½ lakhs of rupees. In November 1885 the Government of India called for a further investigation of the possibility of substituting Bagwa, a point on the Brahmaputra below the outfall of the Tista-Dharlá and other rivers, in place of Dhubrí as the terminus of the Assam-Behar State Railway. Mr. Mallett's opinion upon this proposal was, however, unfavourable.

NALHATI (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

4′ GAUGE.

Upon the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, that it would be preferable to run the traffic at a reduced rate of speed rather than to incur heavy expenditure upon the renewals of a line of an antiquated gauge, permission was given by the Government of India to reduce speed from 12 to 10 miles an hour, and the change was carried out on the 1st November 1885.

Subject to this reduction of speed, the line is reported by the Consulting Engineer to be fully competent to carry its present traffic. Nothing deserving of special notice occurred during the year. The gross receipts were Rs. 78,803; working expenses Rs. 71,100, inclusive of a debit of Rs. 5,100 to working expenses on account of loss by exchange; net receipts were therefore Rs. 7,703; interest paid by Local to Imperial Government was Rs. 13,827. The net loss to the provincial Government was therefore Rs. 6,124. The capital outlay, inclusive of Rs. 11,860 loss by exchange, up to the end of the year under review, was Rs. 3,51,895, and the capital transactions during the year consisted of a credit of Rs. 5,299. The line continued during the year under the management of Baboo R. G. Mookerjee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Administrative charges.—The expenditure under this head on account of the Railway portion of the Bengal Secretariat during the year under review amounted to Rs. 58,779. This has hitherto been accounted for as capital expenditure, but in future years it will probably be amalgamated with the general charges for Provincial Administration.

Palamau Survey.—The provincial expenditure of Rs. 4,692, which was incurred in 1878-79 upon this survey, has been refunded to Bengal by the Government of India, and an equivalent amount of Imperial money added to the Imperial expenditure of the Benares-Cuttack-Purí Railway Survey.

Calcutta Central Station.—The small outlay of Rs. 230 which was spent in 1883-84 on establishment employed for the valuation of land, which it was supposed would be required for the proposed Calcutta Central Railway Station, has been written back in the accounts of 1885-86 to "Administrative charges," and the head "Calcutta Central Station" removed from the accounts.

Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi (Provincial) Survey.—The expenditure upon this survey was only Rs. 12 during the year; and has now been closed, the total outlay being Rs. 21,105. There appears to be no immediate prospect of this projected branch of the Tírhút State Railway being carried out. Certain additional expenditure which, at the request of the Revenue Department, was incurred upon land and earthwork, is to be charged to Famine Relief.

Sultanpur-Bogra Railway.—The expenditure of Rs. 15,920 Provincial money, which was incurred to end of 1885-86, and a small additional sum of Rs. 266, which was spent in 1886-87, will be transferred to the civil head Famine Relief, and the accounts closed.

Barrackpur-Chitpur Railway.—Further enquiries were made during the year as to the probable cost of an alternative approach to Calcutta, independent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, so as to provide increased facilities for the access of the East Indian traffic to Calcutta on the opening of the Hughli Bridge. This question is still under the consideration of the Government of India. The cost of the enquiry was borne by the ordinary Provincial Public Works grant.

Khairabad-Rupnarainpur Railway.—This colliery branch of the East Indian Railway was opened for coal traffic during the year.

Chittagong Railway Survey.—Nothing further has been done upon this survey, which, as mentioned in last year's report, has been amalgamated with the Bengal-Assam Railway surveys under the Director-General of Railways.

Howrah-Ampta Railway.—This project remained in abeyance.

The following projects also remain in abeyance:—

Bardwan-Katwa Ry.	Kishenganj-Kotchandpur Ry.	Pabná-Sara Ry.
Kuch-Behar Ry.	Rajbari-Faridpur Ry.	Daltonganj-Barun Ry.
Behar Ry.	Jalpáigurì-Ballabari Ry	Sonthal Railway.

Statement D, showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts.

YEAR.	Capital outlay to end of previous year. Rs.	Capital outlay during year. Rs.	Capital outlay to end of year. Rs.	Amount of interest. Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Working expenses. Rs.	Net receipts. Rs.	Profit or loss to local Government. Rs.	REMARKS.
				NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.					
1877-78 ...	1,13,00,117	43,37,360	1,56,37,537	6,00,930	1,71,114	1,64,016	7,098	−5,93,832	
1878-79 ...	1,56,37,537	38,61,802	1,94,99,339	7,90,580	10,92,892	8,95,730	1,97,162	−5,93,418	
1879-80 ...	1,94,99,339	12,36,023	2,07,35,362	9,05,281	14,67,806	12,28,647	2,39,159	−6,66,122	
1880-81 ...	2,07,35,362	3,57,343	2,10,93,005	6,41,138	17,03,253	9,25,189	7,78,064	−1,63,074	Rs. 2,02,833 Provincial; Dinajpur branch. Credit of Rs. 1,38,220 Imperial; on main line.
1881-82 ...	2,10,93,005	64,613	2,11,57,618	8,40,956	19,27,411	9,60,460	9,66,951	+1,25,995	
1882-83 ...	2,11,57,618	4,94,593	2,16,52,211	8,38,367	22,79,904	10,71,528	12,08,376	+3,70,009	Rs. 4,85,790 Provincial; Dinajpur branch.
1883-84 ...	2,16,52,211	8,51,915	2,25,04,126	8,49,304	21,32,741	12,35,430	8,97,311	+48,007	Rs. 3,13,872 Provincial Dinajpur branch.
1884-85 ...	2,25,04,126	−8,31,375	2,16,72,751	8,28,068	21,66,282	15,20,316	6,45,966	−1,82,102	Rs. 15,60,000, Imperial Capital, transferred to E. B. State Railway.
1885-86 ...	2,26,72,751	2,36,511	2,19,09,262	8,31,540	23,39,204	14,90,371	8,48,833	+17,293	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		8,63,030						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		2,27,72,292						
				TI'RHU'T STATE RAILWAY.					
1877-78 ...	41,27,107	9,09,614	50,36,721	2,13,984	3,43,236	2,35,714	1,07,522	−1,06,462	Rs. 6,679 Provincial money; on extensions. ,, 504 ,, ,, ; on Hajipur branch.
1878-79 ...	50,36,721	2,15,688	52,52,409	2,31,343	4,49,808	3,29,930	1,19,878	−1,11,465	,, 555 ,, ,, ; on extensions. ,, 2,994 ,, ,, ; on Hajipur branch.
1879-80 ...	52,52,409	2,24,908	54,77,317	2,41,015	4,76,922	3,43,273	1,33,649	−1,07,366	,, 4,978 ,, ,, ; on Hajipur branch.
1880-81 ...	54,77,317	5,43,135	60,20,452	2,58,105	5,43,380	3,15,512	2,27,868	−30,237	,, 11,592 ,, ,, ; on Hajipur branch.
1881-82 ...	60,20,452	26,80,951	87,01,403	2,93,577	5,78,781	3,49,042	2,29,739	−63,838	
1882-83 ...	87,01,403	31,71,559	1,18,72,962	4,10,874	7,09,812	4,40,520	2,69,292	−1,41,082	Rs. 1,072 Provincial money; on Hajipur branch.
1883-84 ...	1,18,72,962	21,82,976	1,40,55,938	5,17,447	9,81,667	6,78,626	3,03,041	−2,14,405	
1884-85 ...	1,40,55,938	10,16,642	1,50,72,580	5,81,434	12,49,716	9,68,472	2,81,244	−3,00,190	
1885-86 ...	1,50,72,580	−4,90,355	1,45,82,225	5,91,961	12,80,258	9,15,584	3,64,674	−2,27,287	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		6,88,480						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		1,52,70,705						

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

1877-78 ...	.....	8,973	8,973						
1878-79 ...	8,973	33,146	42,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 87,535 Provincial money.
1879-80 ...	42,119	6,639	48,759						
1881-82 ...	48,758	38,777	87,535						
1882-83 ...	87,535	3,90,613	4,78,148	7,812	.....	.....	.....	—7,812	
1883-84 ...	4,78,148	23,58,134	28,36,282	62,787	.....	.....	.....	—62,787	
1884-85 ...	28,36,282	20,76,707	49,12,989	1,51,484	.....	.....	18,518	—1,32,966	
1885-86 ...	49,12,989	10,97,042	60,10,031	2,14,959	1,27,229	1,84,576	—57,347	—2,72,306	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		3,06,560						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		63,16,591						

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.—A.-B. SECTION.

1882-83 ...	5,153	28,967	34,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 34,120 Provincial money.
1883-84 ...	34,120	3,67,517	4,01,637	7,350	.....	.....	.....	—7,350	
1884-85 ...	4,01,637	18,71 356	22,72,993	52,128	.....	.....	.....	—52,128	
1885-86 ...	22,72,993	21,31,052	44,04,045	1,31,769	.....	.....	.....	—1,31,769	Rs. 20,319 Provincial; transferred from survey
	Loss by exchange since commencement		2,83,940						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		46,87,985						

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY—T. SECTION.

1877-78 ...	49,701	2,352	52,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 52,053 Imperial money, but no interest charged till 1881-82.
1878-79 ...	52,053	*Nil.*	52,053						
1879-80 ...	52,053	,,	52,053						
1880-81 ...	52,053	,,	52,053						
1881-82 ...	52,053	3,729	55,782	2,082	.....	.....	.....	—2,082	Rs. 3,729 Provincial money.
1882-83 ...	55,782	25,068	80,850	2,082	.....	.....	.....	—2,082	Rs. 25,068 Provincial money.
1883-84 ...	80,850	66,701	1,47,551	3,416	.....	.....	.....	—3,416	
1884-85 ...	1,47,551	8,96,819	10,44,370	22,686	.....	.....	.....	—22,686	
1885-86 ...	10,44,370	18,69,450	29,13,820	73,012	.....	.....	.....	—73,012	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		96,340						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		30,10,160						

Statement D, showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts—continued.

YEAR.	Capital outlay to end of previous year. Rs.	Capital outlay during year. Rs.	Capital outlay to end of year. Rs.	Amount of interest. Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Working expenses. Rs.	Net receipts. Rs.	Profit or loss to local Government. Rs.	REMARKS.
				PATNÁ-GAYÁ STATE RAILWAY.					
1877-78 ...	.....	18,780	18,780	442	.....	.....	.....	—442	
1878-79 ...	18,780	25,01,055	25,19,835	57,119	.....	.....	.....	—57,119	
1879-80 ...	25,19,835	7,48,796	32,68,631	1,23,823	3,39,643	1,87,061	1,52,582	+28,754	
1880-81 ...	32,68,631	3,09,812	35,78,443	1,39,884	4,98,282	2,75,627	2,22,655	+83,771	Rs. 3,15,000 Provincial money.
1881-82 ...	35,78,443	2,77,487	38,55,930	1,36,087	5,36,364	3,41,178	1,95,191	+59,104	
1882-83 ...	38,55,930	2,365	38,58,295	1,41,684	3,98,343	2,70,998	1,27,345	—14,339	
1883-84 ...	38,58,295	—95,450	37,62,845	1,39,823	4,70,192	2,33,563	2,36,629	+96,806	
1884-85 ...	37,62,845	1,76,985	39,39,830	1,41,453	5,17,926	2,98,250	2,19,676	+78,223	
1885-86 ...	39,39,830	83,807	40,23,637	1,46,669	5,17,500	2,71,790	2,45,710	+99,041	
				Loss by exchange not known.					
				NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.					
1877-78 ...	2,71,690	.....	2,71,690	12,260	.....	.....	3,980	—8,280	
1878-79 ...	2,71,690	69,682	3,41,372	13,794	.....	.....	40,521	+26,827	
1879-80 ...	3,41,372	6,078	3,47,450	15,498	.....	.....	31,180	+15,682	
1880-81 ...	3,47,450	—2,602	3,44,848	15,577	.....	.....	—2,385	—17,962	
1881-82 ...	3,44,848	—9,756	3,35,092	13,599	67,873	55,000	12,873	—726	
1882-83 ...	3,35,092	—5,077	3,30,015	13,303	74,054	50,583	23,469	+10,166	
1883-84 ...	3,30,015	25,349	3,55,364	13,707	80,623	56,317	24,305	+10,598	
1884-85 ...	3,55,364	—7,030	3,48,334	14,074	76,375	72,129	4,246	—9,832	
1885-86 ...	3,48,334	—5,299	3,43,035	13,827	78,803	71,100	7,703	—6,124	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		11,860						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		3,54,895						

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.								
1877-78 ...	66,10,184	.....	66,10,184				43,897	—43,897	
1878-79 ...	66,10,184	1,40,695	67,50,879				1,42,573	—1,42,573	
1879-80 ...	67,50,879	—16,085	67,34,794				34,297	—34,297	
1880-81 ...	67,34,794	85,074	68,19,868				56,457	—56,457	
1881-82 ...	68,19,868	—31,846	67,88,022				—36,948	36,948	Bengal paid no interest on this Imperial money.
1882-83 ...	67,88,022	—7,565	67,80,457	.....	2,20,065	1,16,527	1,03,838	—1,03,838	
1883-84 ...	67,80,457	25,84,302	93,64,759	.....	3,18,057	1,95,126	1,22,931	—1,22,931	Rs. 25,35,767, Provincial money, spent in this and former years.
1884-85 ...				—76,073	1,17,154	86,006	31,148	—1,07,221	Government of India pays Bengal Rs. 30,000 per annum in lieu of receipts, and 4 per cent. interest upon Rs. 25,35,767, the Provincial share of the capital. In 1884-85 a nine months' share of this accrued to the Province; and in the first three months of that year Rs. 94,654 were received as earnings, against which Rs. 86,006 were working expenses.
1885-86 ...				—1,01,430	30,000	*Nil.*	30,000	—1,31,430	
				Loss by exchange not known.					
KÁUNIYÁ-DHARLÁ STATE RAILWAY.								
1881-82 ...	.....	.....	8,32,482				6,681	—6,681	
1882-83 ...	8,32,482	23,640	8,56,122	.....	1,06,275	90,392	15,883	—15,883	The whole of the capital expenditure upon the Káuniyá-Dharlá State Railway is Provincial money, and is consequently not liable for interest.
1883-84 ...	8,56,122	49,967	9,06,089	.....	1,40,794	1,00,748	40,046	—40,046	
1884-85 ..	9,06,089	33,101	9,39,190	.....	1,56,755	1,19,799	36,956	—36,956	
1885-86 ...	9,39,190	21,581	9,60,771	.....	1,29,808	1,10,191	19,617	—19,617	
			Loss by exchange has always been charged direct to Capital.						

Statement E, showing all State Railway Expenditure,

Head of Account.	Name of Work.	Expenditure to end of 1880-81.		Expenditure in 1881-82.		Total to end of 1881-82.	Expenditure in 1882-83.		Total to end of 1882-83.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction of Railways charged against revenue.	Sonapur-Diamond Harbour Railway	.....	1,37,710	.....	9,17,523	10,55,233	.....	11,81,226	22,36,459
	Dinajpur, branch of Northern Bengal State Railway	.....	.....	.....	2,02,833	2,02,833	.....	4,85,790	6,88,623
	Káuniyá-Dharlá Railway ...	.....	8,32,482	.....	.....	8,32,482	.....	23,640	8,56,122
	Total ...	.....	9,70,192	.....	11,20,356	20,90,548	.....	16,90,656	37,81,204
Subsidised Railways, land and surveys.	Tárakeswar Railway (land and survey)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,525	23,525
	Deogarh Railway (land and survey)	.....	.....	.....	1,800	1,800	... ..	7,762	9,562
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	1,800	1,800	.....	31,287	33,087
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.	Palamau Survey	.....	4,692	.....	.....	4,692	.....	.....	4,692
	Bengal Central Surveys ...	.....	1,15,569	.....	−49,561	66,008	.....	.....	66,008
	Dacca-Maimansingh Surveys	.....	48,757	.....	38,777	87,534	.....	−87,534	Transferred
	Dinajpur-Hyatpur Surveys (Northern Bengal extension)	.....	.....	.....	5,153	5,153	.....	28,967	34,120
	Sitamarhi Branch Survey ...	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	1,921	1,937
	Chittagong Survey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,568	28,568
	Calcutta Central Station ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Howrah-Ampta Survey ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Administrative charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	53,596	53,596
	Muzaffarpur-Hajipur Survey	.....	8,476	.....	11,592	20,068	.....	−20,068	Transferred
	Tirhút Extension Surveys	52,053	.....	.....	3,729	55,782	.....	25,068	80,850
	Sultanpur-Bogra Survey ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rungpur-Dhubrí Surveys ..	.....	35,664	.....	.....	35,664	... ..	.....	35,664
	Assam-Behar Surveys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	52,053	2,13,158	.....	9,706	2,74,917	.....	30,518	3,05,435
Construction of Railways.	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	68,19,868	.....	−61,846	.....	67,88,022	−7,565	.....	67,88,457
	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola State Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,496	.....	12,496
	Northern Bengal State Railway	2,10,93,005	.....	−1,38,220	.....	2,09,54,785	8,803	.....	2,09,63,588
	Tirhút State Railway, main line	59,35,850	.....	−3,41,459	.....	55,94,391	8,64,752	.....	64,59,143
	Tirhút State Railway extensions	68,892	7,234	30,10,818	.....	30,86,944	22,68,063	.....	53,55,007
	Tirhút State Railway, Hajipur Branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,672	20,068 1,072	58,812
	Patná-Gayá State Railway	32,63,443	3,15,000	2,77,487	.....	38,55,930	2,365	.....	38,58,295
	Nalháti State Railway ...	3,44,848	.....	−9,756	.....	3,35,092	−5,077	.....	3,30,015
	Dacca State Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,90,613	87,534	4,78,147
	Assam-Behar State Railway, Tirhút Section ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assam-Behar State Railway, A.-B. Section ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	3,75,25,906	3,22,234	27,67,024	.....	4,06,15,164	35,72,122	1,08,674	4,42,95,960

Imperial and Provincial, since the commencement.

EXPENDITURE IN 1883-84.		Total to end of 1883-84.	EXPENDITURE IN 1884-85.		Total to end of 1884-85.	EXPENDITURE IN 1885-86.		Total to end of 1885-86.	Loss by exchange since commencement.	Grand total to end of 1885-86.
Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	—22,36,459	Transferred to Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway as a contribution.								
.....	—6,88,623	Transferred to Northern Bengal Railway as a contribution.								
.....	49,967	9,06,089	.....	33,101	9,39,190	.....	19,101 2,480	9,60,771		
.....	—28,75,115	9,06,089	.....	33,101	9,39,190	.....	21,581	9,60,771		
.....	45,920	69,445	.....	56,090	1,25,535	.....	25,968	1,51,503		
.....	.....	9,562	.....	.....	9,562	.....	.....	9,562		
.....	45,920	79,007	.....	56,090	1,35,097	.....	25,968	1,61,065		
.....	.....	4,692	.....	.....	4,692	.....	—4,692	Refunded by Government of India.		
.....	—66,008	Transferred to Ranaghat-Bhagwangola Railway.								
to construction on account of Dacca Railway as a contribution.										
.....	—34,120	Transferred to construction account of Assam-Behar Railway, A. B. section, as a contribution.								
.....	5,138	7,075	.....	14,019	21,094	.....	12	21,106		
.....	34,692	63,260	.....	—2,979	60,281	.....	.....	60,281		
.....	230	230	.....	.....	230	.....	—230	Transferred to administrative charges.		
.....	2,900	2,900	.....	2,204	5,104	.....	.....	5,104		
.....	57,605	1,11,201	.....	54,378	1,65,579	.....	230 58,549	2,24,358		
to construction account of Hajipur Branch of Tirhút Railway as a contribution.										
—52,053	—28,797	Transferred to construction account of Assam-Behar Railway, T. Section, as a contribution.								
.....	1,376	1,376	.....	.....	1,376	.....	—1,376	Transferred to Famine Relief.		
.....	.....	35,664	.....	.....	35,664	.....	16,953	52,617		
.....	6,937	6,937	.....	32,815	39,752	.....	—16,953 —2,480 —20,319	Transferred to Rungpur-Dhubri Survey. Transferred to Káuniyá-Dharlá Railway. Transferred to Assam-Behar Railway, A.-B. Section, as a contribution.		
—52,053	—20,047	2,33,335	.....	1,00,437	3,33,772	.....	29,694	3,63,475		
48,535	22,36,459 2,99,308	93,64,759	—68,28,992	—25,35,767	Taken over by the Government of India.					
1,85,615	66,008	2,64,119	28,770	.....	2,92,889	.....	764	2,93,653	.....	2,93,653
5,38,040	6,88,623 3,13,872	2,25,04,126	7,28,624 —15,59,999	.....	2,16,72,751	2,36,511	.....	2,19,09,262	8,63,030	2,27,72,292
4,12,891 53,47,773	7,234	1,22,27,041	4,33,827	.....	1,26,60,868	—4,90,355 23,90,572	21,140	1,45,82,225	6,88,480	1,52,70,705
—53,47,773	—7,234	Transferred to construction account of Tirhút Railway, main line.								
17,70,985	.....	18,28,897	5,82,815	.....	24,11,712	—23,90,572	—21,140	Transferred to construction account of Tirhút Railway, main line.		
—95,450	.....	37,62,845	1,76,985	.....	39,39,830	83,807	.....	40,23,637	.....	40,23,637
25,349	.....	3,55,364	—7,030	.....	3,48,334	—5,299	.....	3,43,035	11,860	3,54,895
23,58,135	.....	28,16,282	20,76,707	.....	49,12,989	10,97,042	.....	60,10,031	3,06,560	63,16,591
52,053 66,701	28,797	1,47,551	8,96,819	.....	10,44,370	18,69,450	.....	29,13,820	96,340	30,10,160
3,67,517	34,120	4,01,637	18,71,356	.....	22,72,993	21,10,733	20,319	44,04,045	2,83,940	46,87,985
57,29,474	36,67,187	5,36,92,621	—16,00,118	—25,35,767	4,95,56,736	49,01,889	21,083	5,45,79,708	22,50,210	5,67,29,918

SYNOPSIS OF MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL ON THE 31ST OF MARCH 1886.

System.	Railway.	Main Sections and Branches. From	To	Gauge. Ft. In.	Miles open. State.	Miles open. Assisted.	Under construction. State.	Under construction. Assisted.	State Railways under survey.	Remarks.
East Indian Railway, and State Branches and connected lines worked by the Agency of the East Indian Railway Company. Pages 3, 4.	East Indian, main line	Howrah	Khana junction	5 6	71½	.....	.....	.....	.....	In addition to the 729 miles of East Indian Railway, which are here detailed as lying *within* the boundaries of the Province of Bengal, there are 780 miles of main and branch lines of the same railway which lie *outside* the Province. The main and chord lines through the Province, and as far as Mogulsarai, the future junction with the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, are laid double: the branches are single. The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway traffic is caught at Mogulsarai, that of the Bengal and North-Western Railway at Digha Ghát, that of the Patná-Gayá State Railway at Bankipur, of the Tirhút State Railway at Mokameh, and of the Tárakeswar Railway at Sheoraphuli. In addition to the branch lines here shown there are some colliery branches belonging to coal companies.
		Khana junction	Lakesarai ,,		250½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Lakesarai ,,	Karamnassa river		159¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	East Indian, chord line	Khana ,,	Sitarampur junction		62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sitarampur ,,	Lakesarai ,,		123⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	East Indian, branches	Bhudreswar	River bank		2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Hughli junction	Naihati		.....	.....	4	.....	.....	
		Ondal ,,	Tapasi		7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sitarampur ,,	Barákhar		5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Madhupur ,,	Kurhurbari		26¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Tinpahar	Rajmehal		7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Mokameh	River		2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Jamalpur	Monghyr		5¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bankipur	Gayá Railway		⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bankipur	Digha Ghát		5¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Patná-Gayá	Patná	Gayá		57	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tárakeswar	Sheoraphuli	Tárakeswar		.....	22	.....	.....	.....	
			Total miles		791½	22	4	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system		813½		4		.....	
Eastern Bengal State Railway and connected lines worked under the same management. Pages 5, 6, 7.	Eastern Bengal, main line	Calcutta	Poradah	5 6	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	This whole system, containing 359½ miles of railway open to traffic, is now worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway management. The system consists of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Bengal Central Assisted Railway, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway. The whole system is on the broad gauge, and is under Imperial control.
		Poradah	Damukdea		17¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Poradah	Goálánda		49¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Branches	.....		8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Eastern Bengal, southern sect.	Calcutta	Sonarpur		10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sonarpur	Port Canning		18	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sonarpur	Diamond Harbour		28	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Central Bengal	Dum-Dum	Bongong		.....	43	.....	.....	.....	
		Bongong	Khulna		.....	61¾	.....	.....	.....	
		Bongong	Ranaghat		.....	20¼	.....	.....	.....	
	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	Ranaghat	Krishnagar		.....	.....	21½	.....	.....	No work, except land acquisition between Ranaghat and Krishnagar.
		Krishnagar	Bhagwangola		.....	.....	.....	.....	70	
		Santipur	Maimari		.....	.....	.....	.....	23	
	Dacca Railway	Náráinganj	Maimansingh	3 3½	85½	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Dacca line is intended to be worked by the E. B. S. Railway.
			Total miles		319½	125½	21½	.....	93	
			Total mileage of the system		445		21½		93	
Northern Bengal State Railway and lines which are now or will, when completed, be worked as one system. Pages 8, 9, 10.	Northern Bengal	Sara	Parbatipur	3 3½	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	If the Káuniyá-Dhubrí section of the Assam-Behar State Railway should ever be constructed on the metre gauge, the existing Káuniyá-Dharlá line would get little or no traffic, and would probably cease to be kept up. The whole system is under Provincial control. Besides the 40¼ miles of Káuniyá-Dharlá State Railway, there are 40½ miles of ferries.
		Parbatipur	Silligooree		85	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Parbatipur	Káuniyá		34	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Parbatipur	Dinajpur		19	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Káuniyá-Dharlá	Káuniyá	Jatrapur	2 6	26¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Tista junction	Mogulhat		14	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Assam-Behar Section, A.B.S.Ry.	Dinajpur	Katiyar	3 3½	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	
		Katiyar	Manihári		.....	.....	15½	.....	.....	
		Katiyar	Kasba		.....	.....	37½	.....	.....	
		Kasba	Nathpur		.....	.....	33½	.....	.....	
		Mogulhat	Dhubri		.....	.....	.....	.....	39	
			Total miles		289½	.....	155½	.....	39	
			Total mileage of the system		289½		155½		39	

Tirhút and Bengal and North-Western systems, which will ultimately be directly connected by the Gunduk bridge. Pages 11, 12.	Tirhút State Railway	Simuria Ghât ...	Samastipur junction ...	.....	37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	These 272½ miles of railway, now under Provincial control, would, when completed, form one system for working so long as they remain under State management. If, however, it should ever be considered advisable to leave them for working purposes to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, the entire system of metre gauge line north of the Ganges and Gogra and west of the Kosi would be worked as one system.
		Samastipur junction ...	Sinjarpur ...	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Samastipur ,, ...	Muzaffarpur junction	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Muzaffarpur ,, ...	Bettiah ...	.....	76½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Muzaffarpur ,, ...	Hajipur ...	.....	33¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tirhút section, A. B. S. Ry. ...	Hajipur ...	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	
		Sinjarpur ...	Baptiahi ...	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	
		Baptiahi ...	Pertabganj ...	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	
	Bengal and North-Western Ry.	Sonpur ...	Mairwa ...	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	210½ miles of the Bengal and North-Western Railway are open *beyond* the boundaries of Bengal. The mileage shown in the schedule represents only the portion lying *within* the province.
		Banwari Chak ...	Paleza Ghât ...	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
		Paleza Ghât ...	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	3½	.....	.....	.....	
			Total miles ...	.....	226	92½	46½	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...	.....	318½		46½		.....	
Chittagong and Assam Page 15.	Assam Railway	Chittagong	Laksham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	Includes only the section *within* the Province of Bengal.
		Laksham	Chandpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
		Laksham	Kumilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	
		Kumilla	Assam frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	
			Total miles ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...	.....	.....		.....		188	
Imperial projects ... Page 14.	Bengal-Nagpur	Sitarampur ...	Central Provinces ...	5 6½	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	Does not include Central Province portion. 130 miles to Bilaspur. 16 additional miles in N.-W. Provinces, from Mogulsarai to Rebhanpur.
	Benares-Cuttack, main line ...	Rebhanpur ...	Sukhua ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	
		Sukhua ...	Chandil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	
		Kantera ...	Cuttack ferry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	
	Panchpara alternative	Central Provinces ...	Cuttack junction ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	80 miles additional in Central Provinces to Panchpara on B. N. S. Railway.
		Cuttack junction ...	Puri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	
		Cuttack junction ...	Cuttack ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
	Gayá branch...	Gayá ...	Sukhua ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	
			Total miles ...	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...	.....	.....		226		719	
Other railways which cannot be classed with either of the above systems. Pages 13 and 15.	Dárjíling-Himalayan Railway ...	Silligooree ...	Dárjíling ...	2 0	.....	50¾	.....	.....	.....	Company's Railway.
	Nalhátí Railway	Nalhátí ...	Azimganj ...	4 0	27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	Provincial State Railway.
	Deogarh Railway	Baidynath ...	Deogarh ...	3 3½	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Company's Railway.
			Total miles ...	.....	27½	54¾	.....	.....	.....	
			Total mileage ...	.....	82		.....		.....	

STATEMENT *A*, RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE, ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	NAME OF WORK.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38, State Railways, Working expenses.	Northern Bengal State Railway	9,60,460	10,71,528	12,35,430	15,20,316	14,90,371
	Tirhút State Railway	3,49,042	4,40,520	6,78,625	9,68,472	9,15,584
	Patná and Gayá State Railway	3,41,173	2,70,998	2,33,563	2,98,250	2,71,790
	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway ...	1,96,569	1,16,227	1,95,126	86,006	.....
	Nalháti State Railway	55,000	50,585	56,317	72,129	71,100
	Káuniyá-Dharlá State Railway	.....	90,392	1,00,748	1,19,799	1,10,191
	Dacca State Railway	.....	.....	.....	7,067	3,84,576
	Administrative charges	.....	53,596	57,605	54,378	58,549
	Total ...	19,02,244	20,93,846	25,57,414	31,26,417	31,02,160
Interest	On all borrowed capital	12,86,300	14,13,622	15,93,832	17,15,253	19,07,307

STATEMENT *B*, PROVINCIAL SHARE OF INTEREST CHARGES.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	NAME OF WORK.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38, State Railways, Working expenses. *Interest.*	Northern Bengal State Railway	8,40,956	8,38,367	8,49,302	8,28,067	8,31,540
	Tirhút State Railway, open section	2,30,605	2,44,278	4,34,408	5,39,451	5,91,961
	Patná and Gayá State Railway	1,36,687	1,41,684	1,39,823	1,41,453	1,46,669
	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	.....	.....	.....	—76,073	—1,01,430
	Nalháti State Railway	13,599	13,303	13,707	14,074	13,827
	Dacca State Railway, open section	.....	.....	.....	37,875	1,26,415
	Káuniyá-Dharlá State Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Interest on open sections ...	12,21,247	12,37,632	15,37,240	14,84,843	16,07,982
	Tirhút State Ry., unopen sec.	62,971	1,66,096	83,039	41,983	.....
	Dacca State Railway, ,, ,, ...	.....	7,812	62,787	1,13,613	88,544
	Assam-Behar S. Ry., A. B. Sect.	.....	.....	7,350	53,128	1,31,769
	Assam-Behar S. Ry., T. Sect.	2,082	2,082	3,416	22,686	78,012
	Interest on unopen sections ...	65,053	1,75,990	1,56,592	2,30,410	2,98,325
	Total interest ...	12,86,300	14,13,622	15,93,832	17,15,253	19,07,307

STATEMENT *C*, GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	NAME OF WORK.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXVI, State Railways, gross receipts.	Northern Bengal State Railway	19,27,411	22,79,904	21,32,741	21,66,282	23,39,204
	Tirhút State Railway	5,78,781	7,09,812	9,81,667	12,49,716	12,80,258
	Patná and Gayá State Railway	5,36,364	3,98,343	4,70,192	5,17,926	5,17,500
	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway...	1,59,621	2,20,065	3,18,057	1,17,154	30,000
	Nalháti State Railway	67,873	74,054	80,622	76,375	78,803
	Káuniyá-Dharlá State Railway	.....	1,06,275	1,40,794	1,56,755	1,29,808
	Dacca State Railway	.....	.....	.....	25,585	1,27,229
	Total ...	32,70,050	37,88,453	41,24,073	43,09,793	45,02,803

NOTE.—Since the date on which the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway was taken over by the Government of India, the interest which is credited to the Provincial Government on account of Provincial expenditure on the Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour Branch has been treated as a reduction of the whole interest due from Provincial to Imperial upon borrowed capital, and not as a receipt from the railway. The Rs. 30,000, however, which Imperial pays annually to provincial, as compensation for the loss of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, has been treated as a revenue receipt.

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

THERE has been during the year under review a considerable extension of telegraph facilities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. At the end of the year 1884-85 there were 4,770 miles of telegraph lines open, and an additional 339 miles were erected during the year, making a total of 5,109 miles open at the end of 1885-86. The wire mileage at the end of 1884-85 was 17,083, and that of the additional lines opened 987, making a total at the end of the year of 18,070 miles of wire. No lines were dismantled during the year

The number of messages despatched from Government offices was 395,312, an increase of 50,203 over that of the previous year. The Indian share of collections on account of these messages amounted to Rs. 6,07,223-4-9. The number of offices open at the end of 1884-85, and the number of new offices opened and of existing offices closed during the year, is shown in the subjoined table:—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.
Government offices	103	41	2	142
Licensed offices	283	7	3	287
Offices not open for paid messages ...	82	19	.....	101
Total ...	468	67	5	530

The following list gives the names of the offices opened and closed during the year:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

Barnagore.
Bhawanipur.
Tollyganj.
Napit Bazar.
Watganj.
Budge-Budge.
Jiaganj.
Murshedábád.
Berhampur.
Dígha.
Jamalpur.
Bhagalpur.
Assensole.
Barákhar.
Jamooee.
Sitarampur.
Khulna.
Cutwa.
Daraganj.
Sarsa.
Ránchi.
Shikohabad City.
Sarsaganj City.
Pandaul.
Segowlie.
Mudhubanee.
Lalganj.
Begooserai.
Bagirhat.
Perozepur.
Jhalakati.
Barísál.
Santipur.
Ichapur Nawabganj.
Shamnagar.
Kishnagar.
Pabná.
Mahiganj.
Sherpur.
Maheshkhali.
Jambu (near False Point).

LICENSED OFFICES OPENED.

Sitarámpur.
Dígha.
Narainganj Ghât.
Kali Bazar.
Balipara.
Panchbibi.
Katiyar.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

False Point.
Saifganj.

LICENSED OFFICES CLOSED.

Sealdah (Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway).
Chogda.
Marjirgram.

THE POST OFFICE.

Statistics of post offices, letter-boxes, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It includes those paid for from the Zemindari Dâk Fund, as well as those paid out of Imperial revenues:—

CIRCLE.	Year.	Post offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Bengal	1884-85 ...	1,206	3,313	1,129	955
	1885-86 ...	1,253	3,457	1,148	1,014
Behar	1884-85 ...	490	418	186	647
	1885-86 ...	514	426	195	669
Eastern Bengal ...	1884-85 ...	325	638	192	234
	1885-86 ...	337	699	201	249
Total ...	1884-85 (a) ...	2,021	4,369	1,507	1,836
	1885-86 ...	2,104	4,582	1,544	1,932

(a) The figures for 1884-85 are revised figures, and differ from those given in last year's report.

Postal lines.

There were in the year 1885-86 24,196½ miles of postal lines in the province, maintained both from zemindari and Imperial revenues, against 23,786¼ miles in the previous year, showing an increase during the year of 410¼ miles. A detail of the lines is given below:—

YEAR.	Railway lines.	Mail cart lines.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer lines.	Total.
1884-85 (a)	1,838¼	102	18,818¾	3,027¼	23,786¼
1885-86	1,929¼	154	19,086	3,027¼	24,196½

(a) The figures for 1884-85 are revised figures, and differ from those given in last year's report.

Number of letters, &c., for delivery.

The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, money-orders, and India postal notes received for delivery in Lower Bengal in 1885-86 is estimated at 55,038,438, against 51,980,422 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,058,016, or 5·88 per cent.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces and the commission realized on them:—

	Number.	Value declared.	Commission realized.
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured articles	57,510	1,49,36,356	38,929
Value-payable articles ...	216,242	22,60,661	42,397

Of the total number (216,242) of value-payable articles posted in the province, 205,428 were posted in Calcutta alone—of the declared value of Rs. 21,59,837. The total number of value-payable articles posted in the year was nearly 26 per cent. above the number posted in 1884-85.

Money-orders.

In the year 1885-86 the number of money-orders issued was 1,469,819 and their value Rs. 2,91,56,632. The number paid was 1,519,654 and their value

Rs. 2,94,56,261. In the previous year the value of the number issued was Rs. 2,50,84,124, and that of the number paid Rs. 2,58,02,349.

The transactions in telegraphic money-orders show a considerable increase since their introduction in October 1884, as will be seen from the following abstract of the issues and payments of these orders for the six months of 1884-85, compared with the figures for 1885-86:—

Year.	Issues.		Payments.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Six months of 1884-85 ...	838	67,851	921	81,416
Ditto of 1885-86 ...	2,186	1,76,587	2,614	1,94,335

India postal notes.

The number of India postal notes sold and the commission realized in the year 1885-86 are given below:—

Class of notes.	Number sold.	Commission realized.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
A, value Re. 0-8	10,989	120	5	1
B „ „ 1-0	20,520	337	5	9
C „ Rs. 2-8	8,065	257	2	6
Total ...	39,574	714	13	4

In the previous year 47,749 notes were sold, and the sum realized as commission was Rs. 864-12-7.

British postal orders.

The total number of British postal orders sold during the year under report was 2,173, of which 978 were sold in Calcutta. The orders most in demand are those for 20*s.*, 10*s.*, 5*s.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.*

Savings Banks.

The following figures show the transactions of the Post Office Savings Banks during the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened	23,219
Ditto ditto closed	4,962
Ditto deposits	108,226
Amount of deposits	Rs. 63,31,040
Number of withdrawals	56,967
Amount of ditto	Rs. 40,98,002
Value of accounts opened at the close of the year	„ 59,88,006

The transfer of the District Savings Bank to the Post Office, which took place towards the close of the year under report, has contributed in a large measure to the increase in the number and value of transactions.

Stock notes.

An abstract of the sales effected during the year of each denomination of stock notes is given below:—

Value of stock notes.	Number sold.	Amount.
		Rs.
Rs. 12-8 each	12	150
„ 25 „	3	75
„ 50 „	6	300
„ 100 „	33	3,300
Total ...	54	3,825

The number of stock notes sold in the previous year was 263, value Rs. 9,450. The largest sales during the year under report were effected through the agency of the Dacca disbursing post office. There being very little demand for stock notes, a large number held by post-masters have been returned to local treasuries.

Government securities.

A detail of the number of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited during the year is given below :—

	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Purchased	340	1,65,900
Sold	11	15,800
Deposited	42	36,200

Postal life insurance.

The number of policies issued during the year was 43, amounting to Rs. 53,250, against 121, of an aggregate value of Rs. 1,76,350, issued in the previous year.

Below is a classification of the employés who insured their lives during the year under report :—

Inspectors	2
Post-masters	6
Sub-post-masters	11
School-masters in charge of village offices	1
Clerks	17
Overseers	3
Postmen	2
Village postmen	1

Privileged newspapers and periodicals.

The total number of privileged papers at the beginning of the year under report was 112, and during the year the proprietors of 51 additional papers availed themselves of the benefit of the system, making a total of 163 privileged newspapers in existence during the year. Of these, 12 ceased to exist, 38 did not renew the privilege, and one was amalgamated with a non-privileged paper, leaving 112 privileged papers existing at the close of the year, against the same number at its commencement.

Combined postal and telegraphic offices.

At the beginning of the year 1885-86 there were 60 combined post and telegraph offices in Bengal. During the year 41 post offices were converted into combined offices, and one (the False Point combined office) was closed, leaving a total of 100 combined offices open at the close of the year under report, against 60 at the close of the previous year. The False Point combined office was closed in consequence of the complete destruction of that station on the 22nd September 1885 by the cyclone and storm-wave which visited the coast of Orissa.

Altogether 64,372 messages were despatched from the combined offices in Bengal during the year 1885-86, the total value of the messages being Rs. 68,724. The total cost of all the offices for establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 22,868, leaving a credit balance of income over expenditure of Rs. 45,856. The number of private and State messages received was 62,206, and the number of messages which passed in transit through the offices was 55,138. These figures do not include State, bearing, and foreign messages.

Offences in connection with the post office.

During the year under review there were 61 prosecutions of postal servants, against 59 in the previous year. In 57 cases convictions were obtained. In 4 cases the accused were acquitted by the court, and in 2 cases the conviction of the lower court was quashed on appeal.

In the majority of cases the offence consisted of misappropriation of Government money. The most grave offence was one of forgery of money-orders. Ten money-orders, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,750, were very cleverly forged by a clerk in the Burra Bazar town sub-office in Calcutta. For a considerable time the forgers were able to escape detection, but eventually the man who devised the fraud and one of his accomplices were apprehended, and both were convicted and sentenced by the High Court to transportation for life.

There were 3 cases of highway robbery of the mail during the year—two in the Pabná district: the first occurred on the 27th November 1885, and the other on the 3rd February 1886. The third robbery occurred on the

10th March 1886 in the Bírbhúm district. In all three cases the mails were recovered almost intact. The persons suspected of perpetrating the two robberies in the Pabná district were prosecuted, but were acquitted by the court. In the third case no trace could be found of the perpetrators of the deed.

Zemindari dâk.

At the beginning of the year under report there were 283 post offices in the province of Bengal, maintained from funds raised under the Zemindari Dâk Act, viz., 166 in Bengal, 88 in Behar, and 29 in Eastern Bengal. During the year 13 new offices were opened and 12 closed, leaving a balance at the close of the year of 284. Of this number 164 are in Bengal, 91 in Behar, and 29 in Eastern Bengal.

During the year under review 19 new letter-boxes were opened and 32 closed, leaving a balance of 308 letter-boxes at the end of the year, as compared with 321 at the close of the previous year. Of these, 244 are in Bengal, 52 in Behar, and 12 in Eastern Bengal.

The number of postmen and village postmen maintained from zemindari dâk funds during the year was 14 and 1 respectively.

The total mileage of runner lines maintained during the year from the zemindari dâk cess was 12,172½ miles, as compared with 12,066½ in 1884-85.

The total number of articles which travelled through the district post was 3,552,154 in 1885-86, against 3,080,605 in 1884-85, showing an increase of 471,549, or 15·30 per cent. The total number returned undelivered was 109,772, against 79,067 in the previous year.

The receipts and charges on account of the district post were as follows:—

	Receipts.			Charges.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	1,88,381	9	4	1,90,137	8	0
Behar	92,357	6	4	90,399	14	9
Eastern Bengal ...	46,908	1	11	51,590	4	2
Total ...	3,27,647	1	7	3,32,127	10	11

The orders directing that only Magistrates and police officers should use the zemindari dâk for the transmission of official communications free of charge, were enforced from the 15th May 1885.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial receipts in 1885-86 *as compared with those of* 1884-85.

Major Heads.	Actuals of 1884-85.	Actuals of 1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	2,45,88,334	2,56,24,386	10,36,052	.....
Opium	6,13,96,936	6,35,63,839	21,66,903	.....
Salt	2,02,02,459	1,89,98,208	.....	12,04,251
Stamps	64,95,607	66,29,027	1,33,420	.....
Excise	50,26,110	47,92,347	.....	2,33,763
Customs	29,49,629	32,07,635	2,58,006	.....
Assessed taxes	7,48,243	7,66,925	13,682	.....
Forest	2,85,576	2,98,716	13,140	.....
Registration	5,41,199	5,46,930	5,731	.....
Interest	6,15,428	7,41,811	1,26,383	.....
Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c. ...	38,395	1,57,345	1,18,950	.....
Miscellaneous	1,70,440	1,17,615	.....	52,825
Gain by exchange on transactions with London	1,00,652	.....	.....	1,00,652
Total ...	12,31,59,008	12,54,44,784	38,77,267	15,91,491

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial receipts in 1885-86 as compared with those of 1884-85:—

Increase.

Land Revenue.—The increase is due to realizations of arrears of revenue in the Bardwán Raj estate.

Opium.—The number of chests sold in 1885-86 was 50,994, against 46,698 in 1884-85, with an average selling price per chest of Rs. 1,246, against Rs. 1,296. The increase was chiefly under sale of Behar opium.

Stamps.—The increase was chiefly under the heads "Sale of court-fees stamps" and "Duty on impressing documents." The increase under the first head was due to the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and the extension of the system of levying copying fees by means of these stamps. The augmentation under the second head must be ascribed almost entirely to a single item of receipt on account of probate of a will.

Customs.—The increase occurred both under "Exports and Imports," due probably to the partial revival of trade.

Assessed taxes.—The increase was due to the revival of trade.

Forest.—The increase appeared under the head "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers."

Registration.—The increase must be ascribed to the normal expansion of registration operations generally.

Interest.—The increase occurred chiefly under Calcutta Port Fund and Húglí Bridge advances.

Receipts in aid of superannuation.—The increase is nominal, being due to the adjustment under this head for the first time in 1885-86 of the subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund.

DECREASE.

Salt.—The decrease chiefly occurred under "Import duty," and is due to a check in the import trade in salt which had revived in 1884-85, but which fell off considerably in the year under report.

Excise.—The falling off was due partly to failure of crops and partly to the re-introduction of the sudder distillery system in urban tracts.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease was due to the recoveries on account of the Port Canning estate and sale proceeds of investments belonging to the Nizamut Fund in 1884-85.

Exchange on transactions with London.—Due to change of procedure in the exhibition of accounts.

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure in 1885-86 *as compared with that of* 1884-85.

MAJOR HEADS.	Actuals of 1884-85.	Actuals of 1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	8,527	9,059	532	.....
Interest on other obligations	2,09,302	59,120	.....	1,50,182
Refunds and drawbacks	5,13,806	4,23,386	.....	90,420
Assignments and compensations ...	1,28.194	62,870	.....	65,324
Land revenue	1,30,483	85,811	.....	44,672
Opium	2,95,96,233	3,04,62,505	8,66,272	.....
Salt	18,433	18,641	208	.....
Stamps	2,33,663	2,46,224	12,561	.....
Excise	1,44,334	1,56,425	12,091	.....
Assessed taxes	46,947	45,217	.....	1,730
Forest	2,05,663	1,85,185	.....	20,478
Registration	2,96,742	2,97,411	669	.....
Administration	2,75,925	2,63,744	.....	12,181
Police	26,386	70,753	44,367	.....
Ecclesiastical	2,14,041	1,98,997	.....	15,044
Political	40,631	29,404	.....	11,227
Scientific and other minor departments ...	6,700	6,200	.....	500
Territorial and political pensions ...	10,17,742	10,05,015	.....	12,727
Civil furlough and absentee allowances ...	33,574	25,510	.....	8,064
Superannuations, allowances and pensions	.....	12,785	12,785	.....
Stationery and printing	6,31,956	6,92,603	60,647	.....
Miscellaneous	69,329	39,990	.....	29,339
Famine relief	9,071	.....	.....	9,071
Exchange on transactions with London ...	3,758	.....	.....	3,758
Total ...	3,38,61,440	3,43,96,855	10,10,132	4,74,717

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial charges in 1885-86 as compared with those of 1884-85 :—

INCREASE.

Interest on ordinary debt.—The increase is trifling.

Opium.—The increase was chiefly on account of larger payments in the Benares Agency, in consequence of the exceptionally large outturn of the crop.

Salt.—The increase is trifling.

Stamps.—The increase chiefly occurred under "Stamp paper supplied from central stores."

Excise.—The increase was due partly to the adjustment under this head of salaries of officers employed in the Excise Commission, and partly to the introduction of reforms recommended by that Commission.

Registration.—The increase is trifling.

Police.—Due to larger payments on account of State Railway Police.

Superannuation allowances and pensions.—Due almost entirely to a new Imperial minor head opened in the accounts for 1885-86 for the exhibition of charges on account of pensions of the Bengal Civil Fund.

Stationery and Printing.—Due to the purchase of a large quantity of country paper of various kinds.

DECREASE.

Interest on other obligations.—The decrease is nominal, being due to adjustments in accounts.

Refunds and drawbacks.—Due chiefly to special payments in the previous year.

Assignments and compensations.—Chiefly due to non-payment of compensation to the Bhutan Government for the resumption of the Dooars in Assam.

Land Revenue.—Due to the adjustment in 1884-85 of certain expenditure incurred by survey parties.

Assessed taxes.—The decrease is trifling.

Forests.—Chiefly due to smaller payments under "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency," "Live and dead-stock," "Communications and buildings," and "Miscellaneous."

Administration.—Due to saving in rent caused by the removal of the Accountant-General's office to the new Treasury Buildings, the property of Government.

Ecclesiastical.—Due to the absence of senior Chaplains on leave.

Political.—The decrease chiefly occurred under "Salaries," "Durbar presents, &c."

Scientific and Minor Departments.—The decrease is trifling.

Miscellaneous.—Due to the adjustment in 1884-85 of certain irrecoverable balances.

Famine relief.—Due to the adjustment in 1885-86 of expenditure incurred on account of the relief in the Chittagong Hill Tracts against Provincial revenues.

Exchange on transactions with London.—Due to change of procedure in the exhibition of accounts.

MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Savings Banks.

The number of savings banks, including Provident Institutions, but exclusive of Post office savings banks, was 53. The following statement shows the number of depositors in the past three years:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Presidency savings banks	11,912	12,016	11,546
District ditto	8,555	9,002	3,940
Provident institutions	839	2,468	2,956
Post office savings banks	22,542	34,639	45,361

The large decrease in the number of depositors in district savings banks was due to the transfer of the balance of depositors' accounts to the post office savings banks, while the increase in Provident institutions is ascribed to the opening of the Dacca State Railway. The balance at credit of the depositors at the end of the year was Rs. 1,03,89,280, against Rs. 96,19,376 in 1884-85.

The investments in Government securities rose from Rs. 59,000 to Rs. 74,400. The amount of interest paid to the depositors was Rs. 3,47,403, against Rs. 3,10,893. The following table shows the number of Europeans and Eurasians, and Native depositors, including depositors in post-office banks, in the past three years:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
European and Eurasian depositors ...	5,615	7,218	7,817
Native depositors	38,233	50,907	55,986

The classes of persons who deposited money in the district savings banks in the last three years were—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Class I.—Professional—			
(*a*) Having fixed incomes ...	5,025	4,021	1,645
(*b*) Having variable incomes...	726	693	327
„ II.—Domestics	757	719	278
„ III.—Commercial	452	657	262
„ IV.—Agricultural	74	66	35
„ V.—Industrial	47	67	115
„ VI.—Indefinite	2,313	2,779	1,278

The transactions in connection with the investment of depositors' balances in Government promissory notes, inclusive of transactions in the post-office banks during 1885-86, are shown in the following table :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances with the Comptroller-General ...	.....	87,800
Amount invested in Government promissory notes...	2,44,200	
Do. of notes received from depositors for safe custody	43,500	
		2,87,700
		3,75,500
Amount of notes returned to the depositors and sold	.....	2,89,700
Balance remaining with the Comptroller-General at the end of the year	.....	85,800

Circulation of currency notes.

The following figures show the value of notes received into, and issued from, the Bengal Treasuries during the year ended 31st March 1886 :—

Transactions with		Receipts.	Issues.
		Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bengal		15,74,250	56,07,905
Other Treasuries		4,40,050	1,55,91,835
Public in payment of Government dues—			
	Rs.		
Home Circle ...	2,34,35,190	2,35,08,240	1,06,91,540
Foreign ,, ...	73,050		
Public in exchange for silver		1,28,64,270	67,19,450
Ditto for notes of other values		8,16,540	8,16,540
Total ...		3,92,03,350	3,94,27,270
Balances as per Cash Balance Reports ...		42,90,710	40,66,790
GRAND TOTAL ...		4,34,94,060	4,34,94,060

The stock of currency notes in the treasuries at the beginning of the year was Rs. 42,90,710, and at the close Rs. 40,66,790. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,92,03,350 and the issues to Rs. 3,94,27,270, against Rs. 3,68,87,040 receipts and Rs. 3,67,26,935 issues of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 23,16,310 and Rs. 27,00,335 respectively.

The remittances made by the Bank of Bengal in notes amounted to Rs. 15,74,250, against Rs. 20,66,050 in the previous year, showing a fall of Rs. 4,91,800. The issues to the Bank of Bengal amounted to Rs. 56,07,905, or Rs. 5,98,945 less than that of the previous year, and they represent collections of the Collectors of Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah.

The transactions in notes with currency chests amounted to Rs. 6,04,000 during the year, against Rs. 5,07,000 in the preceding year.

Rs.		Rs.
10,000	...	1,50,000
1,000	...	86,31,000
500	...	32,00,000
100	...	20,97,000
50	...	1,07,250
20	...	49,320
10	...	7,05,880
5	...	77,265
Foreign Circle	...	84,495
Total	...	1,51,02,210

The remittance in notes to the Reserve Treasury amounted to Rs. 1,51,02,210, against Rs. 1,26,00,130 of the previous year. These remittances represent surplus collections of high notes in the mofussil treasuries, which accumulate principally during the months the Land Revenue collections are realised.

Notes of the denominations of Rs. 100 and upwards form the principal items of the remittances. In the margin are noted the amounts of each denomination of notes so remitted.

The note transactions with the public are arranged under three heads, viz.,—

(*a*)—In payment of Government dues.

(*b*)—In exchange for silver.

(*c*)—In exchange for notes of other values.

Rupees 2,35,08,240 worth of notes were received from the public in payment of Government dues, and Rs. 1,06,91,540 were issued on the same account, against Rs. 2,20,67,490 and Rs. 1,08,09,175 respectively of the foregoing year, showing an increase of Rs. 14,40,750 in the receipts, and a decrease

of Rs. 1,17,635 in the issues of the year under report. Since the year 1880-81 there has been a steady increase in the receipts. As regards the issues the figures have kept over one crore.

The amount of notes received in exchange for silver was Rs. 1,28,64,270 and that issued Rs 67,19,450. The figures for 1884-85 on this account were Rs. 1,19,67,940 and Rs. 65,41,510 respectively. The causes which led to the decrease in the receipts for the preceding year, as compared with the year 1883-84, having almost wholly disappeared, the receipts of the current year compare favourably with that of the last-mentioned year. The same remark also applies to the issues, which for the year under report differs from that of the year 1884-85 by + Rs. 1,77,940 and of 1883-84 by — Rs. 1,66,475. The receipts and issues under this head fluctuate, and are regulated by the effect of trade in country produce in the several centres of Bengal.

The amount of notes received in exchange for notes of other values was Rs. 8,16,540, against Rs. 5,47,865 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,68,675. Since 1880-81 the transactions under this head have greatly developed; the transactions in the former year were to the extent of Rs. 22,65,735, or less than one-third of the receipts of the year under report.

During the year 1884-85 the net amount of notes received from the public in exchange for silver was Rs. 54,26,430, and in the year under report Rs. 61,44,820, which shows a net increase in the transactions of the latter year of Rs. 7,18,390.

The following statement shows the transactions in currency notes in Bengal during the years 1880-81 to 1885-86 :—

	Receipts.						Issues.					
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bengal	17,73,600	13,98,100	21,24,800	17,46,210	20,66,050	15,74,250	61,76,305	69,23,130	57,23,930	54,57,350	62,06,850	56,07,905
Other Treasuries	5,90,665	2,09,980	1,42,3[illegible]5	1,38,635	2,37,695	4,40,050	1,27,75,305	1,14,58,460	1,62,20,370	1,42,26,685	1,26,21,535	1,55,91,835
Public in payment of Government dues	1,87,69,745	2,14,47,615	2,24,83,125	2,15,48,880	2,20,67,490	2,35,08,240	85,60,700	86,31,070	1,05,90,805	1,02,96,710	1,08,09,175	1,06,91,540
Public in exchange for silver...	98,54,460	1,07,03,445	1,36,86,165	1,30,78,325	1,19,67,940	1,28,64,270	44,76,695	51,34,700	57,92,925	68,85,925	65,41,510	67,19,450
Ditto for notes...	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,020	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,020	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540
Total ...	3,12,54,205	3,41,20,420	3,89,24,475	3,70,42,260	3,68,87,040	3,92,03,350	3,26,54,740	3,25,08,640	3,88,16,045	3,73,96,880	3,67,26,935	3,94,27,270

The following statement shows the sales of stock-notes in the several districts of Bengal during the year 1885-86 as compared with 1884-85 :—

Stock-notes.

Districts.	Amount of sales in 1885 86. Rs. A. P.	Amount of sales in 1884-85. Rs. A. P.
Rungpur	.....	700 0 0
Champáran	100 0 0	.....
Sarun	.....	2,225 0 0
Dacca	3,400 0 0	1,475 0 0
Tipperah	.....	12 8 0
Hazáribágh	150 0 0	725 0 0
Húglí	62 8 0	87 8 0
Howrah	12 8 0	.....
Jessor	12 8 0	200 0 0
Lohárdagá	200 0 0	12 8 0
Midnapur	12 8 0	7,100 0 0
Muzaffarpur	450 0 0	1,212 0 0
Nadiyá	250 0 0	.....
Patná	75 0 0	137 8 0
24-Pergunnahs	212 8 0	1,100 0 0
Bákarganj	.....	200 0 0
Bánkurá	.....	900 0 0
Bhagalpur	.....	1,000 0 0
Bardwán	.....	137 8 0
Dárjíling	.....	3,000 0 0
Dumka	.....	212 8 0
Khulna	.....	275 0 0
Mánbhúm	.....	62 8 0
Pabná	.....	650 0 0
Purneah	.....	50 0 0
Total ...	4,937 8 0	21,475 8 0

The scheme has proved a total failure in Bengal.

Provincial and Local Finance.

THE following statement shows the actuals of 1885-86 as compared with those of 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.	1885-86.	1884-85.	EXPENDITURE.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	12,02,040	6,86,630	*Direct demand on the Revenues—*		
			1.—Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,28,917	1,39,770
Principal heads of revenue—			*Charges in respect of collection—*		
I.—Land revenue	1,29,43,650	1,28,31,920	3.—Land revenue	33,11,300	32,75,070
III.—Salt	1,01,475	1,24,560	5.—Salt	18,180	21,050
IV.—Stamps	66,29,027	64,95,610	6.—Stamps	2,46,224	2,33,660
V.—Excise	47,92,347	50,26,110	7.—Excise	1,56,425	1,44,340
VI.—Provincial rates	38,71,169	37,64,980	9.—Customs	4,90,107	4,98,140
VII.—Customs	51,181	61,030	10.—Assessed taxes	45,217	46,950
VIII.—Assessed taxes	7,66,925	7,48,240	11.—Forests	1,85,185	2,05,660
IX.—Forests	2,98,716	2,85,570	12.—Registration	2,97,587	2,96,740
X.—Registration	5,46,930	5,41,200			
Total ...	3,00,01,420	2,98,79,200	Total ..	48,79,142	48,61,380
			Post-office, Telegraph, and Mint—		
XII.—Interest	73,340	74,240	16.—Telegraphs	1,000	950
			Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments—		
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—					
			18.—General Administration ...	15,35,937	16,05,590
XIII.—Telegraphs	.....	30	19.—Law and Justice—		
			Judicial Courts	80,04,108	77,31,780
Receipts by Civil Departments—			Jails	17,43,153	16,77,400
			20.—Police	47,35,444	48,02,150
XVI.—Law and Justice—			21.—Marine	8,29,070	8,47,150
Fees, fines and forfeitures of Judicial Courts	7,40,861	7,54,500	22.—Education	32,84,584	34,00,410
Jails	8,31,278	7,28,720	24.—Medical	14,39,012	14,56,190
XVII.—Police	6,90,626	6,95,860	26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,88,799	3,50,870
XVIII.—Marine	8,50,999	7,71,640			
XIX.—Education	5,24,306	5,23,560	Total ...	2,20,70,107	2,18,71,540
XX.—Medical	1,46,277	1,48,260			
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,17,983	1,55,520	*Miscellaneous—*		
			29.—Superannuation, &c. ...	12,39,271	11,99,260
Total ...	39,52,330	37,78,060	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	12,05,214	10,86,430
			32.—Miscellaneous	4,55,538	3,97,470
Miscellaneous—			Total ...	29,00,023	26,83,160
			Famine Relief and Insurance—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	52,648	61,660	33.—Famine relief	1,23,741	5,770
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	1,92,748	1,08,490	37.—Construction of railways ...	21,581	1,31,640
XXV.—Miscellaneous	5,99,621	8,37,690	*Railways (Revenue Account)—*		
Total ...	8,45,017	10,07,840	38.—State Railways—		
			Working expenses	30,14,232	30,72,040
Railways—			Interest on debt ...	19,07,307	17,15,260
			40.—Subsidized Companies, land, &c.	25,968	57,980
XXVI.—State Railways (gross earnings)	44,72,802	42,87,300	41.—Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	54,087	.....*
			Total ...	50,01,594	48,45,280
Irrigation—			*Irrigation—*		
XXIX.—Major works, direct receipts	15,84,934	13,07,520	42.—Major Works—		
XXX.—Minor works and Navigation	10,32,225	7,77,820	Working expenses	11,53,418	11,79,750
			Interest on debt	22,49,193	22,12,630
Total ...	26,17,159	20,85,340	43.—Minor works and Navigation	10,62,952	8,16,170
			Total ...	44,65,563	42,08,550
			45.—Civil Buildings, Roads, &c.—		
XXXII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, &c.—			By Public Works Department	27,26,652	27,15,150
By Public Works Department	2,28,671	6,39,150	By Civil Department ...	58,070	2,99,180
By Civil Department ...	5,17,696	6,21,300	Total ...	27,84,722	30,14,330
Total ...	7,46,367	12,60,450	Contributions ...	2,00,308	2,54,450
			Total ...	4,24,47,781	4,18,77,050
Contributions ...	.....	20,200	Closing balance ...	14,62,694	12,02,040
Total ...	4,27,08,435	4,23,92,460	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,39,10,475	4,30,79,090
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,39,10,475	4,30,79,090	Provincial surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+2,60,654	+5,15,410

* Included under 37—Construction of Railways.

Receipts.

The total *Land Revenue* for 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 3,85,68,000, against Rs. 3,74,20,000 for 1884-85, and the provincial share, including all interprovincial adjustments and adjustments between Imperial and Provincial, aggregated Rs. 1,29,43,650, against Rs. 1,28,31,920. The increase was due to the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Bardwán and Tikári estates. The decrease in the provincial receipts from *Salt* was due to a smaller quantity warehoused in the year, the imports being more speedily taken up. The large increase under *Stamps* was due to the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the extension of the system of levying copying fees by means of stamps in lieu of cash, and to a large item of receipt on account of probate of a will. The falling off under *Excise* might be ascribed partly to the re-introduction of the sudder distillery system, and partly to the high price of food-grains which prevailed during the year. The increase under *Provincial Rates* was due to recoveries of arrears of cess and to the transfer of the Bardwán and Tikári estates to the management of the Court of Wards. The increase under *Jails* was due to larger sales of jail manufactures. The increase under *Marine* chiefly occurred under "Pilotage receipts," and was owing to a partial revival of trade. The decrease under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* chiefly occurred under "Cinchona plantations" and "Emigration fees." The decrease under the first head was due to large imports of quinine which interfered with the sale of the local febrifuge, while the falling off under the second head must be ascribed to the reduction in the number of emigrants passing through Bengal. The increase under *Stationery and Printing* was due to a large amount of printing work done for Local Funds and Municipalities, to receipts from rent forms introduced under the Bengal Tenancy Act, and to a special receipt of Rs. 27,000 for stationery supplied to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The decrease in the receipts under *Miscellaneous* chiefly occurred under "Unclaimed deposits"— an item which is necessarily liable to considerable fluctuations. The fluctuations under other items of 'Civil' expenditure do not call for remarks.

The increase under "State Railways (gross earnings)" was chiefly due to increased receipts from the Northern Bengal and the Dacca-Maimansingh State Railways. The increase under the Dacca-Maimansingh State Railway was due to the opening of the larger portion of the line during 1885-86. The increase under "Irrigation—Major works" almost entirely represented increased collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals, a considerable portion of arrears having been realized. The increase under "Irrigation—Minor works and Navigation" was due to the credit of recoveries of embankment advances under the contract system; the recoveries were in the previous year accounted for under "Civil Buildings and Roads." The decrease under "Civil Buildings and Roads under Public Works officers" was due to a special receipt of 4 lakhs in 1884-85 realized from the East Indian Railway Company for the value of their office in Calcutta. The decrease under "Civil Buildings and Roads under Civil Department" was due to the exclusion of the receipts on account of recoveries of embankment advances from this head. The sum of Rs. 20,000 entered under the head of "Contribution" during 1884-85 represented the special refund of the amount advanced to the Inland Labour Transport Fund in January 1882.

Expenditure.

The decrease in expenditure under *Refunds and Drawbacks* was due to a special payment in 1884-85 to the Maharajah of Doomraon on account of land revenue. The increase under *Stamps* was due to the increased issue of stamps and stamped paper from the central store, and under *Excise* to the introduction of the recommendations of the Excise Commission which involved the re-introduction of distilleries with special establishments in many districts. The decrease under *Customs* was due to a special payment in 1884-85 of Rs. 8,000 for the construction of new boats for the Calcutta Customs Patrol and Preventive Service. There has been a steady decrease of expenditure under "Forests," due to the restricted operations of the department in late years. The falling off under *Administration* is accounted for by the appointment of an additional Commissioner in the Patná Division during 1884-85. The increase under *Law and Justice—Judicial Courts* must be ascribed principally to the appointment of additional Judges of the High Court, the formation of additional appellate

benches, and to the appointment of thirteen additional Munsiffs throughout the province. Under *Jails* there has been a larger expenditure on account of district jails. The decrease under *Education* was due to the orders of general retrenchment in expenditure issued in 1885-86; and under *Medical* to the absence of senior officers on leave. The increase under *Scientific and Minor Departments* was for the most part nominal, being due to the transfer to this head of the salaries of officers employed in the Agricultural Department. The increase under "Stationery and Printing" is chiefly perceptible in the sub-head "Government Presses," and this is due to the adjustment for the first time of the profits of printing work done in the Presidency Jail Press to this head by credit to Jail receipts. The increase under *Miscellaneous* was due partly to a special grant to the Calcutta Nurses Institution, and partly to the Local Self-Government and the Cholera Commissions. The large payments in Bírbhúm, Bánkurá, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts led to the increase shown under *Famine Relief*.

The expenditure under "Construction of Railways" in 1884-85 included the charges for the survey of the Behar-Assam Railway and the Tirhút Railway Extension, as well as Administrative charges. The administrative charges are now shown under "Miscellaneous Railway expenditure." The increase under "Interest on debt" was due to the progress of capital expenditure on Productive Public Works. The expenditure under the head "Subsidized Companies, land, &c.," represented the amount of compensation paid for lands taken up for the Tárakeswar Railway. The increase under head "Irrigation—Minor works and Navigation" was due to the adjustment of Rs. 2,21,000 on account of arrear charges of the Midnapur tuccavi embankments. The decrease under "Civil Buildings and Roads under the Civil Department" was due to larger payments being made in 1884-85 on account of contributions to the municipalities in Dárjíling, Bardwán, and Chittagong.

The closing balance on the 31st March 1886 was Rs. 14,62,694, against Rs. 12,02,040 the balance on the 31st March 1885.

Incorporated local funds.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for 1885-86:—

	Actuals, 1885-86.
	Rs.
Receipts—	
Opening balance	16,01,469
District Road Fund	42,04,814
Ditto Road Account	9,198
Ditto Post Fund	3,27,647
Inland Labour Transport Fund	29,219
Total ...	45,70,878
Contributions ...	2,00,308
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,72,655
Charges—	
District Road Fund	40,02,540
Ditto Road Account	68,474
Ditto Post Fund	3,32,128
Inland Labour Transport Fund	29,219
Total ...	44,32,361
Closing balance ...	19,40,294
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,72,655

Excluded Local Funds.

The receipts and expenditure of the Excluded Local Funds for 1885-86 are shown in the following table:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	2,03,794	.....
1. Cantonment Funds	45,536	46,588
2. Police Funds—		
Railway Police clothing	2,656	3,311
3. Port and Marine Funds—		
Hospital Port dues	79,263	60,306
Balasor Port	10,694	10,319
Cuttack and Puri Ports	7,620	13,095
Chittagong Port	66,230	66,211
	1,63,807	1,49,931
4. Education Funds—		
Hindu College	5,213	4,844
Durgachurn Laha's Scholarship ...	2,605	2,881
Jagiriah Estate	1,145	1,145
Vizianagram Scholarship	73	993
Prosono Nath Roy	7,102	7,633
Mirza Mahomed Hossein's Endowment ..	924	1,163
Behary Lall Mukerjea's ditto ...	4,376	4,037
Prince of Wales' Reception ...	10,720	16,625
Bruce Legacy	24,361	24,423
Koond Mehal School	4,031	3,491
	60,550	67,235
5. Medical and Charitable Funds—		
Pilgrims' Lodging-House	24,058	20,350
Balasor Pilgrims' Hospital ...	1,136	2,494
Unno Chutter...	5,753	5,890
Prince Golam Mahomed's Trust ...	17.620	29,456
Chinsurah Poor	1,901	1,571
Choonee Lall Seal's Endowment ...	2,000	2,756
	52,468	62,517
6. Public Works Funds—		
Dárjíling Improvement	20,740	20,388
Juggernath Road Fund	2,189	1,811
Wahabee Fund	72,388	30,242
Koond Mehal Road Fund	1,547	4,056
	96,864	56,497
7. Miscellaneous Funds—		
Zoological Garden	44,927	39,406
Mohsin Endowment Fund ...	1,31,273	1,02,395
Burial Board Fund	6,747	8,651
	1,82,947	1,50,452
Total ...	6,04,828	5,36,531
Closing balance	.....	2,72,091
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,08,622	8,08,622

The Cantonment Funds closed the year 1885-86 with a balance of Rs 21,942. During the year under report no troops were stationed at Bhagalpur and Dacca. The Dacca Cantonment Fund was abolished, and the balance

transferred to the Dagshai Cantonment Fund in the Punjab. The account of the Hazáribágh Cantonment Fund was closed, and the balance transferred to the Dinapur Cantonment Fund. Regarding Hospital Port dues, the rate levied on the shipping has for some time been in excess of the requirements, it has, however, recently been reduced from one anna to nine pies per ton. The Balasor Port Fund has been in a chronic state of deficit for years in spite of the large annual grants made to it by Government. It has been found impossible to reduce the expenditure of the fund, and the Local Government is still in correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of increasing the rate of port dues. Under Cuttack and Purí Port Funds there was a large falling off in the collections during the year, the receipts being Rs. 7,620, against Rs. 14,670 in 1884-85 and Rs. 16,255 in 1883-84. This was probably due to the cyclone of September 1885. Regarding the Bruce Legacy Fund, a scheme ahs been prepared by the High Court for the establishment and maintenance of the Bruce Institution, and arrangements are being made to give effect to the scheme. The balance at the credit of the Wahabee Fund is Rs. 44,611, and the question of its disposal is under consideration.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS.

No change was made in the rate at which either the Road or Public Works Cess is levied, the maximum rates having been levied in all the districts in which the Cess Act is in force except Bákarganj, where, as hitherto, the road cess was levied at half rates. The statement below compares the results of the year with those of the three preceding years:—

	Demand.			Balances.			Deduct remissions.	Net arrears.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1881-82	70,10,994	11,71,062	81,82,056	9,54,818	1,92,233	11,47,051	10,941	11,36,100	13·8
1882-83	73,10,811	11,42,296	84,53,107	10,08,330	1,77,390	11,86,720	27,940	11,58,780	13·7
1883-84	73,75,697	12,60,272	86,35,969	13,56,778	2,64,196	16,20,974	26,993	15,93,981	18·4
1884-85	74,36,830	15,63,317	90,00,147	11,60,097	3,07,191	14,67,288	38,657	14,28,631	15·8

The current demand of the year rose to Rs. 74,36,830 from Rs. 73,75,697 in 1883-84. This increase is explained to be due to revaluations and the valuation for the first time of rent-free holdings under the provisions of Chapter IV, Part II of the Act. The gross demand, which was Rs. 86,35,969 in the previous year, increased to Rs. 90,00,147. Nevertheless, there was an improvement in the net outstanding balance at the close of the year, which fell from Rs. 15,93,981 to Rs. 14,28,631, representing a reduction from 18·4 to 15·8 in the percentage on the gross demand. The arrear balance, however, rose from Rs. 2,64,196 to Rs. 3,07,191, and this must be regarded as unsatisfactory, although it was partly due to the larger arrears with which the year opened. The percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand rose from 71 to 80. The figures in the last column of the above statement show that the standard of the year was still below that of 1881-82 and 1882-83. This is explained as due partly to the growth of the gross demand, and partly to the distress caused by the floods in many districts. As affecting the question of unrealised balances, it is recognised that the provision of section 45 of the Act, which allows 15 days' grace after the latest date for payment, will always throw the payments due in the last quarter ending on the 28th September into the next year. The results of operations as regards collections between October and the end of December 1885 indicate considerable reductions in outstanding balances.

The following table shows the demand, collection, and arrears of the road and public work cesses on lands and mines for the cess year 1884-85:—

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the cess year 1884-85.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, column 3 + 4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, column 5—6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, column 8—8.	Current balance, column 4—column (6+9).	Gross balance, column 12+13.	Remission.	Net balance, column 14—15.	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on column (4—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Bardwán	Road Cess	74,589	1,72,845	2,47,434	1,289	2,46,145	32,101	1,40,544	4,584	1,77,229	42,488	31,012	73,500	8	73,492	1,341	3,243	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	74,509	1,72,846	2,47,355	1,288	2,46,067	32,100	1,40,545	4,584	1,77,229	42,409	31,013	73,422	8	73,414	1,342	3,242	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,49,098	3,45,691	4,94,789	2,577	4,92,212	64,201	2,81,089	9,168	3,54,458	84,897	62,025	1,46,922	16	1,46,906	2,683	6,485	.....	43·0	81·9	102·5
Bánkurá	Road Cess	11,612	37,681	49,293	298	48,995	7,380	32,494	221	40,095	4,232	4,889	9,121	45	9,076	300	.....	79	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	11,611	37,682	49,293	298	48,995	7,379	32,495	221	40,095	4,232	4,889	9,121	45	9,076	300	.....	79	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	23,223	75,363	98,586	596	97,990	14,759	64,989	442	80,190	8,464	9,778	18,242	90	18,152	600	.....	158	63·5	86·9	106·4
Bírbhúm	Road Cess	7,985	52,579	60,564	311	60,253	7,271	44,509	1,053	52,833	714	7,759	8,473	588	7,885	311	742	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	7,984	52,579	60,563	311	60,252	7,271	44,509	1,053	52,833	713	7,759	8,472	587	7,885	311	742	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	15,969	1,05,158	1,21,127	622	1,20,505	14,542	89,018	2,106	1,05,666	1,427	15,518	16,945	1,175	15,770	622	1,484	.....	91·06	85·1	100·4
Midnapur	Road Cess	49,179	1,40,917	1,90,096	1,354	1,88,742	42,831	95,106	1,049	1,38,986	6,348	44,457	50,805	2,953	47,852	1,204	.....	155	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	49,178	1,40,917	1,90,095	1,354	1,88,741	42,831	95,106	1,049	1,38,986	6,347	44,457	50,804	2,952	47,852	1,203	.....	154	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	98,357	2,81,834	3,80,191	2,708	3,77,483	85,662	1,90,212	2,098	2,77,972	12,695	88,914	1,01,609	5,905	95,704	2,407	.....	309	87·1	68·1	98·6
Húglí	Road Cess	59,660	1,07,303	1,66,963	2,664	1,64,299	36,609	73,858	2,686	1,13,153	23,051	30,781	53,832	3,922	49,910	2,654	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	59,662	1,07,303	1,66,965	2,665	1,64,300	36,610	73,858	2,686	1,13,154	23,052	30,780	53,832	3,922	49,910	2,654	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,19,322	2,14,606	3,33,928	5,329	3,28,599	73,219	1,47,716	5,372	2,26,307	46,103	61,561	1,07,664	7,844	99,820	5,308	64	.....	61·3	70·6	105·4
24-Pergunnahs ...	Road Cess	12,606	97,535	1,10,141	697	1,09,444	12,536	88,928	835	1,02,299	70	7,910	7,980	23	7,957	744	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	12,606	97,535	1,10,141	696	1,09,445	12,535	88,929	834	1,02,298	71	7,910	7,981	24	7,957	744	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	25,212	1,95,070	2,20,282	1,393	2,18,889	25,071	1,77,857	1,669	2,04,597	141	15,820	15,961	47	15,914	1,488	181	.....	99·4	91·8	104·8
Nadiyá	Road Cess	13,087	61,281	74,368	526	73,842	11,717	53,027	579	65,323	1,370	7,728	9,098	15	9,083	558	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	13,086	61,281	74,367	526	74,841	11,716	53,028	579	65,323	1,370	7,727	9,097	14	9,083	558	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	26,173	1,22,562	1,48,735	1,052	1,47,683	23,433	1,06,055	1,158	1,30,646	2,740	15,455	18,195	29	18,166	1,116	42	.....	89·5	87·2	106·6
Jessor	Road Cess	14,119	78,729	92,848	562	92,286	14,047	64,629	539	79,215	72	13,538	13,610	53	13,557	582	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	14,084	78,729	92,813	562	92,251	14,012	64,630	538	79,180	72	13,537	13,609	52	13,557	582	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	28,203	1,57,458	1,85,661	1,124	1,84,537	28,059	1,29,259	1,077	1,58,395	144	27,075	27,219	105	27,114	1,164	.....	87	99·4	82·6	100·3

Khulna	Road cess	7,261	61,485	68,746	355	68,391	6,809	54,053	543	61,405	452	7,077	7,529	14	7,515	307	236	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	7,260	61,486	68,746	356	68,390	6,809	54,053	543	61,405	551	7,077	7,528	13	7,515	305	238	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	14,521	1,22,971	1,37,492	711	1,36,781	13,618	1,08,106	1,086	1,22,810	903	14,154	15,057	27	15,030	612	474	.....	93·7	88·4	99·8
Murshidabád ...	Road cess	13,130	66,812	79,942	708	79,234	7,673	58,163	928	66,764	5,457	7,941	13,398	1,159	12,239	753	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	12,819	66,812	79,631	707	78,924	7,672	58,163	928	66,763	5,147	7,942	13,089	1,048	12,041	754	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	25,949	1,33,624	1,59,573	1,415	1,58,158	15,345	1,16,326	1,856	1,33,527	10,604	15,883	26,487	2,207	24,280	1,507	349	.....	59·1	87·9	99·9
Dinagepur	Road cess	11,518	80,727	92,245	929	91,316	11,518	75,272	1,399	88,189	.....	4,526	4,526	.....	4,526	923	476	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	11,517	80,728	92,245	930	91,315	11,517	75,273	1,398	88,188	.....	4,525	4,525	.....	4,525	923	475	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	23,035	1,61,455	1,84,490	1,859	1,82,631	23,035	1,50,545	2,797	1,76,377	.....	9,051	9,051	.....	9,051	1,846	951	.....	100·	94·3	109·2
Rájsháhi	Road cess	5,392	77,751	83,143	660	82,483	5,389	65,082	626	71,097	3	12,009	12,012	4	12,008	697	.....	71	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	5,393	77,750	83,143	659	82,484	5,390	65,082	625	71,097	3	12,009	12,012	3	12,009	698	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	10,785	1,55,501	1,66,286	1,319	1,64,967	10,779	1,30,164	1,251	1,42,194	6	24,018	24,024	7	24,017	1,395	.....	144	99·9	84·4	91·4
Rungpur	Road cess	15,097	1,28,428	1,43,525	22	1,43,503	14,407	1,21,314	14	1,35,735	690	7,092	7,782	630	7,152	18	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	15,116	1,28,427	1,43,543	21	1,43,522	14,406	1,21,314	15	1,35,735	710	7,092	7,802	630	7,172	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	30,213	2,56,855	2,87,068	43	2,87,025	28,813	2,42,628	29	2,71,470	1,400	14,184	15,584	1,260	14,324	36	.....	7	95·3	94·5	105·6
Bogra	Road cess	3,626	43,828	47,454	565	46,889	3,552	39,057	729	43,338	74	4,206	4,280	.....	4,280	620	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	3,627	43,827	47,454	565	46,889	3,552	39,056	729	48,337	75	4,206	4,481	.....	4,281	620	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	7,253	87,655	94,908	1,130	93,778	7,104	78,113	1,458	86,675	149	8,412	8,561	.....	8,561	1,240	218	.....	97·9	90·2	98·8
Pabná	Road cess	3,566	46,331	49,897	1,728	48,169	3,133	40,389	1,692	45,214	433	4,214	4,647	662	3,985	1,749	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	3,566	46,331	49,897	1,728	48,169	3,133	40,389	1,692	45,214	433	4,214	4,647	663	3,984	1,749	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	7,132	92,662	99,794	3,456	96,338	6,266	80,778	3,384	90,428	866	8,428	9,294	1,325	7,969	3,498	.....	114	87·8	90·5	97·5
Dárjiling	Road cess	585	17,841	18,426	460	17,966	585	16,976	378	17,939	.....	405	405	2	403	455	.....	77	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	584	17,081	17,665	460	17,205	584	16,216	378	17,178	.....	405	405	2	403	389	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,169	34,922	36,091	920	35,171	1,169	33,192	756	35,117	.....	810	810	4	806	844	.....	88	100·	97·6	100·5
Jalpáiguri	Road Cess	3,331	41,202	44,533	63	44,470	3,287	38,043	56	41,386	44	3,096	3,140	.....	3,140	63	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	3,332	41,202	44,534	64	44,470	3,288	38,042	57	41,387	44	3,096	3,140	.....	3,140	64	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,663	82,404	89,067	127	88,940	6,575	76,085	113	82,773	88	6,192	6,280	.....	6,280	127	.....	14	98·6	92·4	100·4
Dacca	Road Cess	34,966	68,851	1,03,817	3,724	1,00,093	31,154	46,981	3,047	81,182	3,812	18,146	21,958	99	21,859	3,482	.....	435	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	35,018	68,921	1,03,939	3,738	1,00,201	31,202	46,986	3,048	81,236	3,816	18,197	22,013	97	21,916	3,492	.....	444	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	69,984	1,37,772	2,07,756	7,462	2,00,294	62,356	93,967	6,095	1,62,418	7,628	36,343	43,971	196	43,775	6,974	.....	876	89·1	72·1	117·8
Faridpur	Road Cess ...	22,884	55,832	78,716	1,617	77,099	17,219	34,599	223	52,041	5,665	89,616	25,281	679	24,602	1,616	.....	1,393	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	23,521	56,166	79,697	1,616	78,081	17,413	34,621	225	52,392	6,118	19,859	25,977	680	25,297	1,617	.....	1,392	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	46,415	1,11,998	1,58,413	3,233	1,55,180	34,632	69,220	448	1,04,370	11,783	39,475	51,258	1,359	49,899	3,233	.....	2,785	74·6	63·7	93·1
Bákarganj	Road Cess	28,192	98,469	1,26,661	670	1,25,991	22,885	69,894	501	93,280	5,307	27,905	33,212	1,760	31,452	670	.....	169	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	56,087	1,93,817	2,49,904	1,335	2,48,569	40,605	1,36,941	1,001	1,83,547	10,482	55,541	66,023	5,520	63,503	1,335	.....	334	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	84,279	2,92,286	3,76,565	2,005	3,74,560	63,490	2,06,835	1,502	2,76,827	15,789	83,446	99,235	5,280	93,955	2,005	.....	503	81·3	71·3	94·7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, column 3 + 4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, column 5—6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, column 3—8.	Current balance, column 4—column (6+9).	Gross balance, column 12+13.	Remission.	Net balance, column 14—15.	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on column (4—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Maimansingh	Road Cess	13,174	1,40,804	1,53,978	3,392	1,50,586	12,885	1,27,048	3,173	1,43,106	289	10,364	10,653	.....	10,653	3,726	.....	553	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	13,163	1,40,804	1,55,967	3,392	1,50,575	12,874	1,27,047	3,173	1,43,094	289	10,365	10,654	.....	10,654	3,726	.....	553	.....	.....	.....
	Total	26,337	2,81,608	3,07,945	6,784	3,01,161	25,759	2,54,095	6,346	2,86,200	578	20,729	21,307	.....	21,307	7,452	.....	1,106	97·8	92·4	101·6
Tipperah ...	Road Cess	12,485	92,973	1,05,458	464	1,04,994	12,379	78,628	491	90,898	106	14,481	14,587	.....	14,587	467	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	12,485	92,973	1,05,458	464	1,04,994	12,380	78,027	491	90,898	105	14,482	14,587	.....	14,587	467	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	24,970	1,85,946	2,10,916	928	2,09,988	24,759	1,56,055	982	1,81,796	211	28,963	29,174	.....	29,174	934	48	.....	99·1	84·3	97·7
Chittagong ...	Road Cess	16,242	89,115	1,05,357	2,511	1,02,846	15,089	75,198	817	91,104	1,153	11,406	12,559	7	12,552	2,428	.....	1,611	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	16,242	89,115	1,05,357	2,511	1,02,846	15,088	75,198	817	91,103	1,154	11,406	12,560	8	12,552	2,427	.....	1,610	.....	.....	.....
	Total	32,484	1,78,230	2,40,714	5,022	2,05,692	30,177	1,50,396	1,634	1,82,207	2,307	22,812	25,119	15	25,104	4,855	.....	3,221	92·9	86·8	102·2
Noakholly ...	Road Cess	3,711	70,091	73,802	817	72,985	3,711	66,309	210	70,230	.....	2,965	2,965	3	2,962	817	.....	607	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	3,886	70,775	74,661	855	73,806	3,886	66,785	211	70,882	.....	3,135	3,135	3	3,132	855	.....	644	.....	.....	.....
	Total	7,597	1,40,866	1,48,463	1,672	1,46,791	7,597	1,33,094	421	1,41,112	.....	6,100	6,100	6	6,094	1,672	.....	1,251	100·	95·6	100·1
Patná ...	Road Cess	26,021	1,80,379	2,06,400	3,883	2,02,517	22,555	1,41,859	3,964	1,68,378	3,466	34,637	38,103	143	37,960	3,841	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	26,021	1,80,378	2,06,399	3,883	2,02,516	22,555	1,41,859	3,964	1,68,378	3,466	34,636	38,102	142	37,960	3,838	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	52,042	3,60,757	4,12,799	7,766	4,05,033	45,110	2,83,718	7,928	3,36,756	6,932	69,273	76,205	285	75,920	7,679	249	.....	86·6	80·3	93·3
Gayá ...	Road Cess	37,859	1,96,621	2,34,480	3,373	2,31,107	36,874	1,63,650	3,263	2,03,787	985	29,598	30,583	4	30,579	3,567	.....	304	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	37,858	1,96,622	2,34,480	3,373	2,31,107	36,873	1,63,651	3,264	2,03,788	985	29,598	30,583	4	30,579	3,556	.....	302	.....	.....	.....
	Total	75,717	3,93,243	4,68,960	6,746	4,62,214	73,747	3,27,301	6,527	4,07,575	1,970	59,196	61,166	8	61,158	7,133	.....	606	97·4	84·6	103·6
Sháhábád ...	Road Cess	39,713	1,45,457	1,85,170	.....	1,85,170	32,270	1,15,144	.....	1,47,414	7,442	30,313	37,756	77	37,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	39,713	1,45,458	1,85,171	.....	1,85,171	32,271	1,15,145	.....	1,47,416	7,443	30,313	37,755	76	37,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	79,426	2,90,915	3,70,341	.....	3,70,341	64,541	2,30,289	.....	2,94,832	14,885	60,626	75,511	153	75,358	.....	.....	.....	81·2	79·1	101·3
Muzaffarpur	Road Cess	41,841	1,39,322	1,81,163	3,666	1,77,497	31,628	1,05,338	3,649	1,40,615	10,213	30,318	40,531	88	40,443	3,784	.....	135	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	42,140	1,39,323	1,81,463	3,666	1,77,797	31,928	1,05,338	3,649	1,40,915	10,212	30,319	40,531	88	44,443	3,783	.....	134	.....	.....	.....
	Total	83,981	2,78,645	3,62,626	7,332	3,55,294	63,556	2,10,676	7,298	2,81,530	20,425	60,637	81,062	176	80,886	7,567	.....	269	75·6	77·6	101·
Durbhanga ...	Road Cess	44,142	2,09,540	2,53,682	17,294	2,36,388	31,201	1,67,248	16,818	2,14,267	12,941	24,998	37,939	3,835	34,104	16,154	.....	336	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	44,194	2,09,539	2,53,733	17,294	2,36,439	31,201	1,67,247	15,820	2,14,278	12,993	24,998	37,991	3,886	35,105	16,154	.....	334	.....	.....	.....
	Total	88,336	4,19,079	5,07,415	34,588	4,72,827	62,402	3,34,495	31,638	4,28,535	25,934	49,996	75,930	7,721	68,209	32,308	.....	670	70·6	86·9	102·2

Sarun	Road Cess	43,990	1,70,344	2,14,334	2,550	2,11,784	43,629	1,24,824	1,907	1,70,360	361	42,970	43,331	166	43,163	2,394	.....	487	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	44,196	1,70,344	2,14,540	2,551	2,11,989	43,630	1,24,823	1,907	1,70,365	566	42,970	43,536	164	43,372	2,394	.....	487	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	88,186	3,40,688	4,28,874	5,101	4,23,773	87,259	2,49,647	3,814	3,40,720	927	85,940	86,867	330	86,537	4,788	.....	974	98·9	74·4	100·0
Champáran ...	Road Cess	20,359	75,689	96,048	437	95,611	19,441	60,769	502	80,712	918	14,483	15,401	.....	15,401	464	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	20,360	75,688	96,048	436	95,612	19,442	60,768	503	80,713	918	14,484	15,402	.....	15,402	464	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	40,719	1,51,377	1,92,096	873	1,91,223	38,883	1,21,537	1,005	1,61,425	1,836	28,967	30,803	.....	30,803	928	77	.....	95·5	80·7	106·6
Monghyr ...	Road Cess	27,938	1,24,786	1,52,724	1,184	1,51,540	24,198	1,08,105	903	1,33,206	3,740	15,497	19,237	1,372	17,865	1,025	.....	122	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	27,924	1,24,786	1,52,710	1,184	1,51,526	24,191	1,08,106	903	1,33,200	3,733	15,496	19,229	1,371	17,858	1,025	.....	122	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	55,862	2,49,572	3,05,434	2,368	3,03,066	48,389	2,16,211	1,806	2,66,406	7,473	30,993	38,466	2,743	35,723	2,050	.....	244	86·6	87·4	106·7
Bhagalpur ...	Road Cess	18,918	1,45,991	1,64,909	6,805	1,58,104	15,415	1,27,187	8,120	1,50,722	3,503	11,999	15,502	91	15,411	6,879	1,241	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	18,871	1,45,992	1,64,863	6,805	1,58,058	15,406	1,27,188	8,119	1,50,713	3,465	11,999	15,464	91	15,373	6,879	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	37,789	2,91,983	3,29,772	13,610	3,16,162	30,821	2,54,375	16,239	3,01,435	6,968	23,998	30,966	182	30,784	13,758	2,481	.....	81·5	91·4	103·2
Purneah ...	Road Cess	1,309	79,732	81,041	1,036	80,005	1,309	77,127	954	79,390	.....	1,569	1,569	.....	1,569	1,041	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	1,310	79,732	81,042	1,037	80,005	1,310	77,126	954	79,330	.....	1,569	1,569	.....	1,569	1,040	.....	86	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,619	1,59,464	1,62,083	2,073	1,60,010	2,619	1,54,253	1,908	1,58,780	.....	3,138	3,138	.....	3,138	2,081	.....	173	100·	98·	99·5
Maldah ...	Road Cess	4,243	28,504	32,747	128	32,619	3,614	23,670	159	27,443	629	4,706	5,335	.....	5,335	135	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	4,243	28,505	32,748	129	32,619	3,614	23,669	160	27,443	629	4,707	5,336	.....	5,336	134	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	8,486	57,009	65,495	257	65,238	7,228	47,339	319	54,886	1,258	9,413	10,671	.....	10,671	269	50	.....	85·1	83·4	96·2
Cuttack ...	Road Cess	8,840	60,105	68,945	.....	68,945	6,122	54,508	3,346	63,976	2,718	5,597	8,315	38	8,277	.....	3,346	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	8,841	60,106	68,947	.....	68,947	6,122	54,509	3,345	63,976	2,719	5,597	8,316	38	8,278	.....	3,345	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	17,681	1,20,211	1,37,892	.....	1,37,892	12,244	1,09,017	6,691	1,27,952	5,437	11,194	16,631	76	16,555	.....	6,691	.....	69·2	90·6	106·4
Puri	Road Cess	3,098	30,359	33,457	243	33,214	3,011	20,483	461	23,955	87	9,633	9,120	.....	9,720	243	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	3,100	30,358	33,458	243	33,215	3,012	20,483	462	23,957	88	9,632	9,710	.....	9,720	243	219	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,198	60,717	66,915	486	66,429	6,023	40,966	923	47,912	175	19,265	19,440	.....	19,440	486	437	.....	97·1	68·0	78·9
Balasor	Road Cess	6,376	26,221	32,597	133	32,464	4,467	22,360	364	27,191	1,909	3,728	5,637	.....	5,637	133	231	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	6,392	26,221	32,613	133	32,480	4,467	22,359	364	27,190	1,925	3,729	5,654	.....	5,654	133	231	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	12,768	52,442	65,210	266	64,944	8,934	44,719	728	54,381	3,834	7,457	11,291	.....	11,291	266	462	.....	69·9	85·7	103·7
Hazáribágh ...	Road Cess	1,751	45,476	47,227	28	47,199	1,751	43,462	51	45,264	.....	1,986	1,986	.....	1,986	30	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	1,752	45,475	47,227	28	47,199	1,752	43,461	50	45,263	.....	1,986	1,986	.....	1,986	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	3,503	90,951	94,454	56	94,398	3,503	86,923	101	90,527	.....	3,972	3,972	.....	3,972	60	41	.....	100·	95·6	99·5
Lohárdagá ...	Road Cess	535	51,179	51,714	.....	51,714	512	50,990	43	51,545	23	189	212	43	169	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	535	51,180	51,715	.....	51,715	513	50,990	42	51,545	22	190	212	43	169	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,070	1,02,359	1,03,429	.....	1,03,429	1,025	1,01,980	85	1,03,090	45	379	424	86	338	.....	85	.....	95·7	99·6	100·7
Mánbhúm ...	Road Cess	2,295	31,461	33,756	69	33,687	2,211	31,139	153	33,503	84	253	337	.....	337	69	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	2,296	31,460	33,756	68	33,688	2,211	31,138	154	33,503	85	254	339	.....	339	68	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,591	62,921	67,512	137	67,375	4,422	62,277	307	67,006	169	507	676	.....	676	137	170	.....	96·3	99·1	106·4
Total of all districts	Road Cess	7,67,225	36,70,576	44,37,801	67,215	43,70,586	6,16,375	30,37,364	70,330	37,23,769	1,50,850	5,65,997	7,16,847	18,483	6,98,364	66,244	10,518	6,732	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	7,96,092	37,66,254	45,62,346	67,931	44,94,415	6,39,751	31,04,223	70,535	38,14,509	1,56,341	5,94,100	7,50,441	20,174	7,30,267	66,884	10,521	6,870	.....	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,63,317	74,36,830	90,00,147	1,35,146	88,65,001	1,56,126	61,41,587	1,40,565	75,38,278	3,07,191	11,60,097	14,67,288	38,657	14,28,631	1,33,128	21,039	13,602	80·35	84·11	101·36

The collections are subjected to three tests to measure the success or failure of the year's operations, viz.—(1) comparison of the arrear collections with arrear balances; (2) comparison of current collections with net current demand; and (3) comparison of advance payments with those made in the previous year. In the following districts the arrear collections were less than 90 per cent. of the arrear demand:—

	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collection on current demand.
Bardwán	43·	81·9
Murshidábád	59·1	87·9
Húglí	61·3	70·6
Bánkurá	63·5	86·9
Cuttack	69·2	90·6
Balasor	69·9	85·7
Durbhanga	70·6	86·9
Faridpur	74·6	63·7
Muzaffarpur	75·6	77·6
Sháhábád	81·2	79·1
Bákarganj	81·3	71·3
Bhagalpur	81·5	91·4
Maldah	85·1	83·4
Patná	86·6	80·3
Monghyr	86·6	87·4
Midnapur	87·1	68·1
Pabná	87·8	90·5
Dacca	89·1	72·1
Nadiyá	89·5	87·2

Of these 19 districts, 16 are the same as those which appeared in the list last year. Chittagong has gone out, and Bákarganj, Maldah, and Pabná have been added. In Pabná, however, the arrears were small and the current collections good, having been 90·5 per cent. on the demand. In the last report it was noticed that collections had been unfavourably affected in the districts of Bardwán and Húglí by the inclusion of three years' arrear demand from petty lakhiraj holdings brought for the first time under assessment under section 70 of the Act. The same cause was at work during the year under review. The arrear collections in Bardwán showed some improvement, having risen from 33·3 to 43 per cent., but in Húglí the percentage fell from 63·4 to 61·3. At the same time, however, there was an improvement in the current collections in both districts. The failure of the Bardwán Raj Estate, which is now under the Court of Wards, to pay in a large sum within the year, is mentioned as a cause of the very unsatisfactory collections in the Bardwán district. In Nadiyá and Pabná also the collections are said to have been affected by the inclusion of the three years' demand. In the former district the inundations, too, appear to have prejudiced the collections, and this cause also operated in Murshidábád. In Maldah and Bánkurá the arrears are explained to be due to the inclusion of demands for rent-free tenures; in the latter district the usual excuse of default on the part of the sirdar ghatwals is also alleged; in Sháhábád, Durbhanga, and Bákarganj arrears are attributed to indifferent harvests; in Balasor to confusion in the cess towji accounts, regarding which a special enquiry is being made; and in the remaining districts to delays which are inseparable from the procedure for the realisation of the cesses.

Turning to the second test, viz., comparison of current collections with net current demand, the results were unsatisfactory in the following 26 districts in which the collections fell short of 90 per cent. of the demand, viz.—Faridpur (63·7), Puri (68·) Midnapur (68·1), Húglí (70·6), Bákarganj (71·3), Dacca (72·1), Sarun (74·4), Muzaffarpur (77·6), Sháhábád (79·1), Patná (80·3), Champáran (80·7), Bardwán (81·9), Jessor (82·6), Maldah (83·4), Tipperah (84·3), Rájsháhyí (84·4), Gayá (84·6), Bírbhúm (85·1), Balasor (85·7), Chittagong (86·8), Bánkura (86·9), Durbhanga (86·9), Nadiyá (87·2), Monghyr (87·4), Murshidábád (87·9), and Khulna (88·4). No explanation has been given of the unfavourable results in these districts, except Midnapur, Bardwán, and Húglí. In the Patná and Dacca Divisions (except Maimansingh), and in Puri collections were exceptionally bad; and

in the majority of these districts but little had been done by the 31st December 1885 to clear off the outstandings. There were 12 districts against 11 in 1883-84, in which the percentage on both the current and arrear demand exceeded 90 per cent. Rájsháhí and Pabná have fallen out of the list this year, while Dinágepur, 24-Pergunnahs, and Rungpur have been added to it. The 12 districts are Purneah, Dárjíling, Hazáribágh, Noakhally, Dinagepur, 24-Pergunnahs, Jalpáigurí, Bogra, Maimansingh, Mánbhúm, Lohárdagá, and Rungpur. In the remaining three districts—Pabná, Bhagalpur, and Cuttack—the percentage on the current demand rose slightly above 90 per cent., but the arrear collections fell below that standard.

The advance collections made during the year amounted to Rs. 1,40,565, against Rs. 1,33,128 in 1883-84. The districts in which these collections exceeded Rs. 5,000 are Húglí (Rs. 5,372), Dacca (Rs. 6,095), Maimansingh (Rs. 6,346), Gayá (Rs. 6,527), Cuttack (Rs. 6,691), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 7,298), Patná (Rs. 7,928), Bardwán (Rs. 9,168), Bhagalpur (Rs. 16,239), and Durbhanga (Rs. 31,638).

There was a slight increase in the number of certificates filed during the year under the Public Demands Recovery Act. From 74,674 in the previous year the number rose to 77,631, which, with the 39,147 pending at the close of that year, gave a total of 116,778 for disposal, against 112,533 in 1883-84. Of these, 78,385 were disposed of during the year, leaving 38,393 pending at its close. Except in the districts of Húglí, Sháhábád, Durbhanga, and Purí, the number of disposals kept pace fairly with the number of institutions. Out of the total number of 78,385 certificates disposed of during the year, payment was made in 31,844 cases on the mere issue of notice, in 8,577 cases on the attachment of moveable property, and in 26,900 cases on the attachment of immoveable property. Of the remainder, 2,806 were struck off and 672 cancelled on objection, leaving 7,586 cases which were discharged without resort to issue of notices or attachment of property. It is reported that the sale of moveable or immoveable property was resorted to only in 426 cases. The total number of objections filed against certificates was 4,171, of which 3,906 were disposed of. In 672 cases the certificates objected to were, as already stated, cancelled, and in 426 cases the amount certified was reduced. The smallest number of certificates was filed in the Chutiá Nágpur Division, viz., 559; Rájsháhí came next and then the Presidency Division—3,601 having been filed in the former and 4,489 in the latter. The three Divisions in which the largest numbers were filed were Patná (28,232), Bardwán (14,857,) and Dacca (9,914).

Complete revaluations are in progress in the districts of Cuttack, Purí, and Balasor; and sanction has been accorded to the commencement of complete revaluations in Gayá and Champáran. In Midnapur both valuation for the first time of certain estates and tenures, and revaluation of others, were made. The revaluations have resulted in a decrease of Rs. 14,023; while the valuations for the first time gave an increase of Rs. 11,233. The net decrease of Rs. 2,790 is attributed to the low price of paddy and to the exclusion of certain lakhiraj lands which were twice assessed at the first valuation. The result of partial revaluation in Pabná was an increase in valuation of Rs. 17,033, and of Rs. 803 in the cess demand. In Chittagong 630 taluks were assessed for the first time, and with other revaluations, yielded a net increase of Rs. 4,464 in the cess demand. The revision of the revaluations of the Mánbhúm district has been completed. The total valuation of the district now stands at Rs. 13,60,921, against the original valuation of Rs. 9,97,170. The valuation of pergunnah Dhalbhúm, in the Singbhúm district, has been completed; but the completion report had not been received by the Board when their report was submitted. There were no summary valuations in Pabná and Mánbhúm. In Midnapur summary valuation was resorted to only in the case of 24 petty estates; and in the Chittagong district, all the estates being of a petty character, 7,446 estates were summarily valued.

The provisions of Chapter VI, Part II of the Cess Act, for the valuation of rent-free holdings, were on the recommendations of Commissioners extended during the year to all districts. The result generally may be said to have been unimportant.

During the year 5,704 separate accounts were opened, under section 44 of the Act, for Rs. 88,468 payable as cess. The division in which the largest

number occurs is Dacca (1,972), while in the Chutiá Nágpur Division no accounts at all were opened. In the Dacca district alone 1,568 accounts were opened. At the close of the year the number of accounts remaining open was 25,837 for Rs. 12,27,651 of cess. Fifty-seven separate cess accounts were opened in revenue-free estates under section 46 of the Act—the largest number, 13, being in the Monghyr district.

Land Revenue.

THE number of estates paying revenue or rent to Government, and their classification, are shown in the following table:—

	Class I, permanently-settled estates.	Class II, temporarily-settled estates.	Class III, Government estates.	Class IV, ryotwari tracts.	Total.
1884-85	145,457	7,691	2,913	26	156,087
1885-86	147,008	7,764	2,950	24	157,746
Increase or decrease in 1885-86 ...	+1,551	+73	+37	—2	+1,659

The increase in the number of estates is normal, and is due to the usual causes—to partitions, to the settlement of new alluvial accretions, and to purchase by Government in default of private bidders at sales for arrears of revenue. The reduction under the head of ryotwari tracts is the result of re-classification.

The current demand in respect of each class of estates is compared below with that of the year 1884-85:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	3,22,98,211	3,22,99,680
„ II	27,11,757	27,14,942
„ III	21,24,585	21,97,439
„ IV	8,53,133	8,21,318
Total ...	3,79,87,686	3,80,33,379

The increase of the year was only Rs. 45,693, against Rs. 47,779 in 1884-85 and Rs. 77,962 in 1883-84. In former years the annual addition to this branch of the revenue amounted to about a lakh and a half of rupees, and the diminution in the rate of development is attributed to the greater moderation shown at present in enhancing rents, and the greater readiness to reduce them where found excessive—the result, no doubt, of the long discussions of the subject during the consideration of the new Bengal Tenancy Act.

The following statement shows the collections, remissions and balances of the year as compared with those of 1884-85:—

	Demands.			Remissions.	Net demand after remissions.	Collections.	Balances.	Percentage of collections to current demand.	Percentage of collections to total demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1884-85	3,79,87,686	22,00,716	4,01,88,402	1,24,977	4,00,63,425	3,71,37,748	29,25,677	97·76	92·41
1885-86	3,80,33,379	30,13,936	4,10,47,315	2,00,005	4,08,47,310	3,83,91,424	24,55,886	100·94	93·53

The remissions were considerable, amounting to Rs. 2,00,005, against Rs. 1,24,977 in 1884-85 and Rs. 1,03,580 in 1883-84. They are classified as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nominal remission	30,475	25,065	61,089
Remission of grace	33,538	38,072	56,458
Ditto of right	39,567	61,840	82,458

Nominal remissions and remissions of right are frequently connected with original errors in the statement of demand, such as double assessments, or failure to enter at once reductions ordered by competent authority. The largest remissions of grace occurred in the following districts:—

	Rs.
Gayá	13,327
Jalpáigurì	8,010
Húglí	7,119
Midnapur	6,947
Cuttack	5,201
Bákarganj	4,325

In Gayá the remission was allowed on account of failure of crops; in Jalpáigurí on account of death, desertion, and insolvency of ryots; in Húglí on account of the loss of crops by flood. In Midnapur Rs. 3,737 were written off on account of death and desertion of ryots and the insolvency of farmers, and Rs. 3,016 on account of the adjustment of jungle jumma due from the aymadars of estate Bulrampur. The causes of remission in Cuttack were relinquishment of lands by the ryots after the storm-wave of 2nd September 1885, loss of crops by flood in Banki, and reduction of rents of some poor ryots in the Cuttack town khas mehal. The remissions in Bákarganj were rendered necessary by diluvion and the insolvency of farmers.

The outstanding balances of the four classes are compared below with those of 1884-85:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	14,07,616	9,03,603
„ II	4,71,924	5,10,711
„ III	9,19,706	9,59,385
„ IV	1,26,431	82,187
Total ...	29,25,677	24,55,886

The comparison shows a decrease of Rs. 4,69,791, and by taking the corrected figures for 1884-85, viz., Rs. 30,13,936, the decrease becomes Rs. 5,58,050. This improvement was due to the payment of revenue by the Bardwán estate. The amount left unpaid on account of the death of the late Maharajah of Bardwán was eight lakhs of rupees, so that, allowing for this temporary and exceptional default, the year under report compares unfavourably with 1884-85. The result of a comparison with previous years is still less satisfactory. The total amount due from wards' estates at the close of the year was Rs. 1,52,659, against Rs. 46,899 in 1884-85 and Rs. 25,847 in 1883-84. The collections on temporarily-settled and Government estates were also unsatisfactory. (The collection of revenues of Government estates is noticed in a separate section.) On the other hand, there was an improvement as to ryotwari tracts, where the collections exceeded the current demand, and the balances were reduced from Rs. 1,17,701 to Rs. 82,187. In the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Dárjíling, and Singbhúm more than 99 per cent. of heavy gross demands was collected.

Land registration.

At the commencement of the year the initial work of registration under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 had been completed in 34 out of 43 districts. Completion reports were received during the year from Húglí and Midnapur, leaving seven districts in which the operations are still pending. It is only in Cuttack that the work remaining to be done is considerable. The mutations registered, which were during the year 3·5 per cent. of the initial registrations, were not considered to fairly represent the number of changes in title which occur, and the question whether judicial or executive action should be taken to ensure a more complete record of such transactions is at present under consideration.

Operation of the Sale Law.

The number of estates which became liable to sale during the year on account of default in paying the revenue was 12,445; that of estates actually sold 1,770. The sales were not so numerous as in the three preceding years. The number of estates

bought in by Government at nominal prices was 143, and these were presumably let go to sale because, owing to diluvion and other causes, they could no longer bear the revenue assessed. The Sale Laws were worked generally with moderation and leniency.

Working of Public Demands Recovery Act, VII (B.C.) of 1880.

The following statement shows the number and nature of certificates in force during the year:—

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	PENDING— More than six months.	PENDING— Less than six months.	PENDING— Total.
Demands of all kinds under section 5	1,458	2,409	3,867	2,837	397	633	1,03
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7	19,108	37,496	56,604	33,978	12,257	10,369	22,626
Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873	6,180	7,330	13,510	9,124	484	3,902	4,386
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	33,816	45,398	79,244	40,865	12,898	25,481	38,379
Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	34,933	76,869	111,802	77,143	9,944	24,715	34,659
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7	6,221	8,594	14,815	9,469	3,416	1,900	5,346
All other certificates under section 7	13,633	21,166	34,799	21,659	4,822	8,318	13,140
Total ...	115,379	199,262	314,641	195,075	44,248	75,318	119,566

The number of certificates filed during the year was thus 199,262, against 173,474 in 1884-85 and 220,003 in 1883-84. There was a considerable increase in the issue of certificates for the realization of water-rates. The number of cases in which it was necessary actually to sell property for the realization of demands diminished from 8,599 in the preceding year to 6,284 in 1885-86.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

The collections of miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 1,91,451, against Rs. 2,51,827 in 1884-85, the decrease being due to the introduction of a new rule under which searching and copying fees are realized in stamps instead of in cash. Thirteen Government estates, with an area of 572 acres, were sold, subject to an annual revenue of Rs. 1,296, for the total price of Rs. 3,768. During the year 526 partitions were effected, against 502 in the preceding year, and it is stated that work of this class is increasing. The Government revenue was redeemed in respect of 226 estates with an annual demand of Rs. 251, the price realized being Rs. 9,269. Two hundred and forty-six leases were granted of waste land, including 17,369 acres, at an immediate rent of Rs. 923.

Land Acquisition.

The statement given below shows the area of the land acquired for public purposes during the year, its distribution and cost:—

	Area of land acquired. A. R. P.	Revenue abated. Rs. A. P.	Cash compensation paid and other charges. Rs. A. P.
Government	235 2 10	11 13 11	38,664 4 5
Irrigation	904 0 6	119 15 1	1,71,258 15 7
Municipalities	25 3 33	36 8 2	4,57,845 11 6
Railways	1,646 1 16	1,419 7 4	4,13,929 0 9
District Road Committees	418 0 0	32 12 10	52,256 12 3
Chowkidars' jagir lands	33 0 2	7 1 7	3,039 4 5
Land for Port Commissioners	0 0 3	.....	5,712 8 0
Total ...	3,262 3 30	1,627 10 11	11,42,697 8 11

In these proceedings are included several important projects, such as the improvement of the Jorebagan bustee, the widening of a portion of the Chitpur road the acquisition of the land for the Kidderpur Docks, a large drainage scheme in the Húglí district, besides several extensions in railways.

WORKING OF THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

Act VIII of 1885 came into operation on the 1st November 1885, and was therefore in force during five months of the official year. The statement

given below shows the action taken under its different sections in revenue offices:—

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Divisions.	Transfer of tenures.										
	(a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By decree sale, sections 13 (2), 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraising of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Applications made for a survey and record of rights under Chapter X.	Applications made for the survey and record of proprietors' private lands under Chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by order of a court, section 158.
Bardwán	63	7	1	9	22	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Presidency ...	2,170	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Rájsháhi	1,603	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Dacca	288	127	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	2,597	39	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Patná	1,688	144	2	7	182	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagalpur ...	495	.....	3	.....	19	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total ...	8,904	335	9	16	223	8	4	8	4	1	

The work done relates principally to the issue of notices and payment of landlords' fees on transfer of tenures under sections 12 to 15 of this Act.

Since the close of the year rules have been sanctioned for the guidance of the Registration Department in registering such transfers. The registering officer is required to certify that the document is admissible, and it will be his duty to refuse to give this certificate unless the transfer purports upon the face of the document to be a transfer of a permanent tenure or of a ryoti holding at a fixed rate.

Transfer of holdings.

A petition has been addressed to Government on the subject of the working of section 12, which provides that ryots holding at a rent fixed in perpetuity must give notice, and pay a fee to their landlords, through the Collector, on transferring their holdings. It is alleged that ryots not holding at fixed rates adopt the prescribed procedure, thereby creating evidence which in future may be accepted as proof that they really occupy the privileged position which they claim. In so far as the action taken by such ryots is the result of misapprehension as to the meaning of the law it is met by the registration rules cited above. But where the parties to the sale of a holding seriously assert that it is alienable and privileged for ever against an increase of rent, while the zemindar denies that it is of this character, it does not seem undesirable that the issue should be distinctly raised at the time when the transfer takes place. The new law has not conferred any right of sale, but has merely provided that, when transfers occur, they should be duly registered and notice given to the zemindar. If the latter denies the right of transfer, he can refuse to acknowledge the new tenant. If, while admitting the transfer, he merely denies that the holding is held at fixed rates, he can protect himself against the notice and his acceptance of it, with the fee, being used in evidence against him by filing objections. Even if he declines to accept the fee, he is not in a worse position than under the old law, which did not require that a fee should be offered.

Appraisement of produce.

The cases connected with the appraisement of produce occur principally in the Patná Division. The working of these sections in the district of Gayá, where so much land is held on the system of produce rent, is reported to have been, so far, satisfactory to both landlords and tenants, and as likely to prove most beneficial.

Applications for survey.

Of the four applications for survey and record of rights, one referred to a Government estate, one was refused, and two were pending at the close of the year. The other proceedings entered in the table were of minor importance.

Survey and record of rights in Muzaffarpur.

This subject has been noticed under the head "Survey."

Rent receipts.

The provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act on the subject of receipts for rent have produced a very immediate and striking effect, and give matter for comment in every part of the Province. The earlier reports of Collectors everywhere give prominence to the difficulties which had arisen. Under the former law, section 11 of

Bengal Act VIII of 1869, every cultivator to whom a receipt, specifying the year on account of which he might have made a payment of rent, was not given, was entitled to recover damages not exceeding double the amount paid. In fact, however, the year was not specified in receipts, and the remedy by a suit for damages proved illusory. The matter was of the most serious importance, inasmuch as the worst agrarian disputes in Bengal arose from the practice of making false rent-rolls showing rates in excess of those due, payments on account of the current demand being credited, without the knowledge of the tenants, to imaginary arrears of past years at the increased rate. The ryots had no means of checking these fraudulent proceedings, inasmuch as the receipts they received showed merely the sums paid, without specification of the year to the demand for which they were credited, and even the Courts found the greatest difficulty in deciding whether accounts produced before them as the sole evidence of the existence of an alleged arrear were genuine, or concocted in the manner indicated above for the purpose of being used as false evidence. To check this abuse, which was widespread and most dangerous, it is provided in the Bengal Tenancy Act that rent receipts shall contain certain particulars as to the holding and the demand for which the money is paid, so far as they can be specified at the time by the landlord; and it is further enacted, as a self-acting sanction to the above rule, that if a receipt does not contain substantially the particulars required, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be an acquittance in full of all demands up to date. That a change affecting every payment of rent throughout the province, and tending to bring old disputes to a head, would cause much temporary trouble and inconvenience was obvious; but it was believed that it was nevertheless desirable to take the precautions necessary to prevent the constant forgeries, false evidence, and riots clearly traceable to the evasion of the old law, as also to put a stop to a system by which the ryots as a body were being by degrees defrauded of their privileges in the matter of rent rates.

That an appreciable effect has already been produced appears from the fact that, during five months, 7,473,311 of the specimen forms of receipt were sold. In addition to these, forms are printed at private presses, those supplied by Government having purposely been disposed of at a price which permits of their being undersold.

The first introduction of the new forms into use was impeded by a curious misapprehension. The words "particulars of the holding" being used as a general heading in the form, it was supposed by the ryots in many districts that the specific designation of their status should be given, and many refused to pay rent, as their demand to be entered as belonging to some privileged class was not complied with. Instructions were promptly issued by Government for the correction of this error by the explanations of local officers. On most estates, when this preliminary difficulty was got over, the new system worked smoothly.

In some places there has been a dispute as to the entries to be made against the headings as to the area of holdings—a matter generally settled by leaving the column blank. This course is legal and correct where, as generally happens, the landlord does not really know what the precise area is. There remain the cases which the law was designed to meet, those in which the landlord has been keeping his accounts so as to show a higher rent than that which is authorised by law, or acknowledged by the ryots; those in which illegal cesses have been collected; and those where, through the former neglect of zemindars to grant receipts and pattahs, everything is in confusion, and the real rent has never been ascertained. Where neither will trust the other, and where the character of the holding, the quantity of land, and the amount of rent, are all in dispute, there seems no way of settling matters but by the arbitrament of the Civil Court, or by the operation of the Revenue authorities under the Tenancy Act. On such estates the first effect of the new law may be to increase contention, with the ultimate result of producing a satisfactory settlement. Even in these instances, it may be remarked, what brings matters to an issue is merely the insistance on the discharge of an obligation which existed under the old law, and has always been considered necessary in Bengal—the entry in the receipts of the period in respect of which rent is paid. This is a necessary form of honesty and fair dealing, insisted on in business of every kind, and if

its observance in transactions between Bengal zemindars and their ryots causes friction, that is the best proof that the precaution is necessary either to clear up uncertainty, or to prevent fraud.

On the whole, as far as can be judged from the experience of the few months which have elapsed since the Act came into operation, the working of the new law is not likely to be attended by any such disturbance of the relations between landlords and tenants as was apprehended by some of those who were opposed to the introduction of the measure. The difficulties hitherto experienced have mostly been confined to questions connected with the new forms of receipt, and with the notices of transfers. There is no doubt that, upon both these points, the difficulties will prove to be merely of a temporary nature. It is satisfactory to find that the other provisions of the Act appear to be working smoothly, that recourse is being had to the sections relating to the appraisement of produce rents, and to the registraion of improvements, and that some applications have been received for the settlement of rents. At present, however, there are no materials for forming an opinion on the operation of some important sections of the law, among which may be mentioned the publication of price-lists, the sale of tenures subject to encumbrances, and the modified procedure for distraint. The most important results of the Act are such as do not admit of being numbered or tabulated. The real benefits of such a measure as the Tenancy Act are to be looked for, not in the number of cases in which application may be made to the courts to enforce its provisions, but in the peaceful acceptance by all classes of the principles which underlie it, that the landlord is to be secured in the enjoyment of his fair rent, and that the tenant is to be maintained in the possession of his rightful holding.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

THE subjoined statement shows the gross and net Customs duty collected in Bengal during the past five years:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	61,72,991	14,87,018	15,13,590	13,25,339	13,99,392
Ditto on salt	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	1,73,13,587	1,91,86,114	1,80,35,154
Export duty	20,46,899	21,28,492	19,92,100	16,24,288	18,10,621
Total gross duty ...	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,08,19,277	2,21,35,741	2,12,45,167
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports	3,04,423	3,20,636	2,10,991	2,43,338	2,29,064
Exports	1,05,549	1,16,840	1,20,921	84,539	62,202
Total ...	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,31,912	3,27,877	2,91,266
Total net duty ...	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	2,04,87,365	2,18,07,864	2,09,53,901

In the year 1884-85 there was an increase of Rs. 13,20,499, or 6·4 per cent., in the net receipts as compared with the year 1883-84, owing entirely to larger clearances of salt; but in the year under report a decrease of Rs. 8,53,963, or 3·9 per cent., took place in consequence of the decline of 11½ lákhs of rupees in the duty from salt. Import duty, exclusive of salt, shows an improvement of Rs. 62,316, or 4·8 per cent., due to the larger collections on imported ale, beer, porter, and spirits. The rise in the export duty of Rs. 2,08,670, or 13·5 per cent., is attributable to the recovery of the rice trade from the previous depression. The net receipts of all the ports taken together show a decrease of Rs. 8,79,383, or 4·1 per cent., to which Calcutta has contributed more than half, and Chittagong and Puri in smaller proportions. The ports of Balasor, Cuttack, and Náráinganj show, on the other hand, an improvement in the net revenue.

Exclusive of Government transactions, the total value of the imports into Bengal, under foreign trade shows a falling off from Rs. 30,28,51,914 in 1884-85 to Rs. 27,87,05,795 in the year under report. The decline was most marked in foreign merchandise, where it exceeded 1 crore and 44 lákhs. In the coasting trade the imports of merchandise fell by more than 48 lákhs.

The exports of the year had a total value of Rs. 40,85,10,234, against Rs. 39,92,99,926 in the year 1884-85. In the foreign trade, exports rose in value from Rs. 33,13,32,666 to Rs. 33,21,15,247, representing an increase in the value of merchandise of Rs. 27,99,468, and a decrease in treasure amounting to Rs. 20,16,887. In the coasting trade exports of merchandise fell from Rs. 6,14,54,993 to Rs. 6,07,16,194. Exports of treasure, however, show a rise from Rs. 65,12,267 to Rs. 1,56,78,793, owing to a heavy despatch of silver to British Burmah.

OPIUM.

The year 1884-85 was one of deficient rainfall in all the districts included in the Behar Agency, except Champáran. It is mentioned that blight, caused by damp east winds with cloudy days in February, did harm to the poppy crop on the north of the Ganges, more particularly in the Aliganj Division. Blight appeared, too, in some places in the South Ganges districts, but did not spread, and is said to have been invariably checked by a west wind. In the Benares Agency the season was favourable. The abundant rainfall of the monsoon was followed by fine weather in November and December, and then by heavy showers in January, which did much good to the later sowings and brought the crop fast to maturity. Unseasonably heavy rain in March caused some anxiety, but beyond reducing the consistence of the drug with a large admixture of *pasewa*, caused no injury to the outturn.

The Opium Department made engagements for cultivation during the year with 25,263 *khattadars* and 665,353 cultivators in the Behar Agency, with 30,194 *lumbardars* and 713,973 cultivators in Benares; thus giving employment of a remunerative nature to 1,434,783 persons.

The areas of the land engaged for, of that sown with poppy-seed, and of that actually cultivated with the outturns in each Agency during the last five years are compared in the following statement:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation.	Produce at 702 consistence.
Behar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds. s. c.
1880-81	465,094	458,894	434,786	49,292 6 6¼
1881-82	477,619	475,459	460,382	49,440 4 1
1882-83	463,827	466,772	394,232	27,073 34 5¾
1883-84	446,988	419,259	399,518	59,560 15 4
1884-85	442,326	445,627	433,201	55,802 7 8¼
Increase of 1884-85 over 1883-84 ...	.....	26,368	33,683	.....
Decrease of 1884-85 below 1883-84 ...	4,662	.....	.....	3,758 7 11¾
Benares.				
1880-81	481,882	432,113	423,265	45,475 37 0¼
1881-82	450,474	398,478	389,659	51,449 7 2
1882-83	428,541	412,624	398,952	42,213 5 10¾
1883-84	431,367	414,927	409,831	67,037 12 9½
1884-85	460,218	475,195	471,232	78,001 28 2¾
Increase of 1884-85 over 1883-84 ...	28,851	60,268	61,401	10,964 15 9¼

Taking the results obtained in the two Agencies together, and comparing them with those of the previous year, there was an increase of 24,189 bighas in the area engaged for, of 86,636 bighas in the land sown, of 95,084 in the net cultivation or the area on which the seed germinated, and of 7,206 maunds in the produce. The net cultivation and the produce were larger than those of any previous year. The exceptional success of the season's operations must be mainly attributed to the Benares Agency, where there was an increase of 28,851 bighas in the area engaged for, of 60,268 bighas in the land sown, of 61,401 in the net cultivation, and of 10,964 maunds in the produce. The area sown proved to be 14,977 bighas in excess of that for which settlements were made, leaving no doubt as to the popularity which the excellent outturn of the year 1883-84 had secured for the cultivation. In Behar there was an increase of 26,368 bighas in the land cultivated, accompanied by a slight falling off of 4,642 bighas in that for which engagements were made. The area cultivated increased in every division of the Behar Agency, except Hajipur.

As noticed by the Opium Commission, complaints of the prospects of the Opium Department being injuriously affected by the competition of other agricultural industries have been frequently made by the Behar Agent. The

Commission arrived at the conclusion that the only crops which seriously competed with poppy were potatoes, sugarcane, and tobacco, of which the two latter were less profitable than opium, while potatoes commanded only a small market; so that there was really no cause for alarm. The figures of the season under report certainly offer no support to the statement that in the three thickly populated districts of Tirhút, Hajipur, and Chuprah the cultivation of the poppy is less sought after every year, as it appears that 60,227 bighas were cultivated with poppy in these districts during 1884-85, against 58,487 bighas in 1883-84, showing an actual increase of 1,740 bighas. There was a decrease in Hajipur, but as it was local and exceptional, it cannot be accounted for by causes of general application.

The total produce of the year 1884-85 in the two Agencies, as shown in the statement above, amounted to 1,33,803 maunds of opium at 70° consistence, which appears to be the largest outturn ever obtained in any year. The outturn of the Behar Agency was somewhat less than that of the preceding year, but in the Benares Agency the produce greatly exceeded that of any former year; only in three previous years (1875-76, 1876-77, and 1883-84) has the outturn of the last-named Agency exceeded 60,000 maunds. The average yield per bigha in 1884-85 was 5 seers 2¼ chittacks in the Behar Agency, and 6 seers 9 chittacks in the Benares Agency—averages for both Agencies rather in excess of ordinary years. The produce shown as that of the Behar Agency includes 689 maunds grown in Nepal and delivered to the officers of the Opium Department at Motiháří and Bettiá. This is the largest quantity which has yet been received in any year from Nepal cultivators; and the result may be due in part to the freedom of the Nepali ryots from police molestation and the better arrangements made for them. The extension of these ready-money dealings with the Nepal cultivators shows that opium cultivation is not altogether dependent on a system of advances.

The difference in the consistence of the opium delivered in the two Agencies in the year under review is remarkable. In the Behar Agency the actual produce, as delivered by the cultivators, weighed 52,338 maunds, but on account of its high standard of consistence this amount, after deductions for impurities, is reckoned for purposes of manufacture at 55,232 maunds *damdetta*, *i.e.*, reduced to the standard consistence of 70°. The cultivators got the benefit of this high consistence by premiums paid in excess of the standard price of Rs. 5 per seer paid on the weight delivered. Deductions for low consistence were made in this Agency on 100 maunds only. In the Benares Agency, on the other hand, the actual produce delivered by the cultivators amounted to 80,468 maunds; but on account of the unusually low consistence of the opium, the *damdetta* result amounted only to 78,001 maunds.

The unusual quantity of *pasewa* present in the opium of this Agency during the year is ascribed to the heavy rain of March 1885. It is, however, clear that the custom of separating *pasewa* from the raw drug obtains much more largely among the cultivators of Behar, who delivered 538 maunds of pure *pasewa* at the weighments of the year, than among the cultivators of the Benares Agency, who delivered 140 maunds only of pure *pasewa*. Instructions have been issued to ensure a more complete separation of *pasewa* in future weighments in Benares. In the Behar Agency 27½ maunds, and in the Benares Agency 36 maunds of opium were confiscated for adulteration, and in the Benares Agency fines were imposed in respect to 118 maunds of opium for impurities other than *pasewa* In the Behar Agency deductions for "impurities, *pasewa*, &c.," were made on 236 maunds. Large adulterations were found in some of the deliveries of Nepal opium.

The balance of advances made for cultivation outstanding was, at the end of the year 1884-85, Rs. 4,016 in Behar and Rs. 22,737 in the Benares Agency, making a total of Rs. 26,753. These sums are relatively small, the advances made to cultivators having amounted in the year under review alone to one hundred and fifty-six lakhs of rupees in the Benares Agency, and to one hundred and eleven lakhs of rupees in the Behar Agency. The policy of recovering the old balances has been successful, and the ryots enter on the new year unembarrassed by outstanding accounts.

The unirrigated portion of the area under poppy cultivation is less than a fourth of the whole in Behar, while in the Benares Agency it amounts only

to 2 per cent. During the year under review Rs. 1,11,100 were lent in Behar and Rs. 26,961 in the Benares Agency for the construction and repairs of wells. In the former Agency an increase of cultivation of 1,029 bigahs was obtained by these advances. The abundant rainfall in the last-named Agency made it less necessary than in ordinary years for the cultivators to spend money on wells. Particulars of recoveries of the advances made for wells in Behar have not been received; in the Benares Agency Rs. 8,831 of the amount advanced had been recovered up to 30th November 1885, and the balance was in course of realization. In some districts of Behar wooden aqueducts or shoots have been constructed which convey water from the ryots' wells across the canal distributaries to the poppy fields. A further expenditure was incurred on this account during the year under review in the Patna district. The proposed scheme of damming up hill-streams in certain districts with a view to distributing their water by means of small channels, and the effect of growing indigo and poppy on the same land, have been referred to the Director of the Agricultural Department for consideration.

During the year under review 1,284 cases were instituted in the Lower Provinces for offences against the Opium law, 1,048 persons were convicted, and sums exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 13,000 realized as fines were distributed among informers and other persons as rewards. In the majority of cases the accused persons were convicted for keeping back a small quantity of the produce of their fields, which they were induced to sell to the informers. Some large seizures of contraband opium were made in railway carriages near Bardwán, but the persons found in possession were merely coolies hired to take charge of it, and the real consignors were not discovered. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 644 prosecutions were instituted, of which 584 resulted in the conviction of the accused. In the successful cases fines were realised to the amount of Rs. 7,663, the greater portion of which was distributed in rewards to informers and apprehenders. No great success was obtained against the chief culprits—the dealers—although some large captures were made in the Bareilly district. The good opium crops of two successive seasons afforded considerable facilities for the consumption of illicit opium, as the cultivators can more easily keep back without detection a portion of the drug when the supply is abundant. The Agents recognise the importance of confining within the narrowest possible limits the demoralising traffic in illicit opium, and the impossibility of producing any diminution of the offence by petty prosecutions directed against cultivators, as long as the purchasers and dealers escape detection. The subject is receiving the closest attention from departmental officers, and also from the police.

The following particulars relate to the manufacture of opium during the season from 1st April to 31st October 1885. The Behar Agent had a balance in store on the 1st April 1885 of opium of the previous season, amounting to 1,554 maunds of 75° consistence. The opium delivered in his Agency by cultivators (including Nepal opium) on account of the crop of 1884-85 amounted to 52,302 maunds of the same consistence. Deliveries from the Benares Agency made up 13,124 maunds, and miscellaneous receipts and the godown surplus raised the whole amount in store during the year to 67,227 maunds of 75°. From the total quantity of opium at his disposal, the Agent manufactured 1,297,220 cakes, or 32,430½ chests, which are equivalent to 47,876 maunds, at 75° consistence, of provision opium, and 1,414 chests equal to 2,122 maunds of excise opium. On the 1st November 1885 the Agent had a balance of 9,333 maunds of opium, including 140 chests of excise opium (1,274 of the 1,414 chests of excise opium manufactured were issued between April and October 1885); the rest of the opium received is accounted for by expenditure on *lewa*, and issues of medical and miscellaneous opium. The Benares Agent had in store on the 1st April 1885 a balance of 2,679 maunds of opium of 70° consistence. The receipts of the season of 1884-85, excluding Malwa opium, but including miscellaneous receipts and godown surplus, made the total up to 81,358 maunds at 70° consistence. From the total quantity of opium at his disposal the Agent manufactured 1,300,000 cakes, or 32,500 chests, which are equivalent to 47,740 maunds, at 70° consistence, of provision opium. 14,050 maunds at 70° consistence (shown above as 13,124 maunds at 75° consistence) were sent to the Behar Agency, 10,558 maunds were kept

in reserve, and the rest is accounted for by expenditure on *lewa*, and on repairs of cakes, and by issues to Calcutta. The Agent of Benares also manufactured 1,609 maunds of excise opium from the balance of Benares opium remaining over from the season of 1883-84. The manufacture of Malwa opium during the season 1884-85 is noticed below.

Information regarding the total issues of Behar opium for excise purposes during the year was not received from the Agent. In the Benares Agency the amount of opium issued for excise purposes in the year was 6,508 maunds as against 5,381 maunds in the preceding year. This amount apparently includes issues of Malwa opium. The experimental purchases of Malwa opium for excise purposes have been continued. During the season of 1884-85, Malwa opium to the amount of 2,630 maunds at 90° consistence (=3,382 maunds at 70° consistence) was purchased by Mr. Hastings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, who was deputed to Indore for the purpose. This amount, added to 573 maunds in store from preceding years, made up a total of 3,203 maunds in store during the year. Of this amount 706 maunds were issued as excise opium to the North-West Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces, and the remainder (1,180 maunds manufactured and 1,312 maunds unmanufactured) was in store at the end of the season. This opium is said to be generally appreciated in the Central Provinces; but it is not popular in the North-West Provinces.

The outturn of the saw-mill at Bankipur was less in quantity than in preceding years on account of the temporary cessation of work for the erection of new machinery. This was successfully carried out by Mr. Girling, the Superintendent, and the Agency now possesses plant sufficient to turn out a much larger quantity of work. The supply of timber through the contractors, Messrs. Dear & Co. and Messrs. Alexander Knight & Co., has been regular and in excess of requirements.

The total receipts of the Opium Department during the year 1884-85 are shown by the Accountant-General to have amounted to Rs. 6,13,96,000. This amount is made up as follows:—By sale of provision opium Rs. 6,05,20,000, by cost price of opium issued for excise purposes Rs. 5,48,229, and the balance by miscellaneous receipts. The total charges amounted to Rs. 2,96,32,000, made up as follows:—By payments to cultivators Rs. 2,55,94,000; manufacturing charges Rs. 31,31,000; salaries and establishments Rs. 8,99,000; and the balance by miscellaneous expenditure. The net revenue of the department for 1884-85 was Rs. 3,17,64,000, as against Rs. 5,05,72,000 for the preceding year. The falling off is due both to the fact that 7,702 fewer chests of provision opium were sold during 1884-85, and also to the enormous payments to cultivators for the large crop of the year, which exceeded by over 108 lakhs of rupees the payments of the preceding year. The large crop also necessitated increased expenditure on account of manufacture.

Results for the official year 1885-86.

The following statements show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1885-86 as compared with the official years 1869-70, 1870-71, 1879-80, 1883-84, and 1884-85. Some of the figures for 1884-85 will be found to differ from those given in the last General Administration Report, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement from which the figures were taken. For the same reason, the figures for 1885-86 are open to correction:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realised.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1869-70	26,245	19,435	45,680	3,21,43,360	2,26,16,010	11,77,004	5,59,41,374	1,81,75,101	3,77,66,273
1870-71	27,365	21,665	49,030	3,13,39,084	2,36,50,095	14,53,462	5,64,42,641	2,01,19,390	3,63,23,251
1879-80	29,550	29,550	59,100	3,56,24,395	3,35,17,850	12,79,404	7,04,21,649	2,06,55,259	4,97,66,390
1883-84	26,525	27,875	54,400	3,39,19,642	3,41,17,445	10,45,497	6,90,82,584	1,85,10,238	5,05,72,346
1884-85	22,200	24,498	46,698	2,91,52,305	3,13,67,990	8,76,641	6,13,96,936	2,95,96,258	3,18,00,678
1885-86	25,050	25,944	50,994	3,15,06,245	3,14,53,895	6,16,599	6,35,76,739	3,05,08,885	3,30,67,854

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department for the following years.

ITEMS.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1879-80.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency	5,47,64,370	5,49,89,179	6,91,42,245	6,80,37,087	6,05,20,295	6,29,60,140
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medical purposes	10,66,878	14,43,642	10,241	2,350	12,524	4,147
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal	.....	.....	5,56,356	5,60,700	5,48,396	5,38,417
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts ...	1,10,084	9,817	7,42,807	4,82,447	3,15,721	74,035
Confiscations	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts ...	5,59,41,374	5,64,42,641	7,04,21,649	6,90,82,584	6,13,96,936	6,35,76,739
CHARGES.						
Salaries and establishments...	6,80,742	7,29,883	7,63,257	8,91,960	8,97,324	8,86,240
Manufacturing charges	10,86,449	14,55,249	14,05,819	28,37,228	31,28,573	28,56,936
Payments for cultivation	1,63,89,433	1,79,28,832	1,84,76,133	1,47,28,564	2,55,61,534	2,67,53,902
Confiscations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	18,477	5,426	10,050	52,486	8,827	11,807
Total charges ...	1,81,75,101	2,01,19,390	2,06,55,259	1,85,10,238	2,95,96,258	3,05,08,885
Net revenue ...	3,77,66,273	3,63,23,251	4,97,66,390	5,05,72,346	3,18,00,678	3,30,67,854

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue on account of abkari opium for the following years.

YEAR.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70	30,30,184	6,92,495	23,37,689	
1870-71	30,42,407	10,17,168	20,25,239	
1879-80	13,62,408	4,300*	13,58,108	* The practice of debiting to the Abkari Department the cost of opium at Rs. 7-4 per seer was discontinued from 1871-72.
1883-84	15,92,417	6,755*	15,85,662	
1884-85	15,60,270	7,262*	15,53,008	
1885-86	15,35,081	28,148*	15,06,933	

The number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year 1885-86 amounted to 50,994, being 4,296 chests in excess of the number sold during the previous twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,35,76,739 and the charges to Rs. 3,05,08,885, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,30,67,854, being Rs. 12,67,176 in excess of that of the previous year and Rs. 1,75,04,492 less than that of 1883-84. The average price realised per chest amounted to Rs. 1,234-10-6¼, against Rs. 1,295-15-10½ in 1884-85, showing a decrease in the price of Rs. 61-5-4¼ as compared with the previous year.

The administration of the Opium Department in 1885-86 will be reviewed in the General Administration Report for 1886-87.

SALT.

The following statement compares the financial results of the department during 1885-86 with those of the previous five years:—

HEADS.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—						
Import duty on salt...	2,27,49,949	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,614	1,73,15,875	1,91,90,460	1,80,30,320
Excise ditto ...	10,97,439	9,73,170	7,27,526	8,82,118	10,11,999	9,65,687
Total ...	2,38,47,388	2,46,89,098	1,82,00,140	1,81,97,993	2,02,02,459	1,89,96,007
Provincial—						
Rent of warehouses ...	1,03,634	1,07,409	1,23,582	60,160	85,245	65,192
Miscellaneous ...	31,407	39,626	41,417	39,824	39,311	36,283
Total ...	1,35,041	1,47,035	1,64,999	99,984	1,24,556	1,01,475
Total Receipts ...	2,39,82,429	2,48,36,133	1,83,65,139	1,82,97,977	2,03,27,015	1,90,97,482
CHARGES.						
Imperial—						
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies ...	.....	.....	.....	9,728	5,324	6,253
Compensation paid under conventions with the French Government ..	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Salt preventive establishment in Orissa	41,233	19,400	16,064	15,117	13,109	12,362
Refunds of Custom duty on salt ...	3,14,924	2,54,497	2,84,801	1,87,068	2,11,905	1,84,919
Total ...	3,76,157	2,93,897	3,20,865	2,31,913	2,50,338	2,23,534
Provincial—						
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies	17,781	17,789	17,626	18,320	21,048	18,180
Refunds other than Customs and Excise duty	345	94	.....	.....	65	.....
Total ...	18,126	17,883	17,626	18,320	21,113	18,180
Total Charges ...	3,94,283	3,11,780	3,38,491	2,50,233	2,71,451	2,41,714
Approximate net revenue ...	2,35,88,146	2,45,24,353	1,80,26,648	1,80,47,744	2,00,55,564	1,88,55,768

The results of the year under report, as compared with the previous year, show a decrease of Rs. 12,29,533, or 6 per cent. in the receipts, and a decrease of Rs. 29,737, or 10·9 per cent., in the charges. There was a decrease under all the heads of receipts; that under the head of Duty was due to smaller clearances, and that under the head of Rent of warehouses to a reduction in bonding transactions. The decrease in the charges was chiefly due to smaller refunds of Customs duty on salt.

The total quantity of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 15,41,259 maunds against 20,00,056 maunds in 1884-85. During the year 94,01,468 maunds were imported or manufactured against 1,00,50,107 maunds in 1884-85, and 9,82,909 maunds were in stock at the close of the year. Of the stock in hand at the commencement of the year, 11,10,199 maunds were imported and the remainder was excise salt.

Importation of salt was confined during the year to the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong, and there was a decrease of 6,69,495 maunds as compared with the total quantity imported in the previous year. In Calcutta salt was

imported from the United Kingdom, Hamburg, Bombay, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, Italy, and Port Augustus; and in Chittagong from the United Kingdom, Madras, and Akyab. There was no importation in Cuttack.

The clearances of salt from shipboard in Calcutta showed a decrease of 1,26,796 maunds, or 1·7 per cent., and in Chittagong of 1,35,983 maunds, or 68·9 per cent. In the aggregate there was a decrease of 2,62,779 maunds, or 3·4 per cent., and of Rs. 7,45,513, or 5 per cent., in the duty realized. There was an additional clearance of 13,000 maunds from shipboard at Chittagong under bond for Naraingunge. The total quantity cleared from bond in all ports amounted to 19,06,624 maunds against 21,19,010 maunds in 1884-85, and realized a duty of Rs. 38,13,248 against Rs. 42,38,022.

Salt was manufactured under the Excise Rules in Orissa only. As compared with 1884-85, there was an increase of 20,832 maunds, or 4·8 per cent., in the total quantity manufactured. The increase in Pooree and Balasore amounted to 23,065 maunds and 1,028 maunds, respectively, while Cuttack showed a decrease of 3,260 maunds. The decrease in Cuttack is attributed to the heavy rains of March 1886.

The total quantity of excise salt sold amounted to 4,78,749 maunds against 5,01,255 maunds in 1884-85, yielding a duty of Rs. 9,57,498 against Rs. 10,02,512 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the sales, amounting in the 24-Pergunnahs to 2,989 maunds, in Cuttack to 20,719 maunds, and in Balasor to 11,859 maunds; while in Puri there was an increase of 13,060 maunds. The decrease in the 24-Pergunnahs is said to be due to the stock of salt in the golahs having been disposed of. It is reported that the decrease in Cuttack was very probably caused by an illicit trade carried on in the district, unsuspected by the Executive and unhindered by the Police. The Salt Department in Orissa has now been transferred to the control of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the trained supervision to which the operations are now subjected will stamp out illicit dealings.

The sales of salt in the saliferous districts showed a decrease of 13,906 maunds as compared with the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in the districts of Chittagong, Cuttack, and Balasor. There was a decrease of 16 in the number of seizures, while there was an increase of 98 maunds in the quantity of salt attached, and the quantity confiscated fell off by about 53 maunds. The cases instituted for offences against the salt laws were 469 against 959 in the previous year. The amounts realised as fines and disbursed as rewards were Rs. 2,179 and Rs. 1,446, against Rs. 4,704 and Rs. 3,565 respectively in the previous year.

The following table shows the despatches of salt into the interior by the different water routes and railways in the last two years:—

YEAR.	*Vid* Balli khali.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gowakhally.	*Vid* Kidderpur.	*Vid* Balliaghatta.	Total carried by water.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, or *vid* Chitpur.	*Vid* Ruthtollah Ghát.	Total carried by rail.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85	12,10,900	6,50,369	3,15,291	3,66,254	16,66,588	42,09,402	36,78,048	4,19,456	6,34,994	47,32,498	89,41,900
1885-86	13,34,941	6,28,171	3,20,296	3,23,522	16,52,044	42,58,974	35,42,280	4,44,487	5,53,087	45,39,854	87,98,828
Increase ...	1,24,041	.....	5,005	.....	.....	49,572	.....	25,031	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	.....	22,198	.....	42,732	14,544	.....	1,35,768	.....	81,907	1,92,644	1,43,072

From the figures given above it appears that there was an increase of 49,572 maunds in the quantity of salt conveyed by water, and a decrease of 1,92,644 maunds in the despatches by rail. The quantity of salt bonded during 1885-86 was 14,88,290 maunds against 16,61,055 maunds in the previous year. The decrease is due to low freights and depression of trade, which held out less inducement to merchants to clear their salt from ship board for the return cargo. The quantity of salt remaining in storage at the close of the year was 4,51,765 maunds against 9,38,858 maunds at the beginning.

EXCISE.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year were a decrease of Rs. 4,67,386 in the revenue, and an increase of Rs. 15,908 in the charges. The largest falling off in revenue occurred in Calcutta (Rs. 97,841), Patná (Rs. 56,503), Bhagalpur (Rs. 45,134), Gayá (Rs. 40,595), Chittagong (Rs 30,598), Durbhanga (Rs. 28,902), Monghyr (Rs. 27,855), and Húglí (Rs. 22,709); while the most considerable increase was shown in Maimansingh (Rs. 30,460). The variations in each division and the incidence of the revenue were—

Division	Increase.	Decrease.	Incidence per 100 of population.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Bardwán (without Howrah town) ...	.....	32,881	13
Presidency (without Suburbs) ...	.....	41,476	10
Calcutta, Suburbs, and Howrah ...	.....	97,841	227
Rájsháhí	.....	22,625	7
Dacca	29,364	.....	8
Chittagong	.....	34,567	7
Patná	... .	1,57,734	15
Bhagalpur	.....	97,581	12
Orissa	5,391	.....	13
Chutiá Nágpur	.....	17,435	13

The following table shows the fluctuations in the revenue under the different heads:—

Articles.	Revenue.			In 1885-86 compared with 1884-85.		In 1885-86 compared with 1880 to 1885.	
	Average of 1880-81 to 1884-85.	In 1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ...	47,30,908	48,55,222	45,10,228	.....	3,44,994	.....	2,20,680
Rum	1,10,894	98,707	77,091	.....	21,616	.....	33,803
Imported wines, &c. ...	1,94,352	2,28,218	2,18,466	.....	9,752	24,114	.....
Tari	6,62,177	6,74,368	6,58,552	.....	15.816	.....	3,625
Pachwai	1,67,327	1,58,820	1,50,544	.....	8,276	.....	16,783
Charas	4,231	1,619	1,646	27	.. ...	.....	2,585
Sidhi, sabzi or bhang ...	31,549	34,364	34,423	59	.....	2,874	.....
Majum	2,386	2,339	2,347	8	.. ...	.....	39
Madut	86,765	91,027	86,702	.....	4,325	... ..	63
Chundoo	26,142	28,549	30,889	2,340	.....	4,747	.....
Spirits used for arts ..	561	411	320	.....	91	.....	241
Ganja	17,87,345	19.87,600	19,46,627	.....	40,973	1,59.282	.....
Opium	17,85,787	18,83,932	18,57,978	.....	25,954	72,191	.....
Miscellaneous ...	5,996	3,793	5,770	1,977	.....	.....	226
Total ...	95,96,420	1,00,48,969	95,81.583	4,411	4,71,797	2,63,208	2,78,045

It will be observed that the revenue decreased under every head, except charas, sidhi, majum, chundoo, and miscellaneous. The sum of Rs. 95,81,583 represents the gross realization during the year, including advance collections made on account of the succeeding year, the revenue for the year itself being Rs. 95,08,040.

The total number of shops licensed for the sale of *country spirits* was only 4,204, against 4,422 in 1884-85. Of these, 590 were licensed under the sudder distillery system and 3,614 were licensed under the outstill system, against 479 and 3,943 respectively in the previous year. The increase of shops under the sudder distillery system was due to the re-introduction of the system into large towns, where country liquor is the principal alcoholic drink of the people. It is a grave error to assume, as has been constantly done, that outstills and central distilleries are two systems opposed to one another, clearly defined and radically different in principle, and producing diametrically opposite results. The Excise Commission have shown that both systems have their proper place in the administrative economy of the province, the former being suitable for sparsely populated rural tracts, where great facilities exist for illicit distilling, while the latter is appropriate for towns, the neighbourhood of factories, and other localities where a considerable body of

consumers is gathered together within a small and compact area. The sudder distillery system was during the year under report in force in Bardwán, Húglí (except Jahánábád), Calcutta, parts of 24-Pergunnahs, Murshidábád, Dacca, Gayá, Durbhanga, Chupra, Bettiá, Monghyr, Jamalpur, Bhagalpur, Santál Pergunnahs, the head-quarters stations in Orissa, and Giridih in Hazáribágh. The decrease in the revenue from this branch of the excise was universal throughout the province, the largest falling off occurring in Calcutta (Rs. 1,23,285), Gayá (Rs. 79,987), Patná (Rs. 72,860), Bhagalpur (Rs. 59,994), Lohárdagá (Rs. 38,113), Durbhanga (Rs. 36.980), Hazáribágh (Rs. 27,252), and Champáran (Rs. 24,477). The decrease in Calcutta is due to unfavourable settlements of surrendered shops owing to a temporary combination among the vendors, and in Hazáribágh and Lohárdagá to unfavourable settlements owing to the partial failure of the harvest. In the remaining districts the chief causes of the deduction in receipts were bad harvests and the re-opening of sudder distilleries. That the changes recommended by the Excise Commission would, at the outset, have an unfavourable effect on the revenue from outstills in some places was to be expected; but this was a natural consequence of the reform. There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of maintaining the outstill system in rural tracts, though the extension of this system to some urban areas resulted in an artificial increase in the revenue, accompanied by serious defects in administration. A return to the method of direct control in large towns is advisable in the interests of good government.

Rum.

The number of wholesale licenses for the vend of *rum* fell from 23 to 20, and the number of licenses for the retail sale fell from 93 to 86. The revenue on the whole fell from Rs. 98,707 to Rs. 77,091. The quantity of rum of local manufacture passed for consumption is steadily diminishing in consequence of increased importation of foreign rum and cheap brandies. The revenue from licenses for

Imported wines.

the sale of imported *spirits* and *wines* fell from Rs. 2,28,218 to Rs. 2,18,466, notwithstanding that there was an increase in the number of licenses by 25. The number of

Tari.

licenses issued for the sale of *tari* was 19,555, against 19,577 in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 6,58,552, against Rs. 6,74,368, the decrease chiefly occurring in Húglí, Calcutta, Patná, Gayá, Muzaffarpur, Durbhanga, Maldah, and Hazáribágh.

Pachwai.

The number of licenses for the sale of *pachwai* was 2,162, against 2,168 in 1884-85, and the revenue fell from Rs. 1,58,820 to Rs. 1,50,544. The actual results of the year itself, however, excluding arrear and advance collections, show a decrease of Rs. 13,437, the decrease chiefly occurring in Bardwán, Bírbhúm, Murshidábád, and Dárjíling. The high price of rice—the raw material of pachwai—is considered to be the chief cause of the decrease in revenue.

Ganja.

The *ganja* crop of the year was less plentiful than in the previous year, being 3,887 maunds, against 7,076 maunds, and the result was a considerable rise in prices. The wholesale price of flat ganja ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 40, against Rs. 6 and Rs. 35, and that of round ganja between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50, against Rs. 8 and Rs. 40. There was a decrease in the number of shops from 3,196 to 3,033; in the quantity consumed from 5,798 maunds to 5,717 maunds; in the revenue from license-fees from Rs. 8,62,417 to Rs. 8,60,991; and in the revenue from duty from Rs. 11,25,183 to Rs. 10,85,636. The actual results of the year itself, however, show a decrease of Rs. 56,076 in the total revenue realized from ganja. There were no cases of ganja smuggling of any importance reported during the year.

Opium.

There was a decrease of 93 in the number of licenses issued for the sale of excise *opium*, a decrease of 34 maunds in consumption, and a decrease of Rs. 25,954 in the revenue realized. By far the largest decrease occurred in the Chittagong district, where consumption had for years shown an increase without any proportionate increase in the amount levied from license-fees—a fact which pointed to extensive smuggling of the duty-paying drug into Burmah. During the year, however, more active measures were adopted to prevent illicit dealings

both in Chittagong and in Burmah, with the result that while the quantity passed for consumption was reduced by 33 maunds 3 seers, the reduction in license-fees was only Rs. 110.

Prosecutions.

The number of arrests for offences against the excise laws was 4,122, against 4,228 in the previous year, and the number of persons convicted was 3,583, against 3,576. Of the persons arrested, 3,582 were other than licensed vendors, 460 committed breaches of license, and 80 were employed in the Excise Department.

STAMPS.

As in previous years, the stamp revenue was collected under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870. No change was introduced either in the description of stamps used under the two Acts, or in the system under which they are supplied to the public.

During the year under report non-judicial impressed sheets of the value of four annas for use in realizing copying fees were received from England. The issue of these stamps commenced from November 1885, and consequently the sales of the stamps "for copies" during 1885-86 were composed partly of two-anna and partly of four-anna stamps. It is reported that the introduction of the four-anna stamps has resulted in the reduction of the manufacturing cost by one-half. Having regard to the economy thus effected, the question has been raised whether a similar description of paper to that now used "for copies" should not be used for non-judicial stamps of the value of two, four, and eight annas, whereby a saving of Rs. 50,000 a year might be effected. This question is under the consideration of the Government of India.

The representation of certain Insurance Offices in Calcutta for a reduction of the stamp duty on policies of insurance other than Life and Marine, and on re-insurances, was considered during the year. The duty on policies of re-insurance has been fixed at one rupee, irrespective of the amount of the policy; but the proposal to reduce the rates on short-term policies has been shown to involve the principle of levying a duty on renewals; and as it is uncertain whether the companies would approve such a change, the matter has been deferred pending a further expression of their opinion.

Certain documents called "kabinnamahs," or deeds of dower, executed on the occasion of marriages between Mahomedans, were referred by the Board to the High Court under section 46 of Act I of 1879, and the High Court held that the instrument in question was subject to stamp duty as a bond. But the Government of India, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, exempted this class of instruments from the payment of stamp duty.

It came to the notice of the Board that general powers-of-attorney executed by two or more persons authorizing one or more agents to act on behalf of them in their joint and several interests were, in some instances, stamped under Article 50 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act according to the number of persons *authorized* to act jointly and severally, irrespective of the number of persons *executing* them. The Board held that each of the parties executing a power should pay a separate stamp duty, to be calculated according to the number of persons authorized to act, if the power authorizes the agents to act on behalf of the executants in their joint and several interests, and the High Court agreed with the principles laid down by the Board.

Another case of importance was decided by the High Court. A firm of Solicitors in Calcutta submitted for adjudication of stamp duty a deed conveying a tea-estate from certain persons as private individuals to themselves as a Limited Company. The deed was held by the Collector to be a conveyance, and *ad valorem* stamp duty on the nominal value of the property was charged. The firm appealed to the Board, urging that the tea estate was, for its convenient working, intended to be transferred from the vendors under one designation to themselves under another, and that therefore the deed could not be made liable to *ad valorem* duty as a conveyance, but should be stamped as a "transfer" under clause (*b*) of Article 60, or as a "declaration of trust" under Article 25 of Schedule I of the Stamp Act. The Board submitted the case for the opinion of the High Court, which decided that the deed

should be stamped under Article 21 as a conveyance chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the par value of the shares and debentures.

Stamp revenue.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the year are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Stamps under Act I of 1879.			Court-fees under Act VII of 1870.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	33,22,209	1,92,279	31,29,930	87,01,713	3,46,823	83,54,890	1,20,23,922	5,39,102	1,14,84,820
1882-83	33,58,795	1,88,308	31,70,487	88,54,739	3,49,251	85,05,488	1,22,13,534	5,37,559	1,16,75,975
1883-84	33,83,098	2,04,385	31,78,713	91,93,816	3,86,607	88,07,209	1,25,76,914	5,90,992	1,19,85,922
1884-85	34,57,988	2,04,526	32,53,462	97,33,226	4,07,185	91,26,041	1,29,91,214	6,11,711	1,23,79,503
1885-86	35,75,307	1,99,587	33,75,450	96,82,739	4,26,135	92,56,604	1,32,58,046	6,25,992	1,26,32,054

The first four years' figures in the above statement are based on the returns furnished by the Accountant-General in his final statements for those years, while the figures for the year under report are approximate only. The total realizations under the Indian Stamp Act exceed those of the preceding year by Rs. 1,17,319, and are the largest that have been obtained since the introduction of the Act. In consequence of a comparative decrease in the charges, the net revenue was higher than that of 1884-85 by Rs. 1,21,988. In the sale of judicial stamps, there was an increase of Rs. 1,49,513, and, exclusive of charges and refunds, there was an increase of Rs. 1,30,563 in the net revenue. The realizations under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 1,32,58,046, against Rs. 1,29,91,214 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 2,66,832. The charges amounted to Rs. 6,25,992, and the net receipts to Rs. 1,26,32,054.

The following table shows the receipts from sales of the different descriptions of stamps during 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

Years.	Sales of Non-Judicial Stamps, or Stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sales of Judicial Stamps, or Stamps used under the Court-fees Act.			
	Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, Customs and Salt Bond forms and Public Works Department contract and tender forms.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or revenue stamps.	Share transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bills of exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of court-fee stamps.	Total of both kinds of stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	24,43,233	5,89,917	1,86,046	23,408	34,590	79,569	4,371	10,025	40,797	34,11,956	89,53,519	4,11,427	93,64,946	1,27,76,902
1885-86	24,45,294	5,67,237	2,08,125	22,115	33,074	86,862	4,855	7,000	39,826	34,14,388	90,44,963	4,64,326	95,09,289	1,29,23,677
Increase	2,061	.....	22,079	.....	.....	7,293	484	.....	.....	2,432	91,444	52,899	1,44,343	1,46,775
Decrease	.....	22,680	.....	1,293	1,516	.....	.....	3,025	971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase per cent.	·08	.....	11·8	.....	.....	·1	11·07	.....	.....	0·7	1·02	12·8	1·5	·1
Decrease per cent.	.....	3·8	.....	5·5	4·3	.....	.....	30·1	2·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

There was an increase in the sales of impressed sheets, receipt or revenue stamps, hundi or bill-of-exchange stamps, notarial stamps, court-fees stamps, and stamps for copies, and a falling off in the sales of impressed labels, share transfer, foreign bill, advocate, vakeel, attorney, and one-anna impressed stamps for cheques and bills. The total sales of non-judicial impressed sheets amounted to Rs. 24,45,294, or Rs. 2,061 in excess of the preceding year. Twenty-two districts showed an increase, while there was a decrease in 23 districts. The sale of impressed labels, which is limited to Calcutta, amounted to Rs. 5,67,237, against Rs. 5,89,917 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 22,680. It is reported that the decrease under this head would have been much greater, but for the stamping of the conveyances of certain tea estates, on

Impressed sheets.

Impressed labels.

which *rad valorem* duty was paid under the ruling of the High Court referred to above,

Receipt stamps.

The sale of one-anna receipt stamps increased from Rs. 1.86,046 in the preceding year to Rs. 2,08,125. Thirty-three districts yielded an increase of Rs. 24,088, while in twelve districts there was a falling off of Rs. 2,009. There is still much room for improvement in this branch of the revenue, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the extended use of the Post Office for the sale of these stamps will tend to diminish the evasion of the law which is now undoubtedly very common. The

Other classes of non-judicial stamps.

sale of foreign bill stamps amounted to Rs. 33,074, against Rs. 34,590 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,516. The falling off is attributed to the fact that remittances are now made by telegraphic transfer more frequently than formerly. The Collector is of opinion that a larger decrease may occur in future. The sum realized on account of the advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps, which are sold through the Registrar of the High Court, was Rs. 7,000, against Rs. 10,025. This decrease is due to a smaller number of enrolments at the Bar of the High Court. The sale of share-transfer stamps amounted to Rs 22,115, against Rs. 23,408 of the previous year. There was an increase in the receipts from the stamps for notarial acts, the amount sold being Rs. 4,855, against Rs. 4,371. The receipts from the sale of hundi stamps amounted to Rs. 86,862, against Rs. 79,569 in the previous year. Under the head of one-anna impressed stamps, which are impressed by the Superintendent of Stamps on skeleton forms of cheques, drafts, brokers' notes, &c., the receipts were Rs. 39,826, against Rs. 40,797 in 1884-85.

Judicial stamps.

Under the head of Judicial Stamps are included the sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps, High Court service and Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps, and stamps for copies. Exclusive of the stamps for copies, the sales of judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 90,44,963, against Rs. 89,53,519 in the previous year. There was an increase in 31 districts, ranging from 87·3 per cent. in Singbhúm to 1·2 per cent. in Tipperah, and a decrease in 14 districts, varying from 19·6 per cent. in Rájsháhí to ·07 per cent. in Dinagepur. The principal increases occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs, Húglí, Dacca, Gayá, Bákarganj, Jessor, Chittagong, Khulna, and Cuttack. The falling off was considerable in Rájsháhí, Bhagalpur, and Monghyr. The proceeds of the sale of stamps for copies amounted to Rs. 4,64,326, being 12·8 per cent. in excess of the receipts during the previous year.

Levy of penalties.

The following statement compares the number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil Courts and Collectors under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act during the year under report and the previous year:—

Year.	Number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by			Amount of duty and penalty realized by		
	Civil Courts.	Collectors.	Total.	Civil Courts.	Collectors.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	1,498	2,193	3,691	13,815	22,866	36,681
1885-86	1,586	2,162	3,748	12,629	21,699	34,328

The total number of cases detected by the Civil Courts showed an increase of 88 cases, or 5·8 per cent. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,186, or 8·5 per cent., in the amount of duty and penalty realized under the orders of the Civil Courts. The number of cases in which action was taken by the revenue officers showed a decrease of 31 cases, or 1·4 per cent., and the amount of duty and penalty realized at their instance showed a decrease of Rs. 1,167, or 5·1 per cent.

Prosecutions.

The results of the prosecutions instituted for infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act during the year under report were satisfactory. Seven hundred and sixty-seven cases in which 954 persons were brought to trial were instituted, against 595 cases in which 704 persons were concerned in the preceding year. The fines imposed by the Magistrate amounted to Rs. 6,361, against Rs. 5,367 in 1884-85.

LICENSE TAX.

The license tax in Bengal was, as heretofore, levied under Act II (B. C.) of 1880. Out of a total number of 248,134 villages in the province, 26,735 were found to contain assessees, and 26,232 villages, including 580 streets in Calcutta, were visited by the assessing officers, against 25,619 in the preceding year. Only, 1,810 villages are said to have been specially visited by officers of the regular executive staff, against 2,677 in 1884-85; but as district and sub-divisional officers frequently keep no record of the number of villages in which enquiries are made during their cold weather tours, these figures show only a part of the work done.

After exclusion of double entries, and allowance for revision of the lists by Collectors, the number of persons assessed was 75,396. Of these, 5,215 were exempted on objection and 299 on appeal, leaving 69,882 persons on the list of assessees on the 30th June as compared with 70,259 in 1884-85. This, however, is not a fair comparison, for the outstanding balance on the 30th June 1885 was Rs. 10,223, and of this the greater part had to be remitted, the number of persons finally assessed in 1884-85 being reduced to 69,530. The following table shows the number of assessees in each class in each of the last two years:—

	Tax assessed.	Number of assessees	
		On the final lists in 1884-85.	On the lists of 30th June 1886.
	Rs.		
Class I	500	388	395
„ II	200	697	691
„ III	100	1,411	1,377
„ IV	50	3,584	3,534
„ V	20	14,602	14,821
„ VI	10	48,848	49,064
Total		69,530	69,882

These figures show an increase of 352 in the number of assessees, but this will eventually be reduced when the enquiries into the outstanding balance on the 30th June 1886, amounting to rather more than Rs. 7,000, have been completed. The population of Bengal being 66½ millions, one person in every 951 paid the tax, and the average incidence was Re. 1 to every 46 persons. The incidence was highest in Calcutta and lowest in Singbhúm.

The number of objections lodged was 18,678, or 24·7 per cent. of the gross number of assessments made, the corresponding percentage in 1884-85 being 25·4. In 11,258 cases the original assessments were upheld; in 2,204 they were modified by the transfer of the objector to a lower class; and in 5,215 cases the assessments were cancelled. The number of appeals pending on the 30th June was 9, against 69 in the previous year. The number of applications to Commissioners outside Calcutta under section 21 of the Act was 79, of which 64 were rejected, 6 were granted in part, 7 were cancelled, and 2 were pending at the close of the year

The following table shows the demand, remissions, collections, and balances up to the end of June for each of the last two years:—

Class.	Rate of tax.	Gross demand.		Remissions before realization.		Remaining demand.		Collections.		Refunds.		Net collections.		Balances.	
		1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ...	500	2,36,750	3,09,500	36,500	93,750	2,00,250	2,15,750	2,00,250	2,15,750	6,250	18,500	1,94,000	1,97,250	.....	.....
II ...	200	1,72,800	1,81,400	29,200	35,000	1,43,600	1,46,400	1,43,600	1,46,000	4,400	8,400	1,39,200	1,37,600	.....	400
III ...	100	1,76,400	1,75,000	30,900	29,850	1,45,500	1,45,150	1,45,000	1,44,550	4,200	7,500	1,40,800	1,37,050	500	600
IV ...	50	2,16,500	2,15,625	32,500	31,950	1,84,000	1,83,675	1,83,539	1,83,655	4,650	7,250	1,78,889	1,76,405	460	220
V ...	20	3,35,360	3,40,580	37,170	39,500	2,98,190	3,01,080	2,95,832	2,99,547	4,220	4,800	2,91,612	2,94,747	2,358	1,533
VI ...	10	5,61,780	5,51,125	62,825	56,606	4,98,955	4,94,519	4,92,050	4,90,267	4,555	4,199	4,87,495	4,86,068	6,905	4,252
Total ...	...	16,99,590	17,73,430	2,29,095	2,86,656	14,70,495	14,86,774	14,60,271	14,79,769	28,275	50,649	14,31,996	14,29,120	10,223	7,005

It must be borne in mind that the system under which the above figures, except those showing "Net collections" and "Balances," are produced, is somewhat complicated. It is a system of double entry under which transfers from one grade to another are effected by exhibiting the full amount in one grade as assessed and remitted, and in the other as assessed. Such assessments thus appear twice over, and swell the apparent demand. There was again a falling off in the net collections, which the Board ascribe to the general depression in trade and to revision of original assessments. The net receipts from the tax fell off in 22 districts and increased in the remainder. The districts which showed a large percentage of decrease are—

	Collections in 1884-85.	Collections in 1885-86.	Decrease in 1885-86.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Maldah	20,048	17,414	2,634	13·1
Bírbhúm	9,150	8,122	1,028	11·2
Monghyr	43.836	40,068	3,768	8·5
Muzaffarpur ...	34,858	32,126	2,732	7 8
Dacca	47,564	44,216	3,348	7·03
Húglí	18,983	17,678	1,305	6·8

The decrease in Maldah is ascribed to the reduced circumstances of the assessees, brought about by the floods of last year, following upon a succession of bad harvests. The general depression of trade, aggravated more or less by local circumstances, is alleged as the cause of the decrease in Bírbhúm, Húglí, and Dacca; while the falling off in Monghyr is attributed to faulty assessment. In Muzaffarpur the failure of some banking firms, coupled with destructive fires and scanty harvests, affected for the worse the economic condition of the people, and many petty dealers and money-lenders closed their business.

The largest increase in the collections occurred in—

	Collections in 1884-85.	Collections in 1885-86.	Increase in 1885-86.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Champáran ...	17,235	18,970	1,735	10·06
Dinagepur ...	34,290	37,570	3,280	9·5
Gayá ...	27,040	29,633	2,593	9·5
Bardwán ...	14,790	15,850	1,060	7·1
Nadiyá ...	17,200	18,330	1,130	6·5

In Champáran, Dinagepur, Gayá, and Nadiyá the increase is due to revision of assessments. The increase in Bardwán is unexplained.

The actual remissions and refunds, after eliminating double entries, amounted to Rs. 2,07,820, or 12·6 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with Rs. 1,53,460, or 9·6 per cent. in the previous year. The balance on 30th June 1886 amounted to Rs. 7,005, the bulk of which is irrecoverable and will have to be written off. The charges for the collection of the tax amounted to Rs. 85,000, against Rs. 87,000 in the previous year.

The license tax has, from the beginning of the current year, been replaced by the income tax, and the year whose transactions are recorded in the Board's present report is the last of the operation of the former impost. The license tax in its recent form was the outcome of Sir John Strachey's scheme of famine finance. This scheme proposed to improve the financial position of the Empire to the extent of two crores of rupees a year, of which 50 lakhs were to be regarded as a normal working balance, while 150 lakhs were to be devoted to famine insurance, being expended either on actual relief, on reduction of debt, or on the construction of remunerative works calculated to prevent or mitigate the severity of the famine. Part of this sum it was proposed to provide by new taxation (*i.e.*, by the license tax), the remainder being obtained by throwing additional charges on the Provincial Governments.

The year 1878-79 was the first year of the operation of the License Tax Act, I (B.C.) of 1878. This Act imposed a duty on all trades, dealings, and industries, the profits of which were not less than Rs. 100 a year. The minimum taxable income was, however, raised in 1879-80 to Rs. 250, and in the following year was further raised to Rs. 500 under the amending Act II (B.C.) of 1880. This measure, which exempted from taxation 66,567 of

the poorest class of assessees, and relieved from harassment a still larger number of persons with incomes slightly below the former minimum, did much to allay the discontent with which the tax was, as a direct tax, necessarily received. The Act of 1880 further assimilated the law for Calcutta and the districts in the interior; absolved the assessees from the liability to take out more than one license, however many places of business they might have; exempted municipal bodies from the performance of license tax work; granted the right of reference to the Commissioner by a person aggrieved by the order of the Collector in cases of objection and appeal; and imposed the obligation on the license tax authorities to serve notices on assessees of all classes. The alteration in the minimum taxable income necessitated a complete revision of the assessment lists of the lowest class; and as the assessments in the higher grades also required careful scrutiny, a complete assessment of the province was undertaken in 1880. This assessment has formed the basis of the administration of the tax since then, though the lists for each district have of course been carefully revised in each year.

In the first few years of the administration of the tax, the collections were disproportionately small compared with the gross demand, the percentages being 44·0 in 1878-79, 61·7 in 1879-80, and 55·4 in 1880-81. This result could scarcely have been avoided in theinitiation of so large and difficult an undertaking without a specially trained staff, and without the assistance of the permanent revenue establishments which did so much to facilitate the work in the North-Western Provinces and other temporarily-settled provinces. The assessing officers not being allowed to make any precise enquiry into income, were compelled to settle on general grounds the classes in which the assessees should in the first instance be placed, leaving them to object if so advised. The disparity was further due to the want of adequate supervision by District Collectors. In the commencement the circle officers were left too much to their own resources, and it is certain that whether from pressure of other business or from trusting to the possibility of correcting errors at a later stage of proceedings, many Collectors failed to give sufficient time and attention to the guidance of circle officers in making the original assessments, and much trouble was thereby occasioned at a subsequent stage of the work. Gradually the proportion which the amount collected bore to the gross demand became more satisfactory. The following figures show the total receipts from license tax from 1878-79 to 1885-86:—

	Rs.
1878-79	20,19,400
1879-80	25,61,700
1880-81	16,53,000
1881-82	16,38,900
1882-83	15,20,300
1883-84	15,17,600
1884-85	14,96,400
1885-86	15,33,800

The large decrease in receipts in 1880-81 was chiefly due to the raising of the minimum taxable income to Rs. 500. This measure also resulted in a large reduction in the cost of collection. In 1878-79 the charges aggregated Rs. 3,34,069; in 1879-80, Rs. 1,47,785; in 1880-81, Rs. 1,62,694; in 1881-82, Rs. 83,034; in 1882-83, Rs. 89,371; in 1883-84, Rs. 91,249; in 1884-85, Rs. 87,159; and in 1885-86, Rs. 85,182.

According to the figures of the last census, the proportion of assessees was—

1 in every 78 ... in 1878-79.	1 in every 951 ... in 1882-83.
1 in every 480 ... in 1879-80.	1 in every 932 ... in 1883-84.
1 in every 921 ... in 1880-81.	1 in every 946 ... in 1884-85.
1 in every 965 ... in 1881-82.	1 in every 951 ... in 1885-86.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

THE year under report was generally unhealthy, cholera and fevers having prevailed to a greater extent than in the previous year. A characteristic feature of the year was the heavy inundations caused by the abnormal rainfall in different parts of the Province, the registered average rainfall being 70·24 inches, against 66·81 inches, the average of previous years. Referring to the effects of the inundations, the Sanitary Commissioner observes that "while, on the one hand, they proved a calamity by destroying and damaging the agricultural outturn wholly or partially, and by causing heavy loss of cattle, they exercised, on the other hand, a great power for good by diminishing sickness in the great majority of the localities in which they prevailed." The price of food-grains, especially common rice, the staple food of the poorer classes, ranged high, and gave rise to much distress which re-acted unfavourably on the public health. The districts which suffered most in this respect were Bardwán, Midnapur, Murshidábád, Rájsháhí, Bogra, Gayá, Sháhábád, Durbhanga, Cuttack, Balasor and the Santál Pergunnahs. In several of these, relief works had to be opened by Government or the District Road Committees.

A slight improvement was made in the registration of vital statistics, though the results of the year are still far from being accurate Births were registered in 46 towns with a total population of 1,664,577, against 47 towns with a population of 1,685,651 in the previous year. The number of births recorded was 41,133, giving a ratio of 24·71 per mille of the population, against 39,640, or a ratio of 23·51 per mille. Among a total population of 66,163,884 within the area in which the registration of deaths was carried on, 1,504,745 persons were reported to have died, showing an increase of 126,135 compared with the number of deaths recorded in the previous year. The ratio of deaths to population was 22·74 per mille, against 20·83 per mille in 1884. Many casualties caused by the cyclone and storm-wave in Orissa have, it is said, found no place in the year's statistics owing to there being no persons to record them, the chowkidars having perished with the inhabitants. It is estimated that in Orissa alone about 5,000 persons must have perished and no record of their death has been kept. It is gratifying to learn that "the instances were not rare in which a lively interest was manifested in the cause of registration." Several municipalities have already taken over the work of registration from the hands of the police, and much of the improvement in the returns of the year is attributed to this cause. Under recent orders the work of registration will in future be performed by municipal agency in all those municipalities in which the provisions of the Compulsory Registration Act, IV (B.C.) of 1873, are in force, and it is hoped that better results may be looked for in future.

The following statement shows the death-rate from specific causes during the year, compared with that for the previous year and the quinquennium 1880-84:—

NAME OF DISEASES.	PROPORTION OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
	In 1885.			In 1884.			In 1880-84.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.
Cholera	5·22	2·53	2·62	3·81	1·96	2·03	3·32	1·52	1·59
Small-pox ...	·33	·14	·14	1·10	·24	·28	·55	·25	·26
Fever	14·40	15·79	15·75	12·89	14·66	14·60	15·17	13·35	13·42
Bowel-complaints ...	4·12	·85	·96	3·24	·79	·88	3·67	·72	·83
Injury	·50	·43	·43	·44	·36	·37	·42	·34	·34
Other causes ...	7·02	2·66	2·81	5·91	2·54	2·66	5·90	1·98	2·23
All causes ...	31·63	22·42	22·74	27·43	20·58	20·83	29·05	18·19	18·59

There was an increase in the mortality under every head of disease, except small-pox. Further particulars will be found under the head of Sanitation.

Vital statistics (Calcutta).

The report of the Health Officer (Dr. McLeod) has been drawn up for the calendar year 1885 instead of the official year. This change is in accordance with the recommendation made by the Army Sanitary Commission. The number of births registered was 8,358, as compared with 8,290 in 1884. The Health Officer is of opinion that birth-registration during the year was more satisfactory than formerly; a birth-rate of 29·3 per mille was obtained, as compared with the English rate of 34·4. Among the various races the recorded birth-rates per mille were—

	1885.	1884.
Non-Asiatics	16·4	13·2
Mixed races	49·5	49·6
Hindus	20·3	20 2
Mahomedans	16·0	15·9
Other classes	4·1	4·2

The number of deaths recorded during 1885 (exclusive of still-births) was 12,707, as compared with 12,694 in 1884, giving a death-rate of 29·3 per mille, against 29·2.

At a special general meeting held on the 11th February 1886 a whole-time Health Officer was appointed by the Commissioners, and the appointment, regarding which during the past few years there had been much correspondence, received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. Dr. Simpson assumed charge of his duties, after the year closed, on the 15th May 1886.

Mortality in Cantonments.

In the nine cantonments in Bengal containing an average population of 33,829, the number of deaths recorded was 727, or at the rate of 21·49 per mille. These figures have reference only to the non-military population. In 1884 the number of deaths was 812 among a population of 33,346, giving a death-rate of 24·35 per mille.

Emigration.

Colonial emigration.

THE review of emigration from India to British and Foreign Colonies has hitherto been made for the financial year; for the future it will be made for the calendar year. The present review deals only with the operations of the last nine months (April to December) of the year 1885.

Emigration was still regulated by Act VII of 1871 during the year under review. Act XXI of 1883, which has now taken its place, did not come into force until the 1st April 1886, owing to the necessity of framing rules on which the working of the Act depends, so as to bring them into harmony both with the provisions of the law, and with the views of the Colonial Governments, as represented by their accredited Agents in Calcutta. In August 1885 a Conference was held, in which the Agents for all Colonies now receiving Indian emigrants took part, and most of the alterations suggested by the Conference were adopted by Government and finally incorporated in the rules.

The year was marked by a striking falling off in the demand for Indian labourers. Of ten colonies which sent requisitions in 1884-85, seven ceased to do so altogether during the year under report, namely, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Grenada, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam, and Guadeloupe; while of the three remaining, British Guiana, Trinidad, and Fiji, the two former indented for a smaller number. On the whole, requisitions were received for 6,430 coolies, against 18,639 in 1884-85, and an average of 14,734 in the four preceding years. The falling off is understood to be due to the declining state of the sugar industry, in which the emigrants are mainly employed. In Jamaica the abandonment of the system is believed to be connected, also, with the introduction of representative legislation in the island, the importation under Government auspices of foreign workmen being distasteful to a large part of the population, as reducing the prospect of the employment of the local labourers on remunerative terms. Notwithstanding the decline elsewhere, there has been an increased demand for Indian labour in Fiji, the proximity of these islands to Australia and New Zealand giving them a special value as future fields for emigration. The great colonies beyond the Indian Ocean are somewhat nearer to this country than are the other settlements to which coolies are taken; ordinary wages in that region are very high, and there is an amount of reclaimable land which suggests the possibility of emigration at some future time on a scale large enough to give appreciable relief to the over-populated districts of Bengal.

Recruitment.

Of the 306 licenses granted to recruiters, six only were cancelled for misconduct. The recruiters collected 7,567 persons: an average of 24·1 to each recruiter.

Classified according to districts of registration, the largest number of emigrants were found, as usual, in the 24-Pergunnahs (945); but Patná (918) and Sháhábád (830) approximated very closely in this respect to the metropolitan district. Benares (626), Gayá (612), and Allahabad (489) come next in order: and no other district registered as many as 400 emigrants. The North-Western Provinces formerly supplied the largest number of emigrants, but during the last two years Bengal has headed the list, and in the year under report 4,692 emigrants were recruited in Bengal, while the North-Western Provinces only supplied 2,223. The change was due in great measure to continued dearness of food in Bengal and Behar; but some allowance must also be made for the

natural tendency in the Emigration Agencies to work the nearer and more accessible districts first, to save the expense of going to a greater distance to secure the labour required. In a year in which so few coolies were needed, it could hardly have been necessary to recruit as actively as formerly in the North-West. Classified according to the native districts of the recruits, Gayá sent the largest number, 980, Sháhábád 879, Patná 684, Monghyr 341, and Gházípur, in the North-Western Provinces, 338. These five districts form a compact tract, thickly populated by a fine and enterprising race, and may be looked upon as the most promising recruiting ground in Hindustan.

Depôts.

Seven thousand four hundred and eighteen out of the 7,567 persons recruited were admitted into depôt. Of the casualties accounting for this decrease, 119 were desertions—an unusually large proportion; and there were 337 more desertions after arrival at the depôt, a percentage of 4·13 to 2·58 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The number rejected by the Agencies as unfit was 1,126, or 13·80 per cent. of the whole, against 11·70 per cent. in the previous year. The health of the emigrants was good on the whole, the general average mortality being below the usual figures; but the disease, recently diagnosed as fever, appeared with fatal results in the British Guiana depôt.

Including the balance of the previous year, there were 8,157 persons in depôt; death and desertions reduced this number by 410, and 1,858 were discharged for various reasons by the Agencies. The number eventually despatched was 5,884, or 72·13 per cent. of the whole number recruited.

Outward voyages.

Of the 5,884 emigrants who actually embarked for the colonies, 3,502 were men, 1,560 women, and 822 children. Four hundred and eighteen of both sexes and all ages were "return emigrants," the majority having come back to India from British Guiana, Trinidad, and Surinam. The rule regulating the proportion of women to men in each shipment was fully complied with, and it is satisfactory to note that the British Guiana Agency was able to forward 149 women over and above the prescribed number. The aggregate mortality on the voyages was 109—a percentage of 1·85 on the whole number embarked. On five of the ten ships the death-rate was below 1 per cent., but the total average was raised by rates of 4·25 and 2·60 on board two vessels for Demerara, due to the prevalence of fever of the cerebro-spinal type during the early part of the voyage, and by a considerable mortality among infants and young children in two other cases. A special medical enquiry is being held with regard to the cases of cerebro-spinal fever reported on the outward voyages.

Return emigrants.

Four thousand two hundred and thirty-three emigrants re-embarked from the colonies for India during the period under review, bringing with them the considerable sum of Rs. 4,67,665-6-9—an average of Rs. 111-0-11 per head. Five thousand eight hundred and eighty-four emigrants having embarked during the year, and 4,077 (excluding deaths on the voyage) having returned, the net result of the nine months' operations was that emigration from the Port of Calcutta reduced the population of India by only 1,807. Those returning from British Guiana brought most money—their savings averaging Rs. 254-9-11 each, while the Mauritius emigrants returned with only Rs. 42-10-2 each—an amount far below the average of the last few years. The death-rate on the return voyages, as usual, ranged higher than on outward voyages, and on board the *Neva*, bringing emigrants back from Guadeloupe, the mortality reached so high a figure as 9·87 per cent. of the whole number on board. The mortality on the two previous return voyages from Guadeloupe was also excessive, and the explanation given—the feeble health of many of the passengers—seems to indicate that the country is not one in which Indian coolies thrive.

Inland Emigration.

The following administrative changes were carried out during the year 1885:—

Dr. Richards, Superintendent of Emigration at Goálánda, was appointed Registering Officer, in addition to his other duties, with the view to ensure better control over garden sirdars escorting batches of coolies. He was also vested with magisterial powers under sections 78 and 79 of the Inland Emigration Act.

The practice of executing labour contracts in terms of days was prohibited, as it was prejudicial to the labourer, because it made it difficult for him to ascertain when his contract had terminated, and was inconsistent with the provisions of section 116 of the Act, under which a labourer is exempted from the obligation of working for more than six days in the week.

The employers of labourers in Chittagong were allowed, in modification of previous orders, to keep registers in any form most convenient to themselves that would enable them to furnish the required returns.

Garden sirdars in charge of emigrants proceeding to Assam in country boats were directed to present way-bills to inspecting officers at certain places on the journey.

There was a further development during the year of the system of "free," or assisted, emigration, conducted by the private agents of employers, independent both of licensed recruiters and of certificated garden sirdars. The total number of free emigrants was less than in 1884; but the falling off was trifling in comparison with the decrease in registered emigrants.

Recruiting agencies.

The results of registered recruiting carried on by the two agencies provided by the Act, viz., (*a*) by licensed contractors and their recruiters, and (*b*) by certificated garden sirdars, may be stated as follows:—

(*a*) Five contractors employing 147 recruiters registered 4,398 emigrants and dependents.

(*b*) 1,743 garden sirdars certificated under the Act registered 12,006 emigrants and dependents: 6,297 *viâ* Dhubrí, and 5,709 *viâ* Goálánda.

The two agencies therefore collected in all 16,404 emigrants and dependents for transmission to the tea districts. Each licensed recruiter on an average registered 30 emigrants and each garden sirdar registered 6·8 emigrants.

The results of the operations of licensed recruiters and certificated sirdars are given in the following table showing the statistics of each class of emigrants registered during the last five years, exclusive of sirdari emigrants registered to proceed direct *viâ* Dhubrí:—

Year.	Contractors' coolies.	Sirdars' coolies.	Total.	Percentage of sirdars' to contractors' coolies.
1881	6,415	2,379	8,794	37·0
1882	7,995	2,907	10,902	36·3
1883	9,875	5,291	15,167	53·5
1884	7,081	10,235	17,316	144·5
1885	4,398	5,709	10,107	129·8

The statistics of free emigration are incomplete, but, so far as they can be ascertained, it appears that 9,113 free emigrants and their dependents entered into local contracts at Dhubrí, and 207 proceeded on their journey without contracting—a total of 9,320, against 12,199 in the previous year.

Six recruiters' licenses were cancelled during the year. No cases of misconduct were reported among garden sirdars.

Calcutta depôts.

The history of the Calcutta depôts, in which only coolies recruited by contractors were accommodated during the year, is thus summarised:—

Total number arrived in depôt.	Total number undisposed of last year.	Total number born in depôt.	Total number accommodated in the depôt.	Daily average strength of emigrants in the depôt.	Daily average sick in depôt.	Final rejections. Number. Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Percentage. Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Number discharged. Number.	Percentage.	Number deserted. Number.	Percentage.	Mortality. Cholera. Number.	Percentage.	Other causes. Number.	Percentage.	Total. Number.	Percentage.	Total number forwarded to Goálánda.	Number forwarded to Dhubri.	Total number despatched.	Number remaining at the close of the year.
4,245	190	5	4,444	29·07	1·17	30	2	32	0·67	0·04	0·72	386	8·68	274	6·16	5	0·11	9	0·20	14	0·31	3,501	16	3,517	221

And the following table compares the details of the diminution in number during stay at the depôts with the corresponding particulars for 1884 :—

	For the year			
	1884.		1885.	
Daily average strength	51·59		29·07	
Ditto sick in hospital	1·43		1·17	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Rejections, including relatives	46	0·99	58	1·30
„ excluding „	36	0·75	32	0·72
Discharges	444	8·73	386	8·68
Desertions	349	6·86	274	6·16
Deaths from cholera	11	0·21	5	0·11
Total deaths from other causes	20	0 39	9	0 20

The only noteworthy figures are those showing the mortality at the depôts. The total number of deaths fell from 31 to 14, and the percentage on total strength from ·60 to ·31. There were 309 cases of sickness, against 304 in 1884, but the diseases treated were not so fatal. This is especially noticeable in the cases of cholera and diarrhœa and dysentery. Of 54 cases of diarrhœa and dysentery in 1884, 11 terminated fatally; while in 1885 there were only two deaths in 55 cases. There were nine cases of cholera in 1885, with five deaths; in the preceding year of 12 cases, 11 resulted in death. There were nine cases of measles, spread over four different months, and all occurring in the same depôt. In every case strict isolation was enforced, and the disease was effectively prevented from spreading. The sanitary condition of the depôts appears to have been good throughout the year. There was no overcrowding; and indeed the depôts, originally constructed to meet the requirements of a much larger number of emigrants than is now recruited by the contractors for Assam, afford far more accommodation than is necessary. Good food and good water have been supplied, and the depôt hospitals have been maintained in an efficient state. A special vaccinator was employed in the depôts, and he performed 4,235 operations.

Routes taken by emigrants and their destination.

Of the 3,517 contractors' coolies despatched from Calcutta, 3,501 went to Goálánda and 16 to Dhubrí. The Goálánda depôts received 3,751 emigrants during the year, viz., the 3,501 despatched from Calcutta, and 250 sirdari emigrants direct from the recruiting districts. There was a balance of five from the previous year; so the total number to be accounted for was 3,756. Of these, 11 remained in the depôt at the close of the year, and there were 12 casualties, as follow :—

Deserted	3
Died	5
Released	4
	12

The percentage of casualties was only ·31, against ·72 and ·91 in the two preceding years, and they were all among contractors' coolies. The decrease was most noticeable in the mortality, only five deaths (four of cholera) being reported, against 64 (63 cholera) in 1884.

The total number of contractors' coolies finally embarked was 3,499—3,483 at Goálánda and 16 at Dhubrí. Of these, 2,740 were labourers who executed contracts, and the rest dependents. Of the labourers, 2,630 contracted for

three years, and only 110 for five years. The five-year contracts amounted, therefore, to only 4·01 of the whole number. The percentage in 1884 was 8·82.

In 1884 and 1885 the percentages of five-year contracts among emigrants enlisted by garden sirdars and contracting in Bengal were 36 and 34 respectively, while of local contracts (*i.e.*, contracts executed by free emigrants at Dhubrí) 90 per cent. were for five years in 1885, against 76 per cent. in the previous year.

The total number of labourers that embarked at Goálánda under the superintendence of the Embarkation Agent was 3,733. This number is exclusive of sirdari emigrants to Cachar and Sylhet, and of free emigrants who did not pass through the depôts. Two thousand five hundred and forty-three embarked in steamers for Assam—2,293 contractors' and 250 sirdari coolies. Both in respect of mortality and the time occupied in the passage, the statistics of the trips made by these steamers compare favourably with the figures for the previous three years, as the following statement shows:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Total number of trips	66	50	40	41
Ditto without cholera ...	62	46	31	40
Ditto souls conveyed ...	3,689	3,908	2,890	2,543
Percentage of total deaths	0·73	0·48	0·83	0·27
	Days. Hrs.	Days. Hrs.	Days. Hrs.	Days. Hrs.
Average length of passage ...	16 21	17 0	15 18	15 0
Ditto number conveyed on each trip	55	78	72	62

Cholera was present on only one voyage—that of the *Bengal* in December—when five deaths from the disease occurred. The rest of the emigrants, 1,190 in number, embarked for Cachar and Sylhet in 70 country boats, which, as a rule, accomplished the journey in about 14 days. The decrease in casualties was most remarkable, owing probably to less overcrowding among the smaller number of passengers. In 1884 there were 133 deaths on the voyage, 131 of which were from cholera, and the percentage of mortality was 3·52. In 1885 there were only 15 deaths (11 from cholera), and the percentage was reduced to 1·26. No desertions took place, against 17 in 1884.

The returned way-bills of sardari emigrants by country-boats to Cachar and Sylhet show that the average mortality among them on the voyage was 5·10 per cent. It is hoped that the new subsidised steamer service, opened since the year under report, will do much to reduce this high rate. Some improvement has been effected on the Dhubrí route by the provision of medical aid at two points of the journey.

Percentage of emigrants to population.

The following statement shows the proportion of emigrants of all kinds to the population of their respective districts:—

Districts.	Number of inhabitants of the district registered.	Total population of the district as per last census.	Rate per million.
Hazáribágh	1,108	1,104,742	1,0 2
Gayá	1,280	2,124,682	602
Birbhúm	420	794,428	528
Sháhábád	899	1,964,909	457
Santál Pergunnahs	670	1,568,093	420
Patná	714	1,756,856	406
Bánkurá	404	1,041,752	387
Monghyr	567	1,969,774	287
Mánbhúm	296	1,058,228	279
Bardwán	254	1,391,823	1·2
Bhagalpur	306	1,966,158	155
Midnapur	319	2,517,802	126
Durbhanga	271	2,633,447	102
Lohárdagá	151	1,609,244	93·8
Murshidábád	91	1,226,790	74·1
Muzaffarpur	173	2,582,060	67·0
Sarun	152	2,280,382	66·6
Balasor	26	945,280	27·5
Húglí	21	1,012,768	20·7
Naʼiyá	29	2,017,847	14·3
Cuttack	15	1,738,165	8·62

The following statement shows the proportion of inland emigrants during 1885 to the population of their respective districts:—

Districts.	Number of inhabitants of the district registered.	Total population of the district as per last census.	Rate per million.
Hazáribágh	1,021	1,104,742	924
Bírbhúm	363	794,428	456
Santál Pergunnahs	633	1,568,093	403
Bánkurá	394	1,041,752	378
Mánbhúm	286	1,058,228	270
Bardwán	219	1,391,823	157
Gayá	300	2,124,682	141
Midnapur	300	2,517,802	119
Monghyr	220	1,969,774	114
Lohárdagá	151	1,609,244	93·8
Bhagalpur	145	1,966,158	73·7
Murshidábád	57	1,226,790	46·4
Balasor	26	945,280	27·5
Húglí	21	1,012,768	20·7
Patná	30	1,756,856	17·07
Nádiyá	29	2,017,847	14·3
Durbhanga	33	2,633,447	12·5
Sháhábád	20	1,964,905	10·1
Cuttack	15	1,738,165	8·62
Sarun	6	2,280,382	2·63
Muzaffarpur	4	2,582,060	1·54

The following statement shows the proportion of colonial emigrants during 1885 to the population of their respective districts:—

Districts.	Number of inhabitants of the district registered.	Total population of the district as per last census.	Rate per million.
Gayá	980	2,124,682	461
Sháhábád	879	1,964,909	447
Patná	684	1,756,856	389
Monghyr	341	1,966,774	173
Durbhanga	238	2,633,447	90·3
Bhagalpur	161	1,969,158	81·8
Hazáribágh	87	1,104,742	78·7
Bírbhúm	57	794,428	71·7
Muzaffarpur	169	2,582,060	65·4
Sarun	146	2,280,382	64·02
Murshidábád	34	1,226,790	27·7
Bardwán	35	1,391,823	25·1
Santál Pergunnahs	37	1,568,093	23·5
Bánkurá	10	1,041,752	9·59
Mánbhúm	10	1,058,228	9·44
Pabná	10	1,311,728	7·62
Midnapur	19	2,517,802	7·54

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

JUDGED by the death returns, the public health of the town during the year was slightly better than in the previous year. The general death-rate was 29·3 per mille of the population of the town, against 30·5 in the previous year. The number of deaths from cholera was 1,603, against 2,272 in 1884, and was considerably less than the number registered in the past four years. On the other hand, there was a large increase in the number of deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, the deaths having risen from 1,209 in 1884 to 1,655 in 1885. The mortality from fever slightly increased, while there was a large falling off in the number of deaths from small-pox. The mortality from "other causes" was also lower than in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of cases of the principal diseases treated in the several hospitals in Calcutta during the year, and the number of cases which proved fatal:—

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.	CHOLERA.		DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.		FEVERS.		SMALL-POX		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.
Medical College	166	94	300	54	531	43	3	.....	4,897	370	5,897	561
Presidency General Hospital ...	16	8	326	22	167	5	10	2	2,898	69	3,417	106
Mayo Hospital	151	77	205	19	396	27	1	.....	1,811	160	2,564	283
Campbell Hospital	196	132	1,730	787	1,379	162	68	32	4,238	501	7,611	1,614
Police Hospital ...	7	1	433	6	904	7	1	.....	984	14	2,329	28
Howrah General Hospital ...	91	50	373	147	390	32	.....	.....	777	97	1,631	326
Voluntary Lock-hospital ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	18	414	18
Total ...	627	362	3,367	1,035	3,767	276	83	34	16,019	1,229	23,863	2,936

There was a considerable decrease in the numbers of both cholera and small-pox cases treated in the hospitals, the numbers under each of these heads being 627 and 83, against 1,023 and 275, respectively, in the year 1884. In this respect the practice of the hospitals reflects the experience of the general population of the town. The hospital death-rate, however, under both heads was higher than that of the previous year, being 577 and 409 per mille, against 523 and 312 per mille, respectively. The number of diarrhœa and dysentery cases rose from 2,674 in 1884 to 3,367 in the year under review. The total number of deaths per mille of all cases excepting ophthalmic ones was 125·79.

Compared with the statistics of the previous year, the total number of in-door patients treated shows an increase of 2,170. The increase was chiefly confined to fevers, bowel-complaints, and venereal disease. Diseases of an asthenic type prevailed largely throughout the year. This is illustrated in a marked manner in the Campbell Hospital return, which shows an accession of 1,086 patients who suffered from disorders generally associated with failure of vital power. With the exception of the Police Hospital, which partakes more of the character of a military hospital, and can in no way be ranked as a charity, all the Presidency hospitals received a larger number of in-patients than in the previous year. Towards the end of the year an unusual number of persons sought admission into the Campbell Hospital, necessitating the erection of a large temporary ward. It is stated that the increase of patients at this hospital was in the main due to distress in the flooded districts and its consequences,

and if this is correct, the crowding should be temporary, and the necessity for the ward should shortly cease. This hospital still holds a number of persons suffering from blindness, and others who should be classed as incurables

The results of the surgical operations in the Medical College Hospital were more satisfactory than those of the previous year. The number of operations performed in the hospital was 394, of which 30 cases proved fatal, against 416 operations with 52 deaths in 1884. Ophthalmic operations are not included in these figures. There were three deaths from erysipelas during the year. The disease broke out in November, having been imported by the husband of a patient, and spread by infection. Six cases in all occurred, of which three were fatal. Prompt measures were taken to segregate the sufferers and to disinfect the wards in which the outbreak occurred, and to purify the bedding, instruments, and other appliances through which contagion might be communicated. The history of this small outbreak shows that the spread of erysipelas, once the most dreaded and fatal of all forms of hospitalism, is now completely under control, while its specific action can readily be destroyed or rendered harmless by antiseptic surgery and effective sanitary measures. It has been pointed out that the College Hospital, unlike most modern hospitals which are built on some principle of segmentation, is *en bloc*, and that at present scarcely any means exist for segregating infectious cases. This matter has already received the attention of Government, and the Inspector-General has been asked to submit plans and estimates for a suitable ward for cases of this character.

In the Eden Hospital 1,575 women and children were treated, against 1,390 in the previous year. Of these, 1,064 were Europeans and 511 natives. The deaths among the former amounted to 35, and among the latter 32. The number of confinement cases rose from 379 to 432, the mortality among this class of cases being 22, against 29 in 1884. The reduction in the death-rate is satisfactory, as many patients were admitted in a hopeless state. A steam laundry is required, as the present arrangements are defective. An estimate has been called for; but with so many urgent calls upon the Provincial finances, it will be difficult to provide the necessary funds at present.

The total number of cases of enteric and remittent fever treated in all the hospitals during the year was 20 and 803 respectively, against 11 and 930, the corresponding figures of the previous year. Of the 20 cases of enteric (or typhoid) fever, 17 are shown as having been admitted into the Presidency General Hospital, 1 into the Medical College Hospital, and 2 into the Police Hospital. These figures are, however, said to be unreliable owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between enteric and remittent fever, which, as Dr. Cleghorn, the Officiating Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, remarks, "is due to the imperfect knowledge which we at present possess of the fevers of this country, and to a general belief in the widespread influence and prevalence of malaria." In order to overcome this difficulty, the Inspector-General strongly urges upon all medical officers the importance of a *post-mortem* examination in every case of death from remittent or suspected typhoid fever.

The nursing arrangements at the General and Medical College Hospitals continue to be managed by the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution, under the supervision of the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood. Drs. Cowie, Coates, Harvey, and Cleghorn all speak in the highest terms of the efficiency of the work done; and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to add his testimony to the valuable services which the institution has rendered to the cause of medical charity in Calcutta.

The invested capital of the Calcutta Hospitals was increased during the year from Rs. 5,53,300 to Rs. 5,54,300. The whole of this increase appertains to the Howrah General Hospital. The total expenditure, excluding the amount invested, was Rs. 4,23,236, which exceeded the amount expended in 1884 by Rs. 9,921. The net cost to Government of all the hospitals, including the voluntary lock-hospitals, which are now entirely supported by Government, amounted to Rs. 2,71,349, against Rs. 2,70,400 in the previous year, inclusive of the cost of lock-hospitals, which was Rs. 16,185 in 1884. There was a total decrease of Rs. 16,057 in the Medical College, Police, and Presidency General Hospitals, and an increase of Rs. 17,006 in the Campbell, Howrah, and lock-hospitals, the total net increase being Rs. 949. The Government grant to the Mayo Hospital has been reduced to Rs. 34,000 from the ensuing year.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

On the 31st December 1884 there were 230 dispensaries under Government supervision. During the year 1885, seven new institutions were established, while four were closed or removed from the Government list. The total number of dispensaries open at the close of the year under review was therefore 233, against 230 of the previous year. Twenty-four Assistant Surgeons were received by transfer from the Imperial list. Eighteen Civil Hospital Assistants were admitted into the service, of whom seven came from the Campbell Medical School, five from Patná, four from Dacca, and two from Cuttack. It was pointed out to the Government of India that the limit of age for the entrance of Assistant Surgeons into the service of Government should be raised from 25 to 28 years. So long as the limit remained at 25 years it pressed hard on many of the best students, especially those who commenced the study of medicine after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since the close of the year the Government of India has ordered that the limit of age for the entrance of Assistant Surgeons into the service of Government in Bengal should be raised to 28 years.

Returns have been received from 229 out of the 233 dispensaries, and the following table compares the amount of work done in them during 1884 and 1885 :—

	In-door.										Out-door.									
	Under 25.	25 to 50.	50 to 75.	75 to 100.	100 to 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	Upwards of 1,000.	Total.	Under 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	1,000 to 2,500.	2,500 to 5,000.	5,000 to 7,500.	7,500 to 10,000.	Upwards of 10,000.	Total.
1885	17	14	20	11	44	19	6	3		136	...	...	3	6	78	77	33	16	16	229
Percentage ...	12·5	10·29	14·71	8·09	32·35	13·97	4·41	2·21	1·47		...	...	1·31	2·62	34·06	33·62	14·41	6·99	6·99	
1884	16	14	11	16	43	23	5	3	1	132	2	...	3	11	68	79	36	11	19	229
Percentage ...	12·12	10·61	8·33	12·12	32·58	17·42	3·79	2·27	·76	...	·87	...	1·31	4·80	29·69	34·5	15·72	4·80	8·30	...

The total number of dispensaries which received in-door patients was 136, against 132 in the previous year.

Of these 229 dispensaries, 50 were visited by the Civil Surgeons daily or frequently, 7 more than four times during the year, 11 four times, 21 three times, 23 twice, 53 once, and 14 were not inspected at all. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals observes :—

"I have been struck with the real interest in sanitation evinced by the medical officers in charge of the institutions I have been able to personally inspect during the year, and I have no reason to question that the same healthful progress obtains generally elsewhere. Some of the institutions were models of cleanliness. Hygienic arrangements were conducted systematically and intelligently. Civil Surgeons encourage their subordinates in this direction as in all other professional matters; and, judging from practical results, I must say their endeavours have met with no mean success."

The following table shows the number of patients treated in 1885 and in the previous seven years, and the ratio of mortality among in-patients :—

	In-patients treated.	Out-patients treated.	Total.	Mortality among in-patients, per cent.
1878	28,473	927,783	956,256	20·01
1879	24,847	865,995	890,842	17·78
1880	23,567	888,095	911,662	15·47
1881	23,444	947,534	970,978	15·8
1882	23,468	934,155	957,623	15·75
1883	22,468	915,753	938,221	14·13
1884	25,077	965,555	990,632	14·75
1885	25,766	960,218	985,984	15·59

The total number of patients attending the dispensaries shows a decrease of 4,648 as compared with the number treated in 1884. The number of in-door patients, however, exceeded by 689 that recorded in the previous year.

The total income and expenditure of the dispensaries during the year are shown below :—

Income.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance on 1st January 1885	48,429	0	3
From Government—			
As salaries	13,789	0	5
„ registers and forms	1,352	14	11
„ European medicines	536	5	0
For diet of police cases	1,745	10	0
Sale of medicines	.....		
Special allowances	1,235	2	8
Total ...	18,659	1	0
From local and other funds	1,18,685	2	5
„ municipal funds	1,43,574	3	2
Interest on investments	33,889	14	2
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	25,389	4	11
European subscriptions	16,872	6	1
Native ditto	1,06,184	11	10
Total Income ...	5,08,683	11	10

Expenditure.

On establishment	2,12,902	10	1
„ bazar medicines	9,501	3	4
„ European medicines, whether from Government store or purchased otherwise	43,239	4	1
„ diet	39,409	7	6
„ miscellaneous charges	29,016	15	5
„ buildings and repairs	52,505	2	3
Invested during the year	85,368	4	6
Total Expenditure ...	4,71,942	15	2
Cash balance on 31st December 1885 ...	36,740	12	8

The opening balance on 1st January 1885, as shown above, is less by Rs. 3,207 than the closing balance of the previous year, as given in that year's report. The difference is explained to be due to the closure of one dispensary and the removal of another from the Government list.

The total receipts from Government amounted to Rs. 18,659, against Rs. 18,651 in 1884. Out of the Rs. 18,659, the sum of Rs. 5,043 was contributed to municipal dispensaries. After deduction, however, of the cost of registers and forms, and of diet in police cases, the Government contribution towards municipal dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2,570, against Rs. 3,106 in 1884. Of this, Rs. 2,449 represents salaries of medical officers in the Utterpara and North Suburban Municipalities, and Rs. 121 the cost of repairs to the Puri dispensary. The Government contribution towards dispensaries that are not municipal institutions amounted to Rs. 13,616, against Rs. 12,890 in the previous year.

The receipts from local sources, exclusive of municipal funds, amounted to Rs. 1,18,685, against Rs. 35,906 in the previous year. Of this, municipal dispensaries received Rs. 91,265, against Rs. 9,340 in 1884. The increase was mainly due to the fact that Rs. 68,000 were received in the Monghyr dispensary as sale proceeds of house property belonging to that institution; almost the whole of this sum was invested. The amount of subscriptions from Europeans was Rs. 16,872, and from Natives Rs. 1,06,185. It is to be regretted that the amount of native subscriptions showed a falling off of nearly Rs. 5,000 compared with the previous year. Of these subscriptions, Rs. 40,263

were paid in aid of municipal dispensaries, and Rs. 82,794 in aid of other institutions. The amount received by the sale of securities and withdrawal of deposits was Rs. 25,389, against Rs. 15,769 in 1884. The interest on investments amounted to Rs. 30,890, against Rs. 27,914 in 1884. The amount contributed by municipalities was Rs. 1,43,574, against Rs. 1,16,766 in 1884, showing an increase of Rs. 26,808.

The gross expenditure on dispensaries, exclusive of the amounts invested, was Rs. 3,86,574, against Rs. 3,49,712 in 1884, thus showing an increase of Rs. 36,862. Of this increase, Rs. 25,200 was incurred on account of buildings and repairs. The increase of Rs. 8,633 under the head of establishment should have been explained. Medical stores were obtained from the Government Store Department and from private druggists. Of the 229 dispensaries, the accounts of which were received, 180 obtained their supplies from private sources. The cost of diet was Rs. 39,409, against Rs. 38,894 in the previous year. The average cost of each diet varied from 2 annas 7 pies to 6 pies.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

In Bengal there are asylums for the reception of lunatics at Bhowanipur and Dullunda in the suburbs of Calcutta, and at Dacca, Patná, Berhampur, and Cuttack.

On 1st January 1885 the total number of persons in the asylums was 919. During the year 214 persons were admitted and 18 were re-admitted; 93 were discharged cured, 26 were made over to the care of friends, 4 are reported to have been discharged "otherwise," and 73 died. There thus remained 955 persons at the close of the year. The daily average population was 939·62, against 920·96 in 1884. The percentage of recoveries calculated on the mean daily population was 9·89, against 9·77 in 1884.

On the 1st January 1885 there were in the asylums 363 criminal lunatics. During the year there were 93 new admissions and 11 re-admissions. Of the new admissions, 27 were charged with "murder," 3 with "attempt to murder," 1 with "culpable homicide," 6 with "grievous hurt," 2 with "hurt," 7 with "attempt to commit suicide," 18 with "theft," 5 with "trespass," 3 with "arson," 5 with "house-breaking," 2 with "mischief," 1 with "trespassing on the railway," 1 with "culpable homicide not amounting to murder," 1 with "theft and voluntarily causing hurt," 1 with "robbery," 2 with "lurking house-trespass," 1 with "theft and escape," 1 with "loitering," 5 with "house-trespass or house-breaking," and 1 with "unnatural offence." During the year 50 persons were discharged and transferred, &c., 30 died, and 387 remained at the close of the year.

As usual, much difficulty was experienced in classifying accurately the different forms of insanity. This is perhaps not very material. During the year 80 patients were returned under the head of "acute mania," 80 under "chronic mania," 11 under "melancholia," 17 under "acute dementia," 26 under "chronic dementia," 1 under "idiotcy," 2 under "imbecility," and 15 under "not insane." Of the causes of insanity, the chief were, as usual, the excessive use of ganja and intemperance. Fever is said to have led to 7 cases of insanity, 9 cases are attributed to hereditary predisposition, and 5 to epilepsy.

The health of the asylums was generally good. The following table shows the prevalence of the principal diseases in the year under report:—

	Dullunda.		Dacca.		Patná.		Cuttack.		Berhampur.		Total.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Anæmia and debility	13	8	14	15	17	19	2	2	4	7	50	51
Diarrhœa	9	8	18	28	9	5	.....	1	6	5	42	47
Dropsy	4	2	3	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	9	6
Dysentery	11	11	8	9	5	7	2	5	.....	3	26	35
Fever	3	1	72	59	17	39	11	5	13	25	116	129
Pneumonia	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		2
Phthisis	1	1	9	2	19	8	2	1	3	4	34	2
Cholera	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	16

The above figures show a considerable decrease in cases of anæmia and debility in Dullunda. Diarrhœa increased in Dacca; dysentery increased to some extent in Dacca, Patná, Cuttack, and Berhampur. Pneumonia occurred in Dullunda only, and cholera in Berhampur. The decrease in these diseases, as also in phthisis, is a very satisfactory feature in the returns of the year under review. There were comparatively few cases of injuries to lunatics. In Dacca there were 3 cases of simple fracture and 5 cases of contused wounds, while at Dullunda 6 cases of injury were recorded, none of which proved fatal. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in Dr. Cowie's view that "the absence of injuries of any kind in so many of the asylums is a most gratifying feature, and speaks highly for the great care and humanity exercised over the poor afflicted inmates."

The total number of deaths fell from 87 in 1884 to 73 in 1885. There was a decrease in Dacca and Patná. The mortality increased in the Dullunda Asylum from 18 in 1884 to 27 in 1885. It is explained that in this asylum a considerable proportion of the deaths consisted of old chronic hopeless cases that had been hanging on between life and death for a lengthened period. The Inspector-General remarks that *post-mortem* examinations were seldom neglected. Complaints of overcrowding are made regarding the Dacca and Cuttack Asylums, but arrangements are being made which will relieve the former. At Cuttack, where there is a small local asylum, the urgency is not great. There was abundance of room at Patná and Berhampur.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure in each asylum during 1885 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Asylum.	Daily average strength.	Total expenditure.	Realised from friends of patients.	Actual profit from manufacture department.	Average cost of each patient as per column 3.	Average cost of each patient, deducting columns 4 and 5.	Average cost per patient in relation to— Establishment.	Diet.	Bazar medicines.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Other charges.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	248·74	31,750 8 11	440 10 1	*1,040 9 1	127 10 4	125 14 0	44 9 7	45 2 10	0 1 1	5 8 4	24 7 7	7 12 11
Dacca	223·92	18,73 0 3	144 4 6	1,754 4 4	81 2 6	72 10 10	35 8 0	31 11 10	0 0 3	3 4 7	7 1 6	3 8 4
Patná	232·26	16,801 15 4	200 0 0	1,751 14 2	72 5 5	63 15 0	56 2 6	30 4 4	0 0 3	2 6 2	3 7 1	0 1 1
Cuttack	59·7	4,811 1 7	135 0 0	190 10 2	80 9 4	75 2 1	54 5 5	22 3 7	0 1 2	1 15 6	1 1 8	0 14
Berhampur	175·	14,634 7 4	.....	747 2 9	83 10 0	79 5 8	45 6 4	32 6 2	0 1 1	1 13 7	2 5 2	1 9 8
Total ...	939·62	86,171 1 5	919 14 7	3,403 6 6	91 11 4	87 1 8	41 1 9	34 7 3	0 0 8	3 4 10	9 8 5	3 4 5

* Loss.

The gross expenditure was Rs. 86,171, against Rs. 91,695 in 1884, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,524 as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. The cost of establishment was Rs. 20,028 and of superintendence Rs. 18,600. The corresponding figures in 1884 were Rs. 19,926 and Rs. 18,520. The Dullunda Asylum is by far the most costly, and arrangements are being made to restrict admissions to this asylum by making more use of the space available at Patná and Berhampur.

The money outlay on account of diet was Rs. 20,613, against Rs. 21,187 in 1884, showing a decrease of Rs. 574. The value of articles of diet made over from the manufacturing departments during the year was greater than that of the previous year; the average cost of a lunatic's daily diet was, as in the previous year, one anna and six pies. The cost on account of clothing and bedding was Rs. 3,103, against Rs. 2,579 in 1884. The expenditure on account of manufactures amounted to Rs. 29,248, being Rs. 2,705 more than that of the previous year.

The European Asylum at Bhowanipur is not included in the foregoing paragraphs. The number of patients in this asylum at the beginning of the year was 31, viz., 16 males and 15 females. During the year 20 persons were admitted, of whom 12 were males and 8 females. Of these, 19 were from the civil population and one a soldier; of the 51 persons under treatment, 3 were discharged cured, 3 were despatched to Europe under

the Merchant Shipping Act, 12 were made over to the care of friends 3 were sent to Europe as still insane, and 1 died. At the end of the year there remained in the asylum 29 persons, of whom 13 were Europeans, 14 East Indians, and 2 Armenians. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,731, against Rs. 19,804 in 1884. The total amount contributed by the friends of paying patients was Rs. 12,338.

LOCK-HOSPITALS.

CANTONMENT LOCK-HOSPITALS.

The general results of the working of the four cantonment lock-hospitals in Bengal during the year are exhibited in the following table:—

NAME OF CANTONMENT.	Area in which the rules are in force.	Estimated native population within the area.	Average strength of European troops.	Average number of prostitutes on the register.	Number reported to Cantonment Magistrate and other authorities for non-attendance.	Number of women found diseased and admitted into hospital.	NUMBER OF MEN FOUND DISEASED AND ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL.				Number of admissions of men per 1,000 of average strength.	Total expenditure.
							Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.		
												Rs. A. P.
Dinapur ...	4 miles	91,169	920	70·93	12	304	100	102	.....	202	219·80	2,882 12 0
Barrackpur ...	5 miles round cantonment on the Barrackpur side of the river	28,144	206	31·32	33	47	15	25	.....	40	194·17	1,347 5 6
Dum-Dum ...	24 square miles ...	32,853	688	29·66	16	66	85	145	8	238	345·94	1,433 7 0
Dárjiling ...	7¼ ditto ...	8,190	214	6	.....	25	23	17	.....	40	186·91	577 12 10

The results on the whole do not differ materially from those shown in the reports for the previous year, and there is still room for much improvement. Sufficient precautionary measures are provided in the rules, which, if rigidly enforced, ought to be productive of better results.

Voluntary Lock-hospitals.

The number of in-patients treated in the voluntary lock-hospitals during 1885 was 414, against 333 in 1884, showing an increase of 81. The daily average number of patients treated was 90, against 61 in the previous year. This shows that each patient on the average continued in the hospital 79 days in 1885 and 68 days in 1884. Of the total number of in-door cases, 48 were Europeans and Eurasians and 366 natives. Ninety-three patients, viz., 48 Europeans and Eurasians and 45 natives, were treated in the Sealdah Lock-hospital, against 111, or 38 Europeans and 73 natives, in the previous year. Three hundred and twenty-one patients (natives) were treated in the Alipore Lock-hospital, against 222 in 1884. The total number of admissions was 342, of which 100 were received on transfer from the Campbell Hospital. The corresponding numbers in 1884 were 279 and 75. There were 18 deaths among the native in-door patients, or a rate of 4·9 per cent. on total cases treated, against 21 and 6·3 per cent. in the preceding year. There were treated in the hospitals 1,889 out-door patients, against 1,454 in 1884, the daily average number being 6·5 and 5·9 respectively. Of the total number of out-door cases, 39 were treated in the Sealdah Lock-hospitals, against 50 in 1884. Altogether 1,850 patients were treated in the Alipore Lock-hospitals, against 1,404 in the preceding year. Many cases of venereal disease are still treated at the other hospitals to the detriment of the patients of other classes for whom those institutions are chiefly intended. The Inspector-General will be requested to instruct the Principal of the Medical College and Superintendents of other hospitals to transfer as many patients as they can to the voluntary hospitals.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The office of Chemical Examiner was held by Dr. L. A. Waddell for the greater part of the year. He was relieved in the middle of November by Dr. C. J. H. Warden, who had been absent for eighteen months on furlough.

Analyses.

The following table shows the general nature of the work done during the year compared with that of the two preceding years :—

	1st April to 31st December 1883.	1884.	1885.
Medico-legal—			
Human viscera tested for poison ...	127	217	234
Animal ditto ...	76	137	193
Substances suspected to be, or to contain, poison, including cattle-poison ...	316	787	780
Articles tested for blood stains ...	149	148	205
Ditto for seminal stains ...	26	39	25
Potable waters	44	46	57
Petroleum and inflammable oils	42	67	41
Lime-juice	51	68	41
Opium, confiscated	23	171	41
Opium, from Board of Revenue	.....	171	.....
Salt	3	50	.....
Spirit for deleterious adulterations ...	19	117	14
Spirit determination for the Collector of Customs	61	132	53
Articles tested for purity and quality—			
For Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum	191	496	538
„ Fort William Arsenal	1	15	2
„ Ishapore and Cossipore Shell Factory...	2	2	7
„ Medical Store Department ...	15	17	15
„ Commissariat Department ...	37	41	44
„ others	34	28	53
Total ...	1,211	2,749	2,343

In addition to the above, eight special opinions were furnished on technical matters during the year, and two memoranda on the Petroleum Bill and the Explosives Act.

In the analytical work there was a decrease of 406 cases as compared with the previous year. The decrease was specially noticeable under the heads of "Opium," "Salt," and "Spirit for deleterious adulterations." It was explained by the Examiner that in the report for 1884 the physical examination of 171 balls of opium was included in the list of analyses performed, whereas the cakes had only been handled to ascertain their freedom from grubs, &c. The decrease under the head of "Spirit for deleterious adulterations" was due to the fact that in 1884 an exceptionally large number of samples were examined for the Excise Commission, which represented work out of the usual routine of the department. Dr. Warden furnished an interesting report on the analysis of Australian and Kashmir wines. He writes : "The Kashmir clarets compare most favourably with the imported clarets; and when we are acquainted with the extent to which French wines are adulterated, it becomes a matter of surprise that our locally manufactured wines are not largely used; but, as a matter of fact, probably 99 out of 100 consumers of claret in India have never heard of Kashmir claret."

During the year under review 234 human viscera were examined, against 217 in 1884. Of these, poison was detected in 107 cases, giving a percentage of 45·72, against 38·25 in the previous year, the corresponding average of the past ten years being 42·6. It is satisfactory to notice the decrease in the number of autopsies conducted by Civil Hospital Assistants. In 1882-83 they performed 49 per cent. of the *post-mortem* examinations; in 1883, 14·9 per cent.; in 1884, 6·9 per cent.; and in 1885, 6·8 per cent.

Poisons.

Seven hundred and eighty articles suspected to be, or to contain, poison were submitted for examination during the year. Out of these, 394 were found to contain poison, giving a percentage of 50·5, against 47·7 and 33·4 in the two preceding years. One hundred and ninety-three animal viscera were examined, against 137 in 1884 and 76 in the nine months of 1883. Poison was detected in 142 cases, and in all these, as in the previous year, death was caused by arsenic poisoning.

The Chemical Examiner reported that there was some improvement in the manner in which accounts of *post-mortem* examinations were submitted to him during the year, as well as in the mode of packing parcels containing articles for analysis. It is creditable to Dr. Warden that during a considerable period of his furlough in Europe he devoted himself to investigations on Indian indigenous drugs, and that he can report, after communication with Dr. Stevenson, the Official Analyst to the Home Office in London in medico-legal cases, that the rules for the guidance of medical officers in similar cases here, and the medico-legal return forms in use in Bengal, are excellently adapted for their purpose.

Sanitation.

THE year under report was generally unhealthy, cholera and fevers having prevailed to a greater extent than in the previous year. A characteristic feature of the year was the heavy inundations, caused by the abnormal rainfall in different parts of the province, the registered average rainfall being 70·24 inches against 66·81 inches, the average of previous years. The effects of the inundations were of a twofold character. On the one hand they proved a calamity by destroying and damaging the agricultural outturn wholly or partially, and by causing heavy loss of cattle; while on the other hand they exercised a great power for good by diminishing sickness in the great majority of the localities in which they prevailed. The prices of food-grains, especially common rice, the staple food of the poorer classes, ranged high, and gave rise to much distress, which re-acted unfavourably on the public health. The districts which suffered most in this respect were Bardwán, Midnapur, Murshedábád, Rájsháhí, Bogra, Gya, Sháhábád, Durbhunga, Cuttack, Balasor, and the Santál Pergunnahs. In several of these relief works had to be opened by Government or the District Road Committees.

Cholera, which had in the previous year prevailed to a very great extent, and contributed largely towards the mortuary statistics of the province, prevailed with still greater severity and was more fatal in its effects during the year under report. The recorded deaths numbered 173,767, or a ratio of 2·62 per mille of population, against 134,421, or a ratio of 2·03 per mille in 1884. The disease visited every district, and attacked altogether with more or less severity 29,239 villages. The districts which suffered most were Bírbhúm (6·87), Maldah (6·17), Purí (5·98), Rájsháhí (5·78), and Cuttack (5·74). The details recorded of the several outbreaks of cholera during the year in different parts of the province throw no new light on the etiology of the disease. The localities affected were invariably found to be in an insanitary condition, the water-supply impure and insufficient, and the inhabitants frequently predisposed to disease, being enfeebled by exposure, insufficient clothing, and scanty and unwholesome food. Cholera was unusually active at the large religious and other fairs, where great numbers of people are gathered together, especially at the Ruthjatra festival at Purí, and at Sudagbagh in Murshedábád in June and July, where 277 and 125 deaths respectively occurred. The usual precautions are said to have been taken, but were apparently defective. The following observations regarding the seasonal incidence of cholera are worthy of notice, as indicating the extent to which the disease was influenced by the rainfall during the year:—

"After the scanty rainfall of January and February, the mortality from cholera suddenly rose very high in March. April and May followed the usual rule of being months in which the severity of the disease is very great. In June and July, months of heavy rainfall, the mortality subsided considerably, as has been usually the case. August, usually a month of low mortality, exhibited, notwithstanding its great rainfall of 17·81 inches (the largest quantity of the year), the highest mortality. This was caused by the incidence of the disease in the Behar districts, which are visited most severely in the rainy season. In August and during the early part of September heavy inundations occurred over a great portion of the province, and this contingency was followed by a steady reduction in cholera mortality during the months of September, October, November and December, and thus the winter prevalence of the disease, which is often the severest, was mitigated."

The recorded number of deaths from small-pox fell from 18,533 in 1884 to 9,863 in the year under report. More than 75 per cent. of the mortality was among infants and children. The disease was most prevalent in the towns of Dacca, Bettiá, and Ránígaṇj, and some parts of Champáran, where the casualties exceeded 2 per mille of the population.

Fevers prevailed to a very large extent during the year under review, and, judging from the statistics, proved more fatal than in any year within the past decade. The recorded mortality from this cause was 1,042,142, or a ratio of 15·75 per mille of the population under registration, against 966,233, or a ratio of 14·60 per mille in 1884. The increase, however, in the recorded number of deaths is attributed to improvement in registration. The districts in which the deaths assigned to this head were most numerous were—Nadiyá (26·85), Monghyr (25·65), Pabná (25·63), Rájsháhí (24·03), Jalpáigurí (23·71), Bhagalpur (23·13), Rungpur (22·72), Jessor (21·44), and Bogra (21·21).

The mortality from "bowel-complaints," "injury" and "other causes" during the year amounted to 63,808, 28,956 and 186,209 respectively, against 58,376, 24,674 and 176,373, the recorded mortality under these heads in the previous year. The increase under "bowel-complaints" is attributed to improvement in registration, and is not regarded as an indication of the increasing severity of the maladies classed under this head.

The percentages of municipal income expended on sanitary works and roads during the year were 40 and 17 against 38 and 19 respectively in the previous year. The towns in which the largest proportion of municipal income was devoted to sanitary improvements were Hazáribágh, Dacca, Midnapur, Jessor, and Bardwán. Some attention was devoted during the year to improvements in water-supply. The Bardwán water-works have now been completed, and the same may also be said of the water-works at Bhagalpur. Complaints having been made regarding the impurity of the drinking water supplied at several of the stations on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the matter was enquired into, and arrangements are now being made for the supply of good drinking water at these places. Schemes for the improvement of drainage were devised and, in some instances, undertaken during the year, but very little appears to have been done in this direction in comparison with the drainage works executed in the previous year.

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Vaccination.

THE Vaccination Department continued to work satisfactorily. The number of operations performed during the year was 1,368,996, against 1,488,296 in the previous year. The decrease of 119,300 is attributed partly to the paucity of unprotected subjects in the areas in which the Government agency was employed, and partly to the inefficient manner in which the work was carried on by the municipal agency. The following table shows the number of operations performed in each circle of vaccination and in the municipal area during the year :—

CIRCLES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.		DIFFERENCE IN 1885-86.	
	1885-86.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Calcutta	12,365	15,955	.....	3,590
Metropolitan Circles	373,347	366,139	7,208	.....
Suburbs of Calcutta, including operations in Central Vaccination Depôt	14,044	19,781	.....	5,737
Total of Metropolitan Circles ...	387,391	385,920	7,208	5,737
Dárjíling Circle	252,562	229,560	23,002	.....
Ranchi „	126,426	148,972	.....	22,546
Santál Pergunnahs „	114,539	123,048	.....	8,509
Eastern Bengal „	286,032	397,079	.....	111,047
Orissa „	57,681	46,971	10,710	.....
Behar „	47,178	54,755	.....	7,577
Total of Vaccination Circles ...	1,284,174	1,402,260	40,920	159,006
Municipalities, dispensaries, &c. ...	84,822	86,036	.....	1,214
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,368,996	1,488,296	40,920	160,220

The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act were extended to the Chattra, Muzafferpur, Serájganj and Arrah Municipalities. It is to be noticed that less resistance is now being offered to vaccination, and that during the year under report many of its most powerful opponents were led to accept it. The operations performed with bovine lymph were not as successful as in the previous year, but the lymph is still favourably reported on. The failure of the virus is attributed to defects in storing it in tubes. A fact which the experience of the year has disclosed is that the lymph, if stored and used after the cold weather has well set in, generally succeeds.

The total expenditure on vaccination during the year amounted to Rs. 1,66,711-8-9, of which Rs. 76,709-8-10 represents the cost of the operations performed by the Government vaccinators, Rs. 78,847-14-8 the cost of the establishment employed for supervising the operations of the Licensed Vaccinators, and Rs. 11,154-1-3 the cost of vaccination to municipalities. Besides this, about Rs. 600 were received as private contributions and expended in aid of the work. The average cost of each successful operation performed during the year was 2 annas, against 1 anna and 8 pies in the previous year.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

THE following table shows the advance made in schools of all kinds which submit returns to the Department:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	YEAR 1884-85.		YEAR 1885-86.		Average number of pupils, 1885-86.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Public Institutions.					
University ... Colleges	25	2,779	26	2,998	115
Secondary ... High English schools	249	53,272	264	57,623	218
Secondary ... Middle „ „	709	49,186	732	52,003	71
Secondary ... „ vernacular „	1,140	66,011	1,141	63,944	56
Primary ... Upper primary „	2,722	100,738	3,087	113,526	37
Primary ... Lower „ „	62,863	1,121,900	47,623	986,160	21
Special	67	4,843	90	5,733	64
Female	2,354	44,112	2,336	46,293	20
Total Public Institutions ...	70,129	1,442,841	55,299	1,328,280	
Private Institutions.					
Advanced: teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	940	10,485	1,302	18,766	14
Sanskrit	1,088	9,841	577	5,446	9
Elementary: teaching a vernacular only or mainly	372	5,265	234	3,689	16
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	112	1,748	121	1,848	15
Total Private Institutions ...	2,512	27,339	2,234	29,749	
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,641	1,470,180	57,533	1,358,029	

The most noteworthy fact in the educational history of the year was the disappearance from the returns of the Department, and the removal from departmental control, of 15,108 schools and 112,151 pupils. This important result was the outcome of a policy under which the Government declared that no primary school should be recognised as eligible for rewards unless it had been in existence for six months, could produce ten pupils, used printed books in its ordinary course, and brought to the place of examination attendance and inspection registers properly kept.

In all classes of schools, other than lower primary, satisfactory progress was made, especially in English schools, both high and middle, and in the upper section of primary schools.

The actual receipts and expenditure of the Education Department were in very close accordance with the revised estimates published in the Financial Resolution of Government, dated the 31st August 1886. In 1884-85 the sanctioned expenditure was Rs. 34,07,000, and the actual expenditure Rs. 34,00,000. The estimates for 1885-86 were originally fixed at Rs. 33,87,000, and were reduced after the beginning of the year to Rs. 33,07,000. A still further saving of Rs. 22,400 was subsequently effected on this reduced estimate. Receipts, however, fell short of the estimate of Rs. 5,68,000 by Rs. 29,400, so that the net Government expenditure exceeded the estimate by Rs. 7,000. The chief savings in expenditure were effected under the heads of primary education and Government colleges, general and professional. The chief falling off in receipts was under the head of municipal contributions to Government schools, which were estimated at Rs. 20,000, but realised only Rs. 6,600. Taking into account, however, schools under private as well as under public management, the contri-

butions of municipalities towards their support have risen from Rs. 71,400 to Rs. 74,600, of which Rs. 6,600 were paid to schools under departmental control, Rs. 11,100 to schools managed by Municipal Boards, and Rs. 56,900 to schools under private management.

The expenditure of the Department from all sources, public and private, during the last two years, is shown in the subjoined table, which is taken from the departmental returns. It includes charges for medical education and for buildings, which are not included in the educational estimates, and the totals consequently differ from those given in the last paragraph :—

	Year 1884-85.		Year 1885-86.	
	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	.....	31,000	.....	81,000
Collegiate	3,27,000	5,62,000	3,15,000	5,47,000
Secondary	5,82,000	24,35,000	5,85,000	25,01,000
Primary	6,51,000	27,18,000	5,87,000	24,53,000
Female	1,39,000	4,77,000	1,44,000	5,03,000
Special	4,14,000	5,60,000	4,11,000	5,53,000
Scholarships	1,64,000	1,85,000	1,68,000	1,94,000
Buildings	1,92,000	2,29,000	1,12,000	1,19,000
Furniture and apparatus ...	8,000	9,000	8,000	9,000
Miscellaneous	1,06,000	1,09,000	1,11,000	1,37,000
Superintendence	4,97,000	5,00,000	5,49,000	5,51,000
	30,80,000	78,15,000	29,90,000	76,48,000

Government expenditure decreased by Rs. 90,000 owing to the reductions effected during the year, and the total expenditure by Rs. 1,67,000 owing to the exclusion of 15,000 small schools from the returns. There was a decrease of Rs. 12,000 under collegiate education, of Rs. 64,000 under primary instruction, and of Rs. 80,000 under buildings. The only large increase in Government expenditure was under the head of Superintendence, and it arose from the increase of the salary of third grade Sub-Inspectors from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, and the appointment of Assistant Inspectors for the Bardwán, Dacca, and Rájsháhí Divisions. There was an increase in the fee receipts of the Department by Rs. 13,000, which, however, was counterbalanced by a loss of Rs. 13,500 in college fees, due to the temporary withdrawal of second and fourth year students after the completion of their two years' course. This resulted, as in the previous year, from the recent change in the date of the University examinations, the effect of which has now ceased.

The proportion of the Government expenditure on education to its total cost was 39·1 per cent., a slightly smaller percentage than in the previous year.

The returns of attendance for the year were satisfactory, and an increased average shown in nearly all classes of schools. In high English schools the attendance of scholars was 81·4 per cent. of the roll number; in middle schools, English and vernacular, it remained nearly constant at 78 and 77 per cent.; and in upper primary schools it was nearly 82 per cent. In lower primary schools there was an improvement from 81·2 to 84·2 per cent.

The following table gives a classification of pupils during the last two years according to the stage of educational progress reached :—

Stage.	Number of Pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
High	11,335	13,375	2,040	.....
Middle	36,223	38,819	2,096	.....
Upper primary	69,823	75,573	5,750	.....
Lower „ able to read printed books	745,765	718,444	.....	27,321
„ „ not able to read printed books ...	571,759	473,644	.....	98,115
Total ...	*1,434,905	†1,319,355	9,886	125,436
			Net	115,550

* Exclusive of 314 pupils whose returns were not furnished.
Ditto of 194 ditto ditto ditto.

In the high, middle, and upper primary stages of instruction there was a sufficient and satisfactory increase. The large decrease in both sections of the lower primary stage was due to the exclusion from the returns of schools with less than ten pupils. One per cent. of all the boys at school in Bengal were in the high stage, that is, were preparing to go up for the Entrance examination within two years; three per cent. were in the middle, and six per cent. in the upper primary stage. Rather more than half the total number of pupils were in the higher section of the lower primary stage. The percentage of pupils not reading printed books, which had fallen in the previous year from 43½ to 40, has again fallen to 36.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

The following measures have been taken by Government to carry out the chief recommendations of the Education Commission. The papers relating to a proposal for giving increased aid and support to Sanskrit *tols* have been published for general information. The inspection and examination of primary schools *in situ* is being carried out to the utmost extent possible with the present limited agency. The position of the subordinate inspecting officers has been much improved, and some additions have been made to their number. In the field of secondary education the proposal to establish an alternative standard at the Entrance examination, in the future interests of technical instruction, has been referred to the University. On the 1st May 1887, the Berhampur and Midnapur Colleges will be transferred with specified grants to private management, or, in default of any suitable offer to take them over, will be closed. The Midnapur College will be transferred to the local municipality, and it is anticipated that proposals will shortly be made from more than one quarter to take over the management of the Berhampur College. A college under private management has recently been opened at Narail in Jessor, in connection with the successful high school long established there; and an additional grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 a month has been sanctioned for the support of the college classes. In matters relating to the internal administration of the Department, the recommendation of the Commission that native gentlemen of approved qualifications should be employed as Inspectors of Schools has been carried out by the appointment of Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea to officiate as Inspector of the Presidency Circle, and by his promotion to the superior grades of the Department. The education of Muhammadans received careful attention, and sanction has been accorded since the close of the year to the creation of 20 special scholarships awardable to Muhammadan students on the results of the Entrance, of 20 on the results of the F.A., and of two on those of the B.A. Examination. The proposal to appoint two Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors on salaries of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month is under consideration. The rules published under the Local Self-Government Act, in order to provide for the transfer to District Boards of the allotments for primary education and primary scholarships within the area under their control, of the grant-in-aid allotment for certain classes of schools, and of the net grants to all Government schools that are placed under the direct management of the Board, are now in force in the 16 districts to which the Act has been applied. Assistant Inspectors of Schools for the Bardwán, Dacca, and Rájsháhí Divisions were appointed during the year. Every division in Bengal has now a Joint or Assistant Inspector of its own, acting under the orders of, and in close communication with, the Circle Inspector.

There was a great improvement in the amount of work done by Deputy Inspectors. Only nine officers out of 43 were on tour less than 150 days, the prescribed term for such officers. There was some decline in the number of days spent on tour by Sub-Inspectors. The prescribed term of 200 days was exceeded in six divisions of Bengal; but in other divisions the days spent on tour were less than the prescribed term.

The employment of chief gurus or of inspecting pundits, or of some combination of the two, as a subordinate inspecting agency, was in force in almost every district which had a large number of primary schools.

University Education.

The number of colleges increased from 25 to 26, owing to the opening of a small college class in connection with St. Paul's School, Dárjíling. The number of students on

the rolls of all colleges was greater on the 31st March 1886 than at any previous time, advancing during the year from 2,779 to 2,998.

The total annual cost and the cost to Government of each student in Government colleges fell from Rs. 366 to Rs. 354, and from Rs. 269 to Rs. 267 respectively. There is a similar decrease in the returns of private colleges generally, except in the Doveton, where the cost of each student to Government has risen from Rs. 57 to Rs. 125, the Government grant having been slightly raised, while the average attendance has fallen one-half.

At the First Arts examination, Government colleges passed 58 per cent. of their candidates in each year 1885 and 1886; from aided colleges, 40 per cent. passed in 1885 and 45 per cent. in 1886; and from unaided colleges, 39 per cent. passed in 1885 and 49 per cent. in 1886. In the number of candidates passed in the first division the Government colleges took the highest place, especially the Presidency, Húglí, and Dacca Colleges. The Metropolitan Institution, and the General Assembly's, St. Xavier's and Free Church Colleges followed close behind. The Jagannath College of Dacca passed eight candidates at this examination in 1885, and 28 in 1886.

At the B.A. examination of 1885, 242 candidates out of 341 passed, or 72 per cent.; at the examination of 1886, 396 out of 712 passed, or less than 56 per cent. The less favourable result of the latter examination is explained by the large increase in the number of B.A. candidates in that year. The First Arts examination of June 1884 was the last under the old system, and an exceptionally large number of candidates (487 in Bengal) was declared to have passed. Six months later a supplementary examination was held for those who had failed, and the number of successful candidates was still further increased by 290, or 777 in all. These were examined forthe B.A. degree in April 1886. The Presidency College passed 40 B. A.'s with honours, of whom 16 were in the first division. The Metropolitan Institution and the Dacca College each passed 14 with honours and five in the first division; the Patna College passed nine with honours.

The first examination for the M.A. degree under the new regulations was held in November 1885. There was a marked decrease in the number of candidates, which fell from 71 in 1884 to 43. The standard for the M.A. degree was considerably raised in correspondence with the revised standard for honours in the B.A. examination; and those who took the B.A. degree under the old regulations in many cases found the new M. A. standard too high for them. Of the 43 candidates, 30 were successful. Of these, the Presidency College claimed 16, the Metropolitan and General Assembly's Colleges four each, the Patna College three; while one or two passed from St. Xavier's and the Sanskrit Colleges.

Secondary Education.

The following statement shows the number of high English schools for native boys, and of pupils attending them, for the last two years:—

High English Schools for Boys.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	51	14,401	52	14,963
Ditto by Municipal Boards	2	490	4	929
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards ...	123	18,167	130	19,705
Unaided	63	18,650	69	20,719
Total ...	239	51,708	255	56,316

The aided school in the new district of Khoolna was converted into a Government institution. The number of Government schools was raised to 52. The Municipalities of Bally in the Húglí district and of Nattore in Rájsháhí took over the management of the high schools at those places. There was also an increase of seven aided schools and six unaided schools.

There was a serious decline in the proportion of successful candidates at the last two Entrance examinations of the University. The percentage of success

fell from nearly 54 in 1884 to 36 in 1885 and to 28 in 1886. The decline affected all classes of schools and all provinces alike; it attracted considerable public attention, and the University appointed a Committee to enquire into the subject. The Hare School headed the list of collegiate schools as usual; but in the examination of 1886 the Rájsháhí Collegiate School advanced from the sixth place to the second, displacing the Hindu School from the position which it occupied for many years. The next in order were the collegiate schools at Dacca, Patna, and Húglí. Among zillah schools the highest places were taken in 1885 by Comilla, Chupra, Barísál, and Bírbhúm, and in 1886 by Barísál, Bhagalpur, and Comilla. The Maimansingh School, in former years the strenuous competitor for the first place with Barísál, fell to a comparatively low position on the list. In both these places schools under private management have been for some years successfully maintained. The Gya and Chupra schools drew no portion of their net grants during the year, the income from fees and subscriptions being sufficient for their maintenance. The Howrah school obtained a very high place at the examination, but the attempt to work it without a net grant has failed, as in previous years. There are many schools under private management in the neighbourhood, and the question of retaining this school as a Government institution is under consideration. The new zillah school at Khoolna made a fair start by passing five candidates at the examination. From the Ránchi School a genuine Kol boy passed the Entrance examination in 1885, and gained a junior scholarship.

The following table gives the comparative statistics of middle English schools for native boys for the last two years:—

Middle English Schools for Boys.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	7	924	11	1,354
Ditto by Municipal Boards	1	280	3	608
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	532	37,215	547	38,154
Unaided	155	9,295	155	10,258
Total ...	695	47,714	716	50,374

There was an increase of four Government and two municipal schools. There was also an increase of 15 aided schools, which is explained as follows:—Ten middle vernacular schools were raised, and one high school was reduced to this class, while 26 unaided schools received grants. On the other hand, two middle English schools were reduced to vernacular, and five were raised to high English schools, while the grants were withdrawn from 14, and one aided school was taken over by a municipality.

The comparative statistics of middle vernacular schools are given below:—

Middle Vernacular Schools for Boys.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	180	10,474	179	9,508
Ditto by Municipal Boards	9	1,444	9	1,417
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	849	47,872	857	47,166
Unaided	102	6,221	96	5,853
Total ...	1,140	66,011	1,141	63,944

There was a loss of one departmental school, due to the addition of an English class to a vernacular school, in Orissa; the place of three other vernacular schools similarly raised being supplied by three new schools. There was a gain of eight aided schools, and a corresponding decrease of six in the number of unaided schools.

The results of the examinations of candidates from middle schools, English and vernacular, for the middle scholarship certificate, were satisfactory. In 1884-85, 7,540 candidates appeared, of whom 654 obtained the middle

English and 3,115 the middle vernacular certificate, or 3,769 in all. In 1885-86, 6,656 candidates appeared, of whom 590 gained the middle English and 3,111 the middle vernacular certificate, or 3,701 in all. The number of candidates was smaller by 884 than in the previous year, when, owing to the change in the date of examination, the session consisted of 17 months, but the number of successful candidates was only 68 behind. At the examination of 1885-86, pupils of middle English schools gained 569 English and 582 vernacular certificates, while those from middle vernacular schools gained 21 English and 2,529 vernacular certificates.

Primary education.

The following statement illustrates the progress of primary schools (excluding European schools) during the year under review :—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper Primary Schools.				
Under public management.				
Maintained by the Department	22	753	20	712
Ditto by Municipal Boards	6	201	6	175
Under private management.				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	2,613	96,903	2,976	109,771
Unaided	79	2,858	78	2,678
Total ...	2,720	100,715	3,080	113,336
Lower Primary Schools.				
Under public management.				
Maintained by the Department	8	152	9	121
Ditto by Municipal Boards	20	489	20	472
Under private management.				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	56,885	1,042,239	40,032	869,116
Unaided	5,947	78,985	7,562	116,451
Total ...	62,860	1,121,865	47,623	986,160
Grand Total ...	65,580	1,222,580	50,703	1,099,496

The disappearance from the returns of the Department of 14,877 schools of this class and of 123,084 pupils has been explained in an earlier paragraph as arising from the exclusion of patshalas that have less than 10 pupils each, or that have existed for less than six months. Small schools have been most numerous in the Patna Division, and it is there that the greatest loss has been incurred. There was a considerable advance in the number and the efficiency of upper primary schools, which marked the highest point yet reached in primary education. These show an increase of 360 schools and of 12,621 pupils. The results of the upper primary scholarship examination were also good. Of 7,961 candidates, 4,092 passed the examination from 1,804 schools; while in the previous year, of 6,002 candidates, 2,953 passed from 1,223 schools. In the lower primary scholarship examination there was a serious decline, only 20,018 pupils having passed the examination, against 21,500 in the previous year. This loss was undoubtedly due to the general reduction in the number of primary schools, many of which, though small, must have contained pupils good enough to pass the scholarship examination.

Training schools.

The number of training schools was 25, as in the previous year. There was some increase both in the number of pupils and in the number of those who gained certificates at the vernacular mastership examination. The Dacca school did remarkably well, passing 95 out of its 102 pupils; the Rungpur school also advanced. The Calcutta and Húglí schools were less successful than in the previous year. The Calcutta training school was removed in January 1886 to more spacious

quarters. The English department of the Patna training school was abolished, as its cost was judged to be out of proportion to its utility. The guru training classes did useful work, and 181 gurus received certificates during the year. The outturn of these classes was, however, far below the requirements of the province, and shortly before the close of the year an arrangement was sanctioned for training 500 gurus annually in classes to be attached to middle schools, at an annual cost of Rs. 6,000.

Law schools.

The number of law schools increased from eight to ten, owing to the opening of law classes in connexion with the Ripon and Jagannath Colleges. The total average attendance for all schools was 947, against 765 in the preceding year. At the University examination 119 candidates qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Law, against 77 in the previous year.

Medicine.

The total number of students in medicine declined from 804 to 752. There was, however, a large increase in the Calcutta Medical College and the Campbell School at Sealdah; but the attendance at the Patna Medical School fell from 151 to 92—a result ascribed to the backwardness of middle education in Behar, and the consequent difficulty of keeping up a supply of students who have passed the middle scholarship examination. From the Calcutta Medical College, 14 candidates passed the first and 28 the final University examination; three native *dais* and five pupil-nurses also received certificates of qualification in midwifery. The hostel for female students of medicine, which has been constructed from the munificent gift of Rs. 1,50,000 made by Her Highness the Maharani Sarnamayi, is now complete and ready for occupation. It has been decided that girls shall be eligible for admission to the Medical College after passing the University Entrance examination; and that, on passing the college examination after a three years' course of classes and practical instruction, they shall be entitled to certificates qualifying them to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery. A grant of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for furnishing the hostel, and Sir Walter deSouza contributed a sum of Rs. 2,400 for the provision of scholarships. From the medical schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, 37, 33, and 8 students, respectively, passed the final examination qualifying them for employment as civil hospital assistants.

Engineering.

The Engineering College at Sibpur contained on the 31st March 1886 52 and 104 students in the Engineer and Apprentice Departments respectively, against 42 and 107 in March 1885. Of six candidates for the University license in engineering, three passed. Of 13 apprentices, 12 passed the final examination and entered upon their practical course. These last have no difficulty in obtaining employment, partly owing to the excellent workshop training they received.

Survey and industrial schools.

The three survey schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack contained on the 31st March 1886 201 students, against 156 the year before. At the final examination, out of 72 second-year students, 61 passed and obtained certificates. These schools are uniformly popular and successful, and the passed students find good employment without difficulty.

The School of Art in Calcutta suffered a serious blow in the death of Mr. H. H. Locke, who during the many years of his Principalship laboured to raise the institution to a high point of excellence. He was succeeded by Mr. Schaumburg, whose services promised to be of great value to the school, especially in the development of industrial art; but he also unhappily died very shortly after his appointment. The institution was then placed, pending the appointment of a Principal from England, in charge of the Assistant Principal, Signor Ghilardi. Progress is being made in the wood-carving and metal chasing classes, to which a more practical turn has been given. The modelling class, though the attendance is small, promises well; and a new development is likely to be given to this class in the production of a series of ethnological models of the kind that attracted so much attention in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886. The resuscitation of Indian decorative art is also being attempted, though the class is not as yet very popular.

There are eight industrial schools in Bengal, four of which received grants from Government, and two from the municipalities of Murshedábád and Berhampur. The Maisadal technical school at Midnapur has recently received a grant of Rs. 50 a month.

Female education.

The following table shows the advance that has been made in female education during the year:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Girls' Schools.				
Maintained by the Department	2	186	2	201
Ditto by Municipal Boards	4	160	4	159
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	2,168	37,662	2,043	39,215
Unaided	135	2,789	242	3,746
Total ...	2,309	40,797	2,296	43,321
Girls in boys' schools	.....	35,749	.....	34,716
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,309	76,546	2,296	78,037

Of these schools, three were high English, four middle English, 15 middle vernacular, and 274 upper primary. The rest were lower primary schools, mostly aided from the primary grant, at an average cost to the State of Rs. 18 a year.

The total cost of female education in Calcutta was Rs. 2,95,842, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,07,216. The Bethune School had 142 pupils in the lower and five in the Upper or College Department. One girl passed the Entrance examination from this school, and two the B.A. examination—one of them, Miss Kamini Sen, taking honours in Sanskrit. Two young ladies from other institutions not included in the foregoing table, namely, the Doveton and Free Church Normal School, passed the First Arts examination. From the Eden Female School at Dacca one candidate passed the Entrance examination. The third high school is the Christ Church Girls' School in Calcutta, ably managed by Miss Neele, and chiefly intended for native converts. Most of the girls' schools in Calcutta are under missionary management in connection with one or other of the zenana agencies.

Outside Calcutta, there was a slight decline in the number of girls' schools, but a considerable increase in that of pupils. In the Bardwán Division the scholarship and prize examinations held by the Utterpara Hitakari Sabha were brought into close conformity with the departmental standards; and the schools of the Midnapur district, which formerly held aloof, now send candidates to these examinations. In the Bírbhúm district a Muhammadan girl for the first time won a scholarship offered for competition by the Sabha. In Midnapur a Santál girl won a prize of the value of Rs. 15. In the Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions also the local Sabhas or unions were largely instrumental in promoting female education. In the districts of Eastern Bengal there was a large loss of pupils, due partly to the general levying of fees in the girls' schools. In Tipperah, however, there was a large increase, due to the raising of the capitation grant for girls making satisfactory progress. In these two Divisions 12 girls passed the upper and 194 the lower primary scholarship examination, the Dacca Division contributing by far the largest share. The Patna Division is backward in female education, the only fairly good schools being those attended by Bengali girls. In the Bhagalpur Division three special schools for Santál girls were opened in the Bhagalpur and Santál Pergunnahs districts. In Orissa an exceptionally large number of girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination.

European education.

The following table shows the number of schools for Europeans in two successive years:—

CLASS.	Number of schools.		Number of scholars.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Government	1	1	92	94
Aided	53	51	5,033	4,951
Unaided	15	10	1,264	1,053
Total ...	69	62	6,389	6,098

The reduction was due partly to the transfer of two schools to the head of charitable institutions, and partly to the non-submission of returns by a few private schools. The most important event during the year under report was the definite substitution of payment-by-results for fixed grants. The provisional scale of grants given in the draft Code of 1882 was based on data that were known to be inaccurate. The two years' experimental period came to an end at the close of 1884-85, and a revised scale was sanctioned for 1885-86. In determining the new scale, the chief object was to disturb existing rates of aid as little as possible, and especially to avoid any sudden and large reduction in the monthly grant to a deserving school. Under the revised scale there was a total increase of Rs. 789 in the monthly grants. The total expenditure for monthly grants increased from Rs. 79,829 to Rs. 86,114. The appointment of an Assistant Inspector caused an increase of nearly Rs. 5,000 under the head of Inspection; but under that of Building grants there was a reduction of Rs. 60,000, the expenditure in 1885-86 amounting to only Rs. 35,000, owing to the postponement to the current year of a large portion of the grants originally sanctioned for 1885-86; hence the total expenditure on European education fell from Rs. 2,09,806 to Rs. 1,61,346.

Of the 62 schools shown in the table, 14 were primary and 37 middle schools. The remaining 11 taught up to the Entrance examination, but were not strictly "high schools" in the language of the Code, since they did not read for the special standard therein prescribed for schools of that class. At the examination for scholarships and certificates under the Code, there was a large increase in the number of candidates, especially of those for primary scholarships and certificates. At the middle examination the candidates increased from 73 to 96: at the primary examination from 247 to 396. The percentage of passes fell from 48 to 45 at the middle examination, but rose from 66 to 72 at the primary. At both examinations the percentage was greater for girls than for boys. At the primary examination two-thirds of the girls, but only one-half of the boys, were placed in the first and second division. There was also a large increase in the number of candidates for certificates. In the annual school examinations there was a slight increase in the total number of pupils presented for examination from 3,375 to 3,397, of whom 5 per cent. were non-Europeans. The increase was general in the higher standards, the loss in the lower being accounted for by the omission of three primary schools that were examined in the previous year.

Muhammadan Education.

The following statement gives the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of schools:—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadans.	Percentage of Muhammadans.
Public institutions.			
Arts colleges	2,998	140	4·6
High English schools	58,105	5,520	9·5
Middle ditto	54,378	6,632	12·1
Middle vernacular schools	64,752	8,457	13·06
Upper primary ditto	123,242	20,548	16·6
Lower ditto ditto	1,019,072	315,259	30·9
Professional colleges	1,193	35	2·9
Technical schools	1,966	487	24·7
Normal ditto	1,258	66	5·2
Madrassas	1,316	1,315	100·0
Total	1,328,280	358,459	26·9
Private institutions.			
Advanced	24,212	18,538	76·5
Elementary	5,537	2,845	51·3
Total	29,749	21,383	71·8
GRAND TOTAL	1,358,029	379,842	27·9

The total number of Muhammadan pupils fell from 420,768 to 379,842, and the percentage from 28·6 to 27·9, owing to the exclusion of small primary schools from the returns. On the other hand, the number of Muhammadans

in Arts Colleges rose from 129 to 140, in high English schools from 5,096 to 5,520, and in middle English schools from 6,223 to 6,632. The number of Muhammadans passing the Entrance examination in 1885 was 44; in 1886 it was 51. At the First Arts examination the numbers were 12 in 1885 and 31 in 1886; for the B.A. degree, 4 in 1885 and 19 in 1886; and for the M.A. degree, 1 in 1885 and 2 in 1886.

The central examination of Bengal Madrassas was held in April 1885, when 206 candidates appeared and 120 passed. Pupils from the unaided madrassa at Sasseram, in the district of Arrah, appeared for the first time at this examination, and with success. The estimated income of the Mohsin Endowment Fund during 1885-86 was Rs. 59,452, the estimated expenditure Rs. 57,426, and the actual expenditure Rs. 52,351, of which Rs. 28,857 were spent upon the maintenance of the madrassas supported from this endowment, and the remainder chiefly upon the English education of Muhammadan students.

Aboriginal and backward races.

The total number of pupils coming under this class declined from 33,151 to 29,906, owing to the general causes already described. The American Baptist Mission in Midnapur increased the number of its "jungle schools" for Santál children from 52 with 1,245 pupils to 72 with 1,879 pupils. Two Santál boys passed the middle scholarship examination for the first time in that district. There were two training schools for Santáls in the Bardwán Division. In Birbhum also there were 18 schools for the education of Santáls. In the Rájsháhí Division the Bhutea boarding school at Darjeeling trained 31 pupils of the hill races to a considerable standard in English, and the Scotch Mission schools give an elementary vernacular education to the children of coolies on the tea-gardens and others. In the Chittagong Division the bulk of the aboriginal pupils are the Barua Mugs in the plains and the Joomia Mugs and Chakmas in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong; it is for the two last-named races that the boarding schools at Rangamati and Bandarban are kept up. These pupils gained some success at the middle and upper primary scholarship examinations of the division. In the Santál Pergunnahs the education of Santáls is carried on by the Government, the Church Mission Society, and the "Home Mission," under Messrs. Boeresen and Skresfend. The Government scheme for the Damin-i-Koh is working well, and more schools are needed. Both the Church Mission Society and the Home Mission have admirable girls' schools, superintended by the ladies of the Mission. The Chutiá Nágpur Division contains the largest number of aboriginal pupils. Two Kol candidates appeared at the last Entrance examination from the Ránchi School, and one passed, gaining a junior scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, which he now holds in the Bardwán Maharajah's College. This is the first instance of a pupil of aboriginal birth being successful at any University examination. Five candidates from this division passed the middle scholarship examination, 24 the upper primary, and 150 the lower primary. A part of the educational work in Chutiá Nágpur was in the hands of four missionary societies, namely, the Berlin Evangelical, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Free Church of Scotland, and St. Xavier's. In the Orissa Tributary Mehals, the special schools for the education of aborigines were the Santál schools in Morbhanj, the Bhuyan schools in Keonjhur, and the cess schools in the Khondmals.

Indigenous Education.

Under this head are included *tols* in which Sanskrit is taught, *maktabs* in which Arabic and Persian are taught, and other schools which do not conform to the departmental standard. The total number of indigenous schools on the returns fell from 2,512 to 2,234; but the number of their pupils increased from 27,339 to 29,749. The maktabs and madrassas increased from 940 to 1,302, chiefly in Eastern Bengal. The number of *tols* in Bengal decreased from 1,088 to 577, owing to the exclusion of *tols* with less than ten pupils in the Patna Division. The Sanskrit Title examination was held in April 1885, at which 106 candidates presented themselves and 36 passed—15 in literature, 18 in law, and 3 in philosophy. A second examination was held, under the revised rules, in February 1886, at which the number of candidates fell to 58 in consequence of the difficulty of the new standard. Of those who presented themselves, 36 again passed—28 in literature, 5 in law, and 3 in philosophy. The Dacca *Sarasvat Samaj* held an examination in 1886, at which 233 candidates appeared from 59 *tols*.

Art, Literature, and the Press.

English Press.

THE principal English newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1885-86 were—the *Englishman*, *Indian Daily News*, *Statesman and Friend of India*, *Hindu Patriot*, *Indian Mirror*, *Reis and Rayyet*, *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News* (Calcutta), *Dárjíling News* (Dárjíling), *East and Bengal Times*, (Dacca), and *Behar Herald* (Patna).

Publications of the Bengal Secretariat.

The following important publications, other than annual reports, were published during the year from the Bengal Secretariat Press :—

(1). A Comparative Dictionary of the Bihárí Language, Part I.

(2). Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84. Awards of the Juries.

Report of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84, volume I.

Report of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84, volume II.

Mineral, Mining, and Metallurgical Exhibits at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

(3). Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1885-86, with an index and explanatory notes for the use of schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

(4). Seven Grammars of the Dialects and Sub-dialects of the Bihárí Language, Part V; South Maithili Dialect of South Darbhanga, North Monghyr, and the Madhepura sub-division of Bhagalpur, by G. A. Grierson, B.C.S.

(5). Behar Peasant Life, being a discursive catalogue of the surroundings of the people of that province, with many illustrations from photographs taken by the Author. By the same.

(6). A Revenue History of the Sunderbans from 1765 to 1870.

(7). An Historical Account of the Calcutta Collectorate, by R. C. Sterndale.

(8). Rig-Veda Sanhita (in Bengali), Parts II and III.

(9). Report on what has been done in Bengal for the medical training and treatment of women, by Dr. A. J. Cowie.

Vernacular Press.

The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year, including two newspapers published in Assam, was 63, against 68 in the preceding year. Twelve new papers were started, while 17 old papers ceased to exist. Of the 63 newspapers, 7 were monthly, 3 fortnightly, 46 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, and 6 daily. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of the following:—Daily papers, one in Urdu; bi-weekly papers, one in Urdu; weekly papers, five in Hindi, one in Persian, three in Urdu, four in Uriya; fortnightly papers, one in Hindi; monthly papers, two in Assamese, one in Hindi, three in Uriya. Twenty-nine papers were published in Calcutta, seven in the remainder of the Presidency Division, four in the Dacca Division, three in the Bardwán Division, five in the Patna Division, three in the Chittagong Division, two in the Rájsháhí Division, six in the Orissa Division, and one in the Bhagalpur Division. Of the remaining newspapers, one was published at Chandarnagar, and three were published in the province of Assam. No papers were published in the Chutiá Nágpur Division. The leading papers were the *Nawabibhakar*, *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, the *Sadharani*, the *Bangabasi*, the *Sanjivani*, the *Sahachar* (Calcutta),

the *Surabhi and Pataka*, the *Samaya* (Calcutta), the *Bharatbasi* (Calcutta), the *Bharat Mihir* (Calcutta), the *Som Prokash* (24-Pergunnahs), the *Bardwán Sanjivani* (Bardwán), the *Dacca Prakash* (Dacca), and the *Nava Medini* (Midnapur).

Of the daily newspapers, one *(Dainik)* had a circulation of 700, three between 450 and 625, and three between 200 and 300. Of the weekly papers, one *(Bangabasi)* had a circulation of 20,000, one of 4,500, one of 4,000, two of 3,000, one of 2,500, one of 2,350, one of 1,500, three of 1,000, and the rest below 1,000. Of the fortnightly papers, one had a circulation of 800 and another of 700.

Report on the Bengal Library.

The number of books received in the Library in 1885 was 2,731, being greater than that received in 1884 by 341. The average annual number has increased by about 80 per cent. since 1880.

Of these publications, 317 were in English and 2,414 in other languages. Their distribution as regards the place of publication was as follows:—

	No. published.
Town of Calcutta	2,000
Presidency Division	157
Dacca „	170
Patna „	199
Bardwán „	58
Bhagalpur „	3
Orissa „	97
Chittagong „	34
Rájsháhí „	13
	2,731

No publications were received from the Chutiá Nágpur Division.

The total number of unilingual books, exclusive of periodicals, received was 1,996, and they may be classified as follows, according to the languages in which they were written and their subjects:—

No.	Languages.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	No.	Subjects.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	Arabic	3	3	1	Art	35	3
2	Assamese	28	1	2	Biography	19	7
3	Bengali	1,018	188	3	Drama	54	
4	English	209	38	4	Fiction	100	44
5	Hindi	121	37	5	History (including Geography).	89	8
6	Khasi	1	.....				
7	Mondari	.....	1	6	Language	360	33
8	Musulmani-Bengali ...	31	26	7	Law	44	15
9	Nepalese	.....	1	8	Medicine	65	16
10	Persian	9	4	9	Miscellaneous ...	223	27
11	Sanskrit	24	150	10	Philosophy	11	18
12	Santáli	4	.....	11	Poetry	201	28
13	Urdu	24	6	12	Politics	4	.....
14	Uriya	63	6	13	Religion	213	254
				14	Science (Mathematical) ...	69	2
				15	Ditto (Natural and other)	42	2
				16	Travels and voyages ...	6	.....
	Total ...	1,535	461		Total ...	1,535	461

Art.

None of the publications received under this head call for special notice.

Biography.

Of the publications received under this head last year, the following deserve notice:—*Keshab Charit*, by Baboo Trailokya Nath Sanyal; *Akshaya Kumar Datter Jibanbrittanta*, by Baboo Mohendra Nath Raya; *Nanak Prakash*, Part I, by Baboo Mohendra Nath Basu. The memoir of Keshab Chandra Sen contains a great deal of information regarding the great Brahmo leader and the Brahmo community. As one of the framers of the Bengali language and literature, Baboo Akshaya Kumar's memoir possesses a general interest and importance. His life was passed from the

beginning to the end in self-improvement, and in improving the lives of others by varied and valuable instruction. *Nanak Prakash*, Part I, contains a full and clear statement of Nanak's religious sayings and opinions. It is compiled from original Sikh authorities.

Drama.

Of the Bengali dramas received during the year, Baboo Amritalal Basu's *Bibaha Bibhrat Natak* deserves special notice. It is a well-written social comedietta, attacking the growing Bengali practice of extorting large sums of money on the occasion of a son's marriage, and ridiculing those Bengali recipients of English education, male and female, who imitate English manners and adopt heterodox habits of eating and drinking, &c.

Fiction.

Of the works of fiction written during the year, *Madhabilata*, by Baboo Sanjîb Chandra Chatterji, contains a story, not of youthful love, but of the great affairs of life, such as the acquisition of vast estates and large administrative powers. It discloses considerable power and originality in the conception and delineation of character. *Pratibha*, by Baboo Barada Kanta Sen, is a pathetic story of a young Hindu widow, written from the Hindu standpoint. *Bangalir Lila*, by Baboo Dhirendra Nath Pal, contains many good sketches of Bengali life and character.

History (including Geography).

The majority of historical and geographical works were of the nature of school-books, and only a few among them were new publications. Of these, the *Bangala Sahitya arthat Bangala Sahityer Utpatti O Kramannati Pradarsan*, by Baboo Kailash Chandra Ghosh, containing a history of Bengali literature from the earliest times, may be mentioned. The late Russian imbroglio led to the publication of three Bengali books, describing the history of Russia and her movements in Central Asia.

Language.

The publications received under this head were school-books. Of these, the *Balyabidhan* and *Saubhagya Sopan*, two good readers, by Baboo Jadu Nath Majumdar and Baboo Prasanna Kumar Das Gupta, respectively, and another reader, the *Bharat Ratnamala*, compiled by Baboo Sarada Charan Mitra, and consisting of a few good selections from Kali Prasanna Sinha's Bengali translation of the *Mahabharat*, deserve notice.

Law.

Among the legal publications of the year, the Tagore Law Lectures for the year 1882 and Pandit Jogendra Smartta Siromani's *Commentary on the Hindu Law* may be mentioned.

Medicine.

The works received under this head do not call for any special remarks. Homœopathic publications formed the most numerous class, and works relating to the Hindu system of medicine were next to them in importance in point of number.

Miscellaneous.

Of miscellaneous works, *Alochana*, by Baboo Rabindra Nath Tagore, is a collection of essays, written in a style half poetic, half discursive. A few works were received illustrative of the working of the caste spirit in this country. Among these *Subarnabanik*, containing a history of the *Beniya* caste in Bengal, by Baboo Nimai Charn Sil, deserves special notice. *Bharat Rahasya, Part I*, by Dr. Ram Das Sen, was an interesting work, containing a description of some of the religious sacrifices which used to be performed in ancient India, such as the Aswamedh, the Purushmedh, and the Rajsuya sacrifices; of ancient Indian weapons, such as bows, swords, &c.; of the composition of armies in ancient India, and their disposition on the occasion of battles; of the laws which regulated ancient Indian warfare and the conduct of individual soldiers and combatants, &c.

Philosophy.

The philosophical works received last year consisted mainly of reprints, or translations, or reprints with translations and expositions of some of the *Upanishads*, of the *Panchadasi*, of the *Brahma sutras*, of *Vyas* and of other works. The *Upanishads* were brought out chiefly by Baboo Mahes Chandra Pal, and English translations of some of the Vedanta treatises were published by Baboo Nandalal Dhol. *Nyayamukula*, by Pundit Rajendro Narayan Sastraratna,

giving a very summary account of the Nyaya and Vaisheshika systems of philosophy, and explaining in what points those systems agree with, or differ from, the conclusions of modern European science and philosophy, deserves special notice.

Poetry.

Under this head the following books may be mentioned:—The *Durgotsav Lahari*, by Baboo Ram Deb Datta, and the *Maha-puja Upalakshe Bhakti Puspanjali*, by Baboo Sital Chandra Biswas. The writers of these two poems are of opinion that the goddess Durga or Sakti should be worshipped, not so much for religious, as for social or political purposes. *Samalachak Kabya*, by Baboo Banayari Lal Sarma, contains criticisms on the writings of some living authors. A Sanskrit poem, entitled *Basudeb-bijaya*, by Pundit Ram Nath Tarkaratna, was also received.

Politics.

Under this head no work of such importance as to call for notice here was published.

Religion.

Among the orthodox Hindu publications, *Dharmabyakhya*, by Pundit Sasadhara Tarkachuramani, deserves special notice. In this publication an attempt is made to show that every Hindu rite, ceremonial, form of worship, religious practice and observance, is justified by physical principles, or is rendered necessary by the physical constitution of man. Among the books written by members of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, *Dharmajijnasa*, by Baboo Nagendra Nath Chatterji, deserves notice. The most interesting of Baboo Keshab Chandra Sen's writings, published during the year by the Brahmo Somaj of India, was his *Jibanveda*, in which an exposition is given by himself of his own religious life, and of the different stages in its growth and development. Baboo Jogendra Chandra Ghosh's pamphlet, reviewing Chaitanya's ethics from the Positivist standpoint, also deserves notice.

Science.

Of the scientific works published during the year, *Swasthya Raksha o Sadharan Swasthya tattwa*, volume I (preservation of health and the principles of public sanitation), by Baboo Dharmadas Basu, may be specially mentioned. It is intended not so much for school-boys as for school-masters and the general community.

Voyages and travels.

The most interesting works under this head are the books written by Baboos Grish Chandra Basu and Pramatha Nath Basu, describing their English visits, and the work, entitled *Inlande Banga Mahila*, containing a Bengali lady's account of what she has seen in England. *The Beautiful Countries of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania*, by the Revd. C. Cesary, was another interesting book of travels received last year.

Periodical literature.

Among the old periodicals, the *Nabajiban*, the *Prochar*, the *Bharati*, the *Aryadarsan*, the *Bandhab*, and the *Nabyabharat* were conducted with ability. Amongst the new periodicals received last year, the *Balak*, edited by Srimati Jnanada Nandini Debi, a lady of the well-known Tagore family of Calcutta, may be specially mentioned. Many among the new periodicals were of a religious character, their object being to advocate Hinduism.

Act XXV of 1867.

The number of publications of which copyright was registered under Act XXV of 1867 was 2,526 in 1885-86, against 2,325 in the previous year. Of this number, 1,868 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration and 658 in district offices.

The cost of books purchased under section 10 of the Act amounted to Rs. 4,070 2-9, against Rs. 3,901-4-3 in the preceding year. The fees levied under section 18 amounted to Rs. 124, against Rs. 118.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

During the year the new arrangements which were made on the retirement of General Cunningham came into force, and the work of exploration was commenced by the newly appointed staff.

New discoveries were made in the Sháhábád district, where the hitherto unexplored fortress of Shergarh was partially examined. Sections and detailed drawings were made of the great Tombs of Sher Shah and his father in Sasseram; of the latter, with the exception of the section of the interior surface of the great dome, the materials for a complete illustration of the architecture have been secured. The measurements for a section of the dome, to take which heavy scaffolding would have been required, had to be postponed for want of time.

Sections have also been taken of portions of Sher Shah's Tomb. The remainder will be finished this year, and materials will then be available for the detailed illustration of the architecture of this monument, the conservation of which was undertaken a short time ago.

In the Gya district some trial trenches were made on lines indicated by General Cunningham, and resulted in the discovery of the remains of one of the great monasteries mentioned by Fa Hian, which had baffled the search of previous explorers. The remains were discovered to the north of the temple within the "Garh" or fort, buried in a field which was perfectly level, and where the absence of the smallest mound or inequality indicative of buried ruins seemed to deny all hope of any discoveries; but a careful study of the Buddhist records, and a comparison of them with the remains exhumed during the conservation of the temple at Buddha Gya, had led General Cunningham to believe that the monastery might be found in this place, if anywhere. The remains are of much value, as making an important addition to the list of historical monuments, capable of strict identification, discovered in Bengal; and it is hoped that at some future time the search may be prosecuted, and that specimens and remains of ancient art and ornamentation will be obtained from this, perhaps the oldest known monastery in Bengal.

Mr. Beglar's researches in Patna have led him to believe that the river wall of the Patna fort is built upon an earlier foundation; and if this is so, these earlier foundations may be the remains of the landward walls of Asoka's great fort. This question offers another promising field for enquiry, and will not be lost sight of.

In the Monghyr district several new inscriptions of the Muhammadan period have been obtained, and some interesting information has been collected; but the most important and interesting building—the Zanjiri Masjid within the fort, universally admired and praised—was found to have been demolished by the owner of the land on which it stood, partly because it was in a ruinous condition, and partly to prevent the land from practically passing out of his possession, as the masjid was so greatly venerated that, in spite of its dilapidated condition, Muhammadan votaries, much against the will of the landlord, would persist in using it on festival days for prayers. Some curious Buddhist and Brahmanical remains were found buried beneath the floors and built into the walls of the masjid. These have been placed in a local museum, while the stones were used to build the clock tower lately presented to the city by the owner.

In Bhagalpur and its vicinity several inscriptions and minor monuments were visited; but the exploration of the numerous ancient and very interesting remains in this district—one of the most promising in Bengal, and so far but little explored—will take some time to carry out.

In the Maldah district the Adina Masjid has been measured, and materials for adequately illustrating this, one of the most ancient as well as the greatest of the Muhammadan monuments of Bengal, are now being worked up.

The exploration of a fine small temple in Chogda, and some other unimportant remains in the Húglí and Nadiyá districts, complete the season's work of the new Survey Department.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical Administration.

THE Ecclesiastical establishment paid entirely or partly by Government in Calcutta and the districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1886 consisted of—

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta; the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary to the Lord Bishop; the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop; the Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop; seventeen chaplains of the Church of England; one chaplain of the Church of Scotland; ten ministers of the Additional Clergy Society; and six priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Burial Board under Act V of 1881.

There is nothing to note under the head of the working of the Burial Board constituted under Act V of 1881 for the conservation and management of Christian cemeteries in Calcutta.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Fifteen marriages were registered during the year under the Brahmo Marriage Act (III of 1872). Of these, nine were registered at Calcutta, one at Dacca, three in the 24-Pergunnahs, and two at Motihárí. In the preceding year the number of such marriages was twelve only.

Stationery.

The total value of stationery issued during 1885-86 was Rs. 19,80,618, against Rs. 18,42,772 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,37,847. The heads under which the increase is chiefly visible are printing paper, coloured paper, other paper, brown cartridge, and bound books. The local purchases made during the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 74,218, the chief increase being in country paper. Country articles, exclusive of paper, were purchased under contract to the value of Rs. 1,09,243, which is less than that of 1884-85 by Rs. 1,745.

The system of supplying up-country stations with paper direct from the mills continues to work well, and resulted during the year in a saving of Rs. 15,620. The total quantities contracted for increased from 1,500 tons in 1884-85 to 1,700 tons in 1885-86. Healthy competition between the several mills has, it is reported, contributed to great improvement in the quality of the paper as well as fairness in the price; and it is anticipated that, except as regards the superior kinds of writing and drawing paper, the Government will in future be almost independent of supplies from Europe.

The value of stationery supplied to officers under the Government of Bengal amounted to Rs. 4,73,637, against an almost equal amount in the previous year. The sum realised from stationery sold to officers not authorised to receive supplies without payment, inclusive of the usual commission of 10 per cent., amounted to Rs. 59,395, against Rs. 27,428 in 1884-85.

The Committee appointed to report on the reorganisation of the Stationery office in all its departments, and on the system of accounts, indents, and supplies, referred to in the last year's report, submitted a full report, making several important proposals for the better working of both the Form-store and Stationery branches of the office. Most of these proposals have been approved by Government. The question of providing more suitable accommodation for the Stationery office is pending the consideration of Government.

Printing.

THE statement below exhibits the operations of the Printing Department during the year:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
OUTTURN.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jail Press	1,35,959 5 8		1,43,970 4 5	
Secretariat Press	2,28,368 0 8		2,50,125 8 8	
Receipts in the Publishing Department	27,672 3 5		44 524 1 0	
Dárjíling Press	6,736 5 4		7,101 4 8	
		3,98,735 15 1		4,45,721 2 9
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.				
Jail Press	53,047 5 0		44,059 2 4	
Book debit charges	1,660 2 1		439 6 9	
Secretariat Press	2,17,688 7 7		2,28,661 13 0	
Book debit charges	796 7 11		1,698 12 5	
Publishing Department ...	16,360 13 11		21,876 2 11	
Dárjíling Press	7,593 12 0		7,896 15 3	
		2,97,147 0 6		3,04,632 4 8
Difference ...	.....	1,01,588 14 7	.....	1,41,088 14 1

Jail Press.

The outturn of the Jail Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,43,970, against Rs. 1,35,959 in the previous year, the expenditure being Rs. 44,059, against Rs. 53,047 in 1884-85. The profits of the Jail Press were Rs. 99,381 against Rs. 84,157 in the preceding year. Besides the amount shown as outturn for the current year, Rs. 1,948-12-9 was received on account of the sale of seven unserviceable machines.

The outturn of the Secretariat Press amounted to Rs. 2,50,125 during the current year, against Rs. 2,28,368 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,28,661 against Rs. 2,17,688, showing an increase of Rs. 10,973, which is due to the steady increase of work, as will be seen from the outturn.

The Publishing Department shows an increase of Rs. 5,516 over last year's expenditure, due to the increased expenditure for postage and other charges on account of the Law Reports. There has been an increase in the receipts to the extent of Rs. 16,852.

The following statements show the profit and loss for the year and the cash actually received and disbursed:—

DR. *Profit and Loss Statement of the Bengal Secretariat Press for* 1885-86. CR.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To Establishment	1,86,391 3 3	By value of work done ...	2,50,125 8 8
„ Contingencies	14,702 6 11		
„ Postage	247 8 0		
„ Wear and tear of materials ...	10,710 15 5		
„ Book debit charges ...	1,698 12 5		
„ House rent	7,175 7 7		
„ Difference	29,199 3 1		
Total ...	2,50,125 8 8	Total ...	2,50,125 8 8

Publishing Department, 1885-86.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Establishment, including the salaries of the despatcher, sirkars, and gazette duftries	3,498	5	5	By proceeds from *Calcutta Gazette*, *Bengali Gazette*, Civil List, and other miscellaneous publications	44,524	1	0
„ Contingencies	5,168	13	9				
„ Postage	13,208	15	9				
„ Portion of house-rent ...	720	0	0				
„ Difference	21,927	14	1				
Total ...	44,524	1	0	Total ...	44,524	1	0

Actual Cash Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Publishing Department	44,524	1	0
For printing done for semi-Government offices ...	16,396	13	0
Total ...	60,920	14	0

Actual Cash Expenditure.

Establishment	1,99,901	10	0
Contingencies	16,109	15	9
Materials	27,094	8	9
Postage	13,456	7	9
Contract and miscellaneous printing (*i.e.* charges for printing Law Reports)	4,570	0	0
Total ...	2,61,132	10	3

Zoological Garden.

THE total income of the gardens during the year under report, including the Government grant of Rs. 20,000, amounted to Rs. 46,338, against Rs. 52,097 in 1884-85. From donations and subscriptions an income of Rs. 2,946 was derived, against Rs. 3,588 in the preceding year; entrance receipts amounted to Rs. 7,664, against Rs. 8,511 in 1884-85; and there was a slight decrease under every other head except "rents," which improved by about Rs. 600, and receipts from the moonlight fête and the Fancy Fair, which amounted to Rs. 3,665, as compared with the Rs. 1,743 of the previous year. Exclusive of opening balances and receipts from sales of Government paper (amounting to Rs. 4,884 in the year under review and to Rs. 9,880 in 1884-85), the net income of each year was—

1884-85 ... Rs. 42,096 | 1885-86 ... Rs. 40,043

The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 39,406, against Rs. 50,685 in 1884-85. Establishments cost Rs. 8,494; food of animals, Rs. 9,266; construction and repairs of buildings and roads, Rs. 13,215; and purchase of animals, Rs. 3,078. It is evident that the financial resources of the institution must be husbanded with care, as it is only by strict economy that they can be maintained on a satisfactory footing. The most important works of the year were the re-adaptation of the "Doomraon" and "Sarnomoyi" houses, the building of a masonry house for the sambars, and the filling up, on sanitary grounds, of the old water-fowl tank near the entrance lodge, and converting the site of the tank into a lawn planted with ornamental plants and shrubs.

The number of visitors to the gardens, on payment of the usual entrance fees, was 108,944, against 120,813 visitors in 1884-85, and against an average number of 129,373 for the six preceding years. A large number of students and children under eight years of age were also admitted during the year 1885-86 free of charge. During the year season tickets were issued at the following rates:—

		Rs.
To admit one family on foot, horseback, or in a carriage.	For one year ...	16
	For six months ...	10
To admit one person on foot, horseback, or in a carriage.	For one year ...	12
	For six months ...	8

The season commences from the 1st April or the 1st October. Holders of family season tickets for seven years, and of single tickets for nine years consecutively, or otherwise, may become life members without further charge.

Considerable additions were made to the menagerie, chiefly by presentations, exchange, and deposit. The most interesting acquisition was a young hippopotamus, purchased for Rs. 3,000, which has already proved a great attraction to visitors. A sight uncommon in these latitudes was furnished by a Polar bear, which was last winter deposited in the gardens by its owner for sale, and has, with the assistance of the luxury of 15 seers of ice daily, got safely through the hot weather. The following is a list of animals for the first time exhibited in the gardens:—

Hippopotamus.
Polar bear (deposit).
Cassybara.
Prairie marmot.
Rufous kangaroo.
Two-toed sloth.
Virginian opossum.
Sclater's monaul.
White pea-fowl (deposit).
Native companion.
American ostrich (Rhea).
Californian quail.
Amherst pheasant.
Sœmmering's pheasant.
Virginian nightingale.
Waxwing.
Rose breasted Grossbeak.

As noticed in last year's Report, the Committee's attempt to establish a dairy farm and to improve the indigenous breed of cattle proved a failure, all the imported stock having been lost by an outbreak of rinderpest. The Committee remark that there are many difficulties in the way of successfully carrying out such experiments, and it is necessary to secure trustworthy supervision, the cost of which swallows up the profits which might otherwise accrue.

Economic and Art Museum.

The year 1884-85 was remarkable in the history of this institution for a complete alteration and wide extension of its scope; and in the year now under review the energies of the management were wisely concentrated on consolidation of the work done in the previous year, rather than on original work in fresh directions. The removal of the Museum from the old premises in Hastings' Street to the buildings adjoining the Imperial Museum, constructed for the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84, was completed during the year.

The courts in which the collections are now arranged are classified as follows:—Artware, Ethnology, Economic, Timber, Industrial. In the first three courts the exhibits have been completely re-arranged and catalogued, and the greater number of them have been correctly labelled. In the Artware court the specimens are classified in 27 groups, and number altogether 7,949. The most valuable additions during the year were 161 specimens of gold, silver and enamelled jewellery, 127 of which are said to have been collected during the first Yunan Expedition of 1868, and 18 samples of Jeypore marble carvings. The smallness of the court, and the want of show-cases, deteriorate greatly from the effect that might be produced by its exhibits; but the Committee contemplate taking measures to remedy these defects. The Imperial Museum handed over during the year a collection of over 3,700 ethnological specimens to the Ethnology court of the Bengal Museum, which now contains over 6,500 exhibits. Some interesting specimens of Naga cloths, arms, &c., were presented during the year. The economic collection was still kept in a temporary shed, where the exhibits were much exposed to climatic influences. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible before long to secure more sheltered accommodation for this court. Two hundred and eighty-eight new specimens were added during the year 1885-86 to the 18,242 specimens of economic products exhibited in the previous year.

In the Timber court the specimens were carefully arranged, classified, and labelled during the first five months of the year, and formed a valuable collection for reference to any student of the subject of Indian timbers. In August, however, the whole collection was made over to the Forest Department for the construction of the arch formed of Indian timber exhibited in the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, London; and since then the Timber court has remained closed. At the close of the London Exhibition the arch will probably be returned to the Museum, and will form a very handsome exhibit; but it will, in that case, be necessary to make a new collection of timber for scientific study.

The Industrial court contains most of the presentations made to the Bengal Government by British and Foreign exhibitors at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84. No systematic arrangement is at present possible, and the collection is too incomplete to be of much educational value; the work done in this court was therefore confined to keeping the specimens in good order.

Free admission to the Museum was stopped in December 1885, during the continuance of the preliminary exhibition of articles intended for the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. During the remaining eleven months of the year, 270,553 persons visited the Museum, the monthly average being 24,505. This is by far the largest number yet recorded, and the increase is no doubt due to the removal of the Museum to the close proximity of the Imperial Museum. The number of visitors was greatest in January 1886, when it reached 38,130. The cost of maintaining the Museum amounted to Rs. 10,966-10-3, against Rs. 13,124-4 last year, the decrease being mainly due to saving of house-rent formerly paid for the premises in Hastings' Street.

STATISTICAL RETURNS

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,419*
Behar	44,164
Orissa	9,041
Chota Nagpore	26,965
Total directly administered ...	150,589
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto	16,054
Hill Tipperah (both surveyed and unsurveyed tract)	4,086
Total ...	36,634
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,823

* Excluding the Sunderbuns, 5,309 square miles.

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in inches.				Average May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings	Lowest readings.
Burdwan	3·14	44·42	3·84	51·40	101·1	77·2	109·7	69·4
Bankoora	4·04	60·40	4·37	68·81				
Soory	2·29	50·19	2·58	55·06				
Midnapore	6·58	67·23	3·96	77·77	101·4	77·2	109·4	69·2
Hooghly	12·16	53·61	6·55	72·32				
Howrah	7·56	46·97	3·43	57·96				
Saugor Island ...	10·71	74·06	5·81	90·58	91·8	80·0	97·2	67·9
Alipore	7·87	53·01	5·35	66·26	96·3	76·8	103·5	67·2
Kishnagar	4·20	45·59	4·49	54·28	98·7	74·7	107·8	66·8
Jessore	14·78	57·93	2·81	75·52	96·1	75·5	103·2	68·0
Berhampore ...	5·16	46·85	2·25	54·26	98·6	75·9	109·7	66·7
Dinagepore... ...	5·73	66·89	0·68	73·30	94·3	72·9	105·1	65·7
Maldah	1·49	58·13	0·66	60·28	——	Observations not received.		
Beauleah	4·53	46·19	1·23	51·95	97·5	81·0	108·3	72·7
Rungpore	12·13	69·06	3·36	84·55	90·4	70·9	100·3	63·1
Bogra	6·64	50·34	2·18	59·16	Incomplete.		106·8?	.....
Pubna	6·57	58·01	6·67	71·25				
Darjeeling	23·41	116·67	3·85	143·93	61·0	48·9	69·1	43·7
Julpigoree	14·47	107·11	6·95	128·53	88·5	70·1	96·9	65·1
Cooch Behar ...	21·72	112·19	4·03	137·94				
Dacca	16·94	49·16	3·81	69·91	91·4	73·7	95·7	65·0
Furreedpore ...	15·94	53·10	6·49	75·53	92·3	73·4	99·0	62·0
Burrisal	13·70	69·28	7·00	89·98	87·7	75·6	92·6	68·1
Mymensingh ...	11·22	64·38	6·19	81·79	89·4	66·2	95·3	61·1
Chittagong	18·44	88·37	9·63	116·44	86·3	73·1	91·7	67·0
Noakholly	15·57	86·07	13·72	115·36	88·7	74·3	93·5	65·6
Commilla	23·75	79·27	3·15	106·17	89·6	73·4	94·3	65·8
Rangamati Hill ...	13·89	53·11	7·87	74·87				
Agartola	16·45	55·54	4·70	76·69				
Patna	1·21	41·45	2·86	45·52	102·0	76·7	110·1	65·3
Gya	2·03	47·40	3·02	52·45	104·1	?	110·2	63·2
Arrah	1·20	43·76	3·40	48·36	102·0	74·5	108·4	70·0
Mozufferpore ...	4·64	38·95	0·88	44·47	——	——	——	——
Durbhunga... ...	3·92	54·59	1·21	59·72	97·0	74·8	105·9	66·4
Chupra	1·63	44·52	3·53	49·68	100·9	75·5	108·5	69·0
Motihari	1·82	55·45	2·03	59·10	99·0	71·5	107·7	64·3
Monghyr	2·02	37·35	1·72	41·09				
Bhagulpore ...	3·29	56·06	0·72	60·07	97·9	74·3	109·4	63·0
Purneah	4·35	51·21	1·33	56·89	92·9	68·1	107·2	59·9
Nya Doomka ...	2·09	57·63	1·90	61·62	101·2	77·3	109·5	65·9
Cuttack	9·45	17·89	10·52	38·16	100·1	78·1	107·4	69·8
False Point ...	9·87	29·16	11·53	50·56	89·2	77·0	94·5	68·0
Pooree	9·75	17·89	10·52	38·16				
Balasore	7·97	48·66	3·25	59·88	97·3	76·5	105·4	69·9
Hazaribagh ...	4·09	53·93	4·19	62·21	96·9	73·3	104·5	64·3
Ranchi	4·31	48·64	3·13	56·08	96·0	71·6	103·0	63·4
Chyebassa	2·88	45·49	7·57	55·94	102·8	76·7	109·1	69·2
Purulia	3·03	49·61	6·30	58·94				

1885.

TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.								CLOUD PROPORTION.		
July.				December.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.			
90·9	79·5	95·6	76·4	77·3	57·3	83·7	50·3	2·5	8·3	3·5
90·4	78·4	97·1	75·1	75·1	56·5	82·1	48·3	——	4·7	
90·2	78·4	95·3	75·3	78·0	56·3	85·3	49·7	2·1	6·9	3·0
88·4	80·6	92·7	75·0	76·3	59·0	79·2	50·7	4·8	7·7	3·9
88·9	78·5	94·5	76·2	76·5	57·8	80·6	50·2	2·8	8·4	3·6
89·8	78·1	96·8	75·8	77·6	54·8	81·6	46·8	——	7·5	3·6
89·8	79·3	95·8	76·9	76·9	56·1	83·2	47·4	3·3	8·9	4·2
89·7	78·5	96·7	75·3	75·1	57·1	81·6	48·7	2·6	8·7	3·2
89·4	78·4	92·1	74·6	75·1	53·4	80·6	45·8	1·1	5·9	1·0
——	——	——	——	75·8	53·4	80·3	44·1	——	——	1·5
89·4	?	96·4	?	75·8	52·6	82·2	43·7	0·6	4·8	1·9
89·7	77·9	94·3	74·1	74·2	53·3	79·8	45·1	3·0	6·6	3·0
87·9	78·4	93·3	75·8	75·5	54·6	81·3	47·2	2·1	8·7	2·5
67·0	57·3	69·6	55·1	48·0	36·6	53·9	32·2	5·3	8·2	5·5
88·2	76·4	92·0	74·1	73·6	53·7	80·9	46·1	1·7	6·6	2·4
88·6	79·1	93·3	76·7	77·9	59·5	87·8	54·6	2·6	7·5	3·0
88·0	78·1	93·5	75·9	74·8	56·6	80·5	49·0	2·6	7·5	2·9
85·5	74·5	87·5	69·9	?	57·9	?	49·1	——	7·9	2·2
89·8	73·5	91·8	66·1	76·1	55·9	81·4	49·6	3·7	8·3	3·9
84·4	75·7	88·6	73·0	76·7	58·8	82·1	51·7	4·1	8·3	4·3
85·0	77·3	91·1	74·0	77·1	56·5	82·0	48·5	3·0	8·0	2·7
87·2	77·0	92·3	72·8	78·6	56·1	85·4	47·1	1·4	4·6	1·5
91·2	79·9	100·9	75·2	71·5	53·7	79·7	43·9	2·2	7·4	2·2
91·3	?	99·2	?	72·8	56·4?	81·9	48·7	2·1	8·1	2·5
91·0	79·3	100·4	74·7	71·2	53·0	78·8	46·5	1·0	5·6	2·0
——	——	——	——	Incomplete.		——	——	——	——	——
89·4	80·1	98·4	75·5	72·3	55·5	77·9	46·1	1·1	6·4	1·5
91·7	79·1	99·5	71·5	71·7	52·9	78·5	44·7	1·6	5·5	1·8
90·4	78·8	99·7	73·8	71·9	51·0	79·0	42·9	2·6	7·8	3·2
89·7	79·3	97·9	76·0	72·2	53·9	77·4	46·0	1·0	4·8	
89·7	?	98·7	?	73·2	?	79·2	?	2·4	8·1	1·3
89·4	77·8	95·9	75·3	74·0	53·6	82·1	47·2	0·7	6·1	2·9
89·3	78·3	97·4	74·8	81·8	59·4	87·4	51·9	2·5	6·5	1·5
87·6	78·0	93·5	73·6					4·0	8·2	2·7
89·0	78·3	95·4	75·3	78·0	56·3	83·5	49·4	1·5	6·0	2·8
85·6	74·4	89·5	71·7	69·9	51·2	77·6	44·0	2·2	8·7	2·7
84·6	73·4	90·5	69·7	69·6	50·8	79·5	42·4	1·5	7·5	1·7
89·5	77·3	94·4	75·0	75·6	54·9	82·5	47·5	1·4	7·3	2·4

C.—Civil Divisions

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Provinces.	Commissioner-ship.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	4	2,693	1,391,823	Burdwan	32,627	3,667	11	10	20
		Bankoora	2	2,621	1,041,752	Bankoora	18,747	5,460	9	6	29
		Beerbhoom	2	1,752	794,428	Soory	7,848	3,273	5	6	28
		Midnapore	4	5,082	2,515,565	Midnapore	33,560	13,875	15	22	45
		Hooghly	3	1,225	1,015,005	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	31,177	2,292	10	9	30
		Howrah	2	476	635,381	Howrah	99,764	1,487	5	6	19
		Total	17	13,849	7,393,954	.....	223,723	30,054	55	59	
	Presidency	Calcutta	...	8	433,219	Calcutta and the Suburbs.	684,658	1	...	...	.....
		24-Pergunnahs	6	2,124	1,869,859			5,079	22	18	29
		Nuddea	5	2,755	1,655,721	Kishnaghur	27,477	2,964	11	14	25
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,939,375	Jessore	8,495	4,732	13	12	32
		Khoolna	3	2,077	1,079,948	Khoolna	506	2,890	6	8	34
		Moorshedabad	4	2,141	1,226,790	Berhampore	23,605	3,585	7	10	24·62
		Total	23	12,030	8,204,912	.....	744,741	19,251	59	62	
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	1	4,117	1,514,346	Dinagepore	12,560	6,921	7	8	Criminal 60 Civil 30
		Rajshahye	3	2,359	1,338,638	Rampore Beauleah	19,228	5,159	5	9	34
		Rungpore	4	3,488	2,097,964	Rungpore	13,320	6,737	9	11	25
		Bogra	1	1,452	734,358	Bogra	6,179	4,202	2	5	42
		Pubna	2	1,847	1,311,728	Pubna	15,267	3,921	3	6	32
		Darjeeling	1	1,164	155,179	Darjeeling	7,018	943	5	8	70
		Julpigoree	2	2,952	581,562	Julpigoree	7,936	971	3	6	.....
		Total	14	17,379	7,733,775	.....	81,508	28,854	34	53	
	Dacca	Dacca	4	2,796	2,116,350	Dacca	79,076	6,422	15	12	48
		Furreedpore	3	2,267	1,631,734	Furreedpore	10,263	4,655	11	9	35
		Backergunge	4	3,648	1,900,889	Burrisal	13,136	4,336	18	10	90
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,051,966	Mymensingh	10,561	12,609	16	12	71
		Total	16	15,043	8,700,939	.....	113,036	28,022	60	43	
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2	2,567	1,132,341	Chittagong	20,969	1,376	16	9	11·2
		Noakholly	2	1,641	820,772	Sudharam	5,124	2,471	9	8	25
		Tipperah	3	2,491	1,519,338	Commillah	13,372	6,451	17	9	10
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5,419	101,597	Rangamati	792	815	4	4	80
		Total	9	12,118	3,574,048	.....	40,257	11,113	46	30	
		Total for Bengal	79	70,419	35,607,628	.....	1,203,265	117,294	254	247	

OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Municipal taxes.	Public works cess.	License tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	s.	Rs.
12	557	3,40,432	37,88,193	2,29,261	2,95,142	31,075	1,50,290	65,932	1,50,291	15,850	47,26,034
15	377	1,52,050	4,58,594	71,297	1,83,378	19,254	46,164	11,028	46,164	8,330	8,44,209
.....	268	1,45,558	10,21,060	95,731	1,31,456	16,491	57,735	4,086	57,739	8,122	13,95,420
15	956	4,03,628	23,59,017	2,28,396	4,45,233	42,180	1,57,616	38,450	1,57,616	30,810	34 59,318
12	815	3,77,906	13,32,402	3,71,278 (exclusive of Howrah town.)	3,85,165	26,722	1,42,635	1,17,221	1,42,635	17,678	29,00,719
9	627	2,66,215			96,128	19,716		2.24,018		25,121	
	3,600	16,85,789	89,62,266	9,95,963	15,36,502	1,55,438	5,54,4	4,60,735	5,54,445	1,05,911	1,33,25,700
.....	2,340	26,56,438	26,435	18,02.181 (inclusive of Suburbs and Howrah town.)	18,44,229	62,377	.....	26,14,613	.....	4,12,545	67,62,380
10½	2,014	8,26,647	15,51,810	3,72,708 (exclusive of Suburbs.)	6,01,571	69,154	98,066	5,42,799	98,066	54,780	33,88,954
24	704	3,21,482	8,88,986	1,15,587	2,72,741	22.940	65,114	50,696	65,114	18,330	14,99,508
16	522	2,88,973	8,39,387	84,000	4,41,791	71,439	73,627	16,939	73,620	26,940	16,27,743
12	410	1,69,971	6,23,575	62,600	2,55,627	31,780	58,267	11,163	58,263	7,030	11,08,305
13·43	778	3,07,056	10,63,224	1,34,976	2,13,968	14,656	62,244	55,011	62,244	18,136	16,24,459
	6,768	45,70,567	49,93,417	25,72,052	36,29,927	2,72.346	3,57,318	32,91,221	3,57,307	5,37,761	1,60,11,349
Criminal 30 Civil ... 15	399	1,75,433	16,28,082	85,415	1,95,546	8,317	82,926	13,854	82,926	37,570	21,34,636
22	421	3,18,614	8,90,446	81,769	1,45,534	7,367	71,930	24,984	71,939	19,020	13,12,989
10	473	2,44,149	10,12,195	1,54,917	3,00,690	21,819	1,25,928	8,730	1,24,844	37,220	17,85,443
22	247	1,04,262	4,92,242	45,052	87,588	5,658	44,209	11,400	44,210	17,160	7,47,519
8	353	1,69,573	3,79,848	78,112	2,20,388	15,990	48,590	18,044	47,459	20,550	8,28,931
20	246	1,96,636	1,15,521	93,042	32,025	1,405	17,493	61,353	17,124	8,660	3,46,623
.....	273	1,25,984	4,06,151	64,699	94,462	5,752	40,614	3,057	40,614	10,654	6,66,003
	2,412	13,34,651	49,24,485	6,02,106	10.76,233	66,308	4,31,690	1,41,422	4,29,116	1,50,834	78,22,194
12·5	676	4,92,072	5,02,363	2,56,832	6,50,455	40,578	78,393	1,30,910	78,331	44,216	17,82,078
31·6	419	2,14,931	5,55,533	71,258	3,30,164	34,197	52,625	11,935	52,447	22,936	11,31,095
29	573	2,85,740	14,50,488	1,03,711	5,47,694	68,858	1,02,087	14,795	2,04,175	28,775	25,20,583
16	541	2,80,389	8,53,467	3,33.970	6,90,493	37,489	1,44,727	24,262	1,45,406	49,033	22,78,847
	2,209	12,73,132	33,61,851	7,65,771	22,18,806	1,81,122	3,77,832	1,81,902	4,80,359	1,44,960	77,12,603
44	467	3,14,109	9,26,256	1,78,017	3,97,144	46,295	88,385	22,932	88,385	19,460	17,66,874
67	303	1,57,826	5,97,157	13,978	2,74,329	41,108	71,164	3,810	71,164	11,635	10,84,345
30	320	2,64,691	10,28,658	77,986	4,55,541	37,979	86,373	19,188	86,373	22,709	18,14,807
80	650	2,43,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,740	9,80,405	25,52,071	2,69,981	11,27,014	1,25,382	2,45,922	45,930	2,45,922	53,804	46,66,026
	16,729	98,44,544	2,47,94,090	52,05,873	95,88,482	8,00,596	19,67,202	41,21,210	20,67,149	9,93,270	4,95,37,872

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Provinces.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population. Head-Quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,078	1,756,856	Patna ...	170,654	5,635	7	14	26
		Gya	4	4,712	2,124,682	Gya ...	76,415	9,657	7	14	48
		Shahabad	4	4,366	1,964,909	Arrah ...	42,998	5,641	9	12	56
		Durbhunga	3	3,335	2,633,447	Durbhunga ...	65,955	6,359	4	6	50
		Mozufferpore	3	3,004	2,582,060	Mozufferpore ...	42,460	5,154	7	9	32
		Sarun	3	2,625	2,280,382	Chupra ...	51,670	4,379	8	10	53
		Chumparun	2	3,531	1,721,608	Motihari ...	10,307	7,766	1	5	60
	Bhagulpore...	Monghyr	3	3,922	1,969,774	Monghyr ...	55,372	6,448	4	7	40
		Bhagulpore	4	4,268	1,966,158	Bhagulpore ...	68,238	6,177	7	11	45
		Purneah	4	4,957	1,848,687	Purneah ...	15,016	5,687	7	8	45
		Maldah	1	1,901	711,487	English Bazar ...	12,430	3,261	2	5	50
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	5,465	1,567,054	Doomka ...	2,075	11,243	15	15	35
		Total for Behar ...	41	44,164	23,127,104	.....	613,590	77,407	78	116	
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack (a)	3	3,632	1,795,065	Cuttack ...	42,656	13,018	5	8	30
		Ungool	...	881	101,903	.....	.....	379	...	...	.....
		Pooree	2	2,472	888,487	Pooree ...	22,095	5,166	1	7	70
		Balasore	2	2,056	945,280	Balasore ...	20,265	6,331	1	6	40
		Total for Orissa ...	7	9,041	3,730,735	.....	85,016	24,894	7	21	
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,104,742	Hazaribagh ...	15,306	7,833	3	6	70
		Lohardugga	2	12,044	1,609,244	Ranchi ...	18,443	12,130	7	10	60
		Singbhoom	1	3,753	453,775	Chyebassa ...	6 006	3,001	...	3	7
		Manbhoom	2	4,147	1,058,228	Purulia ...	6,115	6,147	7	11	
		Total for Chota Nagpore	7	26,965	4,225,989	.....	45,870	29,111	17	30	
		Grand Total ...	134	150,589	66,691,456	.....	1,947,741	248,706	356	414	

(a) Including Banki.

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Municipal taxes.	Public works cess.	License tax.	Total of preceding columns.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11·5	1,290	6,29,984	14,37,128	6,76,278	3,22,667	34,869	1,77,458	1,12,418	1,77,458	31,250	29,69,526
24	794	2,63,050	13,77,797	4,43,566	2,45,609	23,197	2,03,487	37,979	2,03,391	29,633	25,64,659
35	611	3,78,565	17,36,774	2,92,244	3,15,383	19,909	1,39,118	37,041	1,39,117	19,710	26,99,296
24	423	1,68,666	8,04,422	1,44,192	1,69,320	24,088	1,79,477	27,896	1,69,328	31,652	15,70,375
15	483	2,60,338	9,69,377	2,15,081	3,74,865	29,639	1,46,575	36,733	1,46,575	32,126	19,50,971
41	532	2,54,153	12,21,630	3,23,067	2,96,759	25,927	1,95,422	33,339	1,71,352	38,652	23,06,148
.....	328	1,49,918	5,08,368	1,86,041	93,913	13,435	77,663	11,628	77,663	18,970	9,87,681
25	486	1,83,094	8,67,316	3,10,896	1,97,630	22,084	1,28,300	42,827	1,28,295	40,063	17,37,366
25	464	3,51,391	5,85,913	2,19,570	2,58,429	19,281	1,82,149	41,173	1,32,149	47,321	14,35,985
20	540	2,19,171	11,63,994	2,59,084	2,32,526	16,621	78,297	12,700	78,297	31,680	18,73,149
26	262	85,146	4,17,912	1,18,695	80,398	5,458	29,287	6,744	29,287	17,414	7,05,195
.....	392	1,76,302	2,90,668	1,18,049	84,846	5,890	.....	6,866	.....	11,830	5,18,149
	6,605	31,19,838	1,13,81,299	33,06,713	26,72,345	2,40,348	14,87,233	4,07,344	14,72,912	3,50,306	2,13,18,500
25	607	4,47,492	8,77,432	2,37,243	1,82,323	12,030	63,634	36,818	63,634	16,570	14,89,984
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	426	1,48,799	5,55,936	98,853	79,703	5,869	25,774	11,272	25,774	9,070	8,13,251
12 to 15	498	2,11,519	4,08,646	1,80,128	60,764	5,740	30,290	9,598	30,291	10,341	7,35,798
	1,531	8,07,810	18,42,014	5,16,224	3,22,790	24,639	1,19,698	57,688	1,19,699	36,281	30,39,033
30	522	1,76,321	1,22,179	1,61,809	76,616	6,199	58,431	9,590	58,431	18,087	5,11,342
.....	504	2,56,171	1,01,677	2,65,371	1,03,592	8,469	50,980	5,943	50,980	16,603	6,03,615
44	161	59,233	67,730	28,146	10,093	480	2,148	1,590	2,149	2,785	1,15,121
30	313	1,30,923	82,435	97,447	1,09,933	7,446	34,598	4,709	34,601	11,790	3,82,959
	1,500	6,22,648	3,74,021	5,52,773	3,00,234	22,594	1,46,157	21,832	1,46,161	49,265	16,13,037
	26,365	1,43,94,640	3,33,91,424	95,81,583	1,28,83,851*	10,88,177	37,20,290	46,08,074	38,05,921	14 29,122	7,55,08,442

* This amount is exclusive of Rs. 39,826 on account of one anna duty impressed by Superintendent of Stamps.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan	289,047	472,824	535,253	195,471	188,275	1,391,823	516·82	317	470	123
Bankoora	168,321	330,617	365,203	176,519	169,413	1,041,752	397·46	15	13	28
Beerbhoom	181,068	265,840	297,348	115,723	115,517	794,428	453·43	9	10	29
Midnapore	416,642	843,428	885,633	399,767	386,737	2,515,565	494·99	68	26	646
Hooghly	239,039	358,048	401,397	131,983	123,577	1,015,005	828·57	145	249	261
Howrah	113,644	220,186	227,544	96,293	91,358	635,381	1,334·83	967	744	340
Total ...	1,407,761	2,490,943	2,712,378	1,115,756	1,074,877	7,393,954	533·89	1,521	1,512	1,427
Central Districts.										
Presidency Division.										
Calcutta	34,534	253,483	113,172	35,334	31,230	433,219	54,152·37	13,806	9,658	2,966
24-Pergunnahs	307,499	681,350	618,208	294,080	276,221	1,869,859	880·35	3,979	813	9,184
Nuddea	292,542	513,265	570,562	292,514	279,380	1,655,721	600·99	62	58	6,302
Jessore	294,729	621,237	661,209	338,034	318,895	1,939,375	663·03	30	72	390
Khoolna	156,223	385,235	338,132	183,167	173,414	1,079,948	519·96	9	15	723
Moorshedabad	257,967	382,731	444,035	203,752	196,272	1,226,790	572·99	81	139	250
Total ...	1,343,494	2,837,301	2,745,318	1,346,881	1,275,412	8,204,912	682 04	17,967	10,755	19,815
Rajshahye Division.										
Dinagepore	268,647	512,530	477,868	269,762	254,186	1,514,346	367·82	12	29	416
Rajshahye	224,678	421,090	451,688	239,136	226,724	1,338,638	567 46	40	10	71
Rungpore	337,096	708,563	693,843	359,138	336,420	2,097,964	601·48	21	29	36
Bogra	99,473	238,499	232,855	134,178	128,826	734,358	505·75	16	10	1
Pubna	200,447	403,671	425,538	244,640	237,879	1,311,728	710 19	62	47	5
Darjeeling	29,028	65,738	44,923	23,210	21,308	155,179	133·31	616	73	153
Julpigoree	94,795	203,325	180,528	102,230	95,479	581,562	197·00	83	37	39
Total ...	1,254,164	2,553,416	2,507,243	1,372,294	1,300,822	7,733,775	445·01	850	235	721
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	308,695	636,256	690,193	397,607	392,294	2,116,350	756·92	188	901	7,710
Furreedpore	224,134	515,410	544,421	290,579	281,324	1,631,734	719·78	72	78	2,591
Backergunge	222,912	644,804	604,145	328,675	323,265	1,900,889	521·07	62	763	2,892
Mymensingh	403,162	987,770	949,541	565,627	549,028	3,051,966	481 99	31	13	107
Total ...	1,158,903	2,784,240	2,788,300	1,582,488	1,545,911	8,700,939	578·40	353	1,755	13,300
Chittagong Division.										
Chittagong	211,387	313,535	390,844	218,114	209,848	1,132,341	441·11	211	108	736
Noakholiy	86,958	256,933	254,391	158,315	151,133	820,772	500·17	8	19	561
Tipperah	179,374	496,190	474,823	274,703	273,622	1,519,338	609·93	7	107	85
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	15,003	36,908	27,259	19,638	17,792	101,597	18·75	8	34	7
Total ...	492,722	1,103,566	1,147,317	670,770	652,395	3,574,048	294·94	234	268	1,389
Total for Bengal ...	5,657,044	11,769,466	11,900,556	6,088,189	5,849,417	35,607,628	505·57	20,925	14,525	36,652

* Excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts.

LATION.

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.				
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,120,676	263,816	.....	.....	6,418	3	256,085	412,210	Bengali.		
910,845	46,274	.....	.....	84,559	18	176,820	330,316	Bengali and Sonthali.		
617,310	162,621	.....	.....	14,449	.....	148,931	232,632	Bengali.		
2,233,300	164,001	2	36	113,869	3,617	508,197	734,998	Ditto.		
825,207	188,800	.....	290	37	16	182,344	307,687	Ditto.		
500,870	132,118	1	40	282	19	108,525	207,954	Ditto.		
6,208,208	957,630	3	366	219,614	3,673	1,380,902	2,225,797			
278,762	124,430	141	1,721	.....	1,735	8,595	280,222	Bengali.		
1,153,040	701,306	11	357	414	755	327,825	647,605	Ditto.		
727,890	921 395	.....	1	1	12	717.419	1,047,631	Ditto.		
768,322	1,170,505	.....	.....	.....	56			Ditto.		
523,657	555,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,181	302,221	Ditto.		
634,796	589,957	.....	676	830	55	199,094	387,389	Ditto.		
4,086,467	4,063,137	152	2,755	1,251	2,613	1,519,114	2,6 5,068			
716,630	795,824	.....	.....	1,435	.....	396,278	386,014	Bengali.		
288,749	1,049,700	.....	59	7	2	299,161	361,065	Ditto.		
816,532	1,279,605	.....	331	41	1,366	539,886	527,815	Ditto.		
140,860	593,411	.....	56	.....	4	188,550	184,127	Ditto.		
361,479	949,908	.....	227	.....	.....	284,132	364,179	Ditto.		
126,717	8.204	.....	18,775	624	17	22,968	65,980	Thibetan dialects and Pahari		
367,891	208,513	.....	492	3,212	1,295	147,297	158,258	Bengali.		
2,818,858	4,885,165	.....	19,943	5,319	2,684	1,878,272	2,047,438			
856,680	1,250,687	.....	49	4	131	411,928	621,935	Bengali.		
653.992	974,983	.....	13	.....	5	373,639	432,350	Ditto.		
624.597	1,267,694	.....	4,797	.....	84	439,175	534,304	Ditto.		
987,355	2038.505	.....	.....	25,955	.....	776,817	776,580	Ditto.		
3,122,624	5,531,869	.....	4,869	25,959	220	2,001,559	2,365,169			
275,177	801,986	.....	54,110	.....	13	148.049	383,600	Bengali.		
211,476	608,592	.....	114	2	.....	148,964	266,284	Ditto.		
511,925	1,097,740	.....	374	.....	.....	344,956	425,937	Ditto.		
20,285	7,292	.....	73 9.0	1	.....	Not available.		Burmese dialects.		
1,017,963	2,425,610	.....	128,568	3	13	641,969	1,075,821			
17,254,120	17,863,411	155	156,491	252,146	9,203	7,421,816*	10,379,293*			

for which no details are available.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BEHAR.										
Patna Division.										
Patna	279,455	575,964	615,622	282,819	282,451	1,756,856	845 45	1,541	627	420
Gya	346,794	684,633	726,035	358,808	355,206	2,124,682	450·91	42	23	31
Shahabad	274,934	613,268	690,695	336,982	323,964	1,964,909	450·04	166	100	10
Durbhunga	362.576	828,627	879,909	467,161	457.750	2,633,447	789·64	102	39	184
Mozufferpore	368.254	808 953	869,539	456,778	446,790	2,582,060	859·54	140	53	179
Sarun	326,699	694,334	809,845	389,231	386,972	2,280,382	868·71	138	10	134
Chumparun	282,821	581,365	564,087	289,262	286,894	1,721,608	487·57	84	38	1,814
Total ...	2,241,533	4,787,144	5,155,732	2,581,041	2,540,027	15,063,944	636·92	2,213	890	2,772
Bhagulpore Division.										
Monghyr	280,234	618,509	654,177	350,615	346,473	1,969,774	502·23	393	498	200
Bhagulpore	321,469	627,589	644,261	351,530	342.778	1,966,158	460·67	154	101	323
Purneah	304,712	613,666	602,128	323,414	309,479	1,848,687	372·94	75	182	70
Maldah	126,401	224,702	241,954	122,806	122,025	711,487	374·27	26	.....	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs	246,547	470,918	468,063	313,902	314,171	1,567,054	286·74	181	158	2,717
Total ...	1,279,363	2,555,384	2,610,583	1,462,267	1,434,926	8,063,160	393·07	829	939	3,311
Total for Behar ...	3,520,896	7,342,528	7,766,315	4,043,308	3,974,953	23,127,104	523·66	3,042	1,829	6,083
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack (*a*)	325,617	558,007	606,775	319,695	310,588	1,795,065	494·24	278	234	1,830
Ungool	17,719	32,377	30,142	19,442	19,942	101,903	115·67	1	.....	5
Pooree	127,369	295,701	291,219	150,908	150,659	888,487	359·42	19	32	768
Balasore	160,799	297,071	322,318	164,390	161,501	945,280	459·76	134	38	643
Total for Orissa ...	631,504	1,183,156	1,250,454	654,435	642,690	3,730,735	412·64	432	304	3,246
Chota Nagpore Division.										
Hazaribagh	185,280	324,772	343.593	220,131	216.246	1,104,742	157·35	167	58	327
Lohardugga	289,886	476,501	498,332	320,156	314,253	1,609,244	133·60	80	209	35,992
Singbhoom	85,843	142,631	144,941	84,050	82,153	453,775	120·91	.....	.....	2,988
Manbhoom	178,494	327,871	336,013	197,457	196,887	1,058,228	255·18	24	3	525
Total for Chota Nagpore ...	739,503	1,271,775	1,322,879	821,794	809.541	4,225,989	156·72	271	270	39,832
Grand Total ...	10,548,947	21,566,925	22,240,204	11,607,726	11,276,601	66,691,456	442·87	24,670	16,928	85,813

(*a*) Including Banki.

* Excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts, for

LATION—*concluded.*

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.				
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agricul-turists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,541,061	213,141	1	22	6	37	254,540	604,243	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,891,484	233,098	.....	.....	4	.....	315,024	728,417	Ditto ditto.		
1,817,881	146,732	.....	.....	20	.....	328,421	621,829	Ditto ditto.		
2,323,979	308,985	.....	.....	158	.....	564,311	731,477	Ditto ditto.		
2,265,380	316,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	529,843	735,858	Ditto ditto.		
2,010,958	269,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	510.246	573,319	Hindi.		
1,476,985	242,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	395,639	474,988	Hindustani and Hindi.		
13,327,728	1,730,093	1	22	188	37	2,898,024	4,470,161			
1,774,013	187,517	.....	.....	7,153	.....	342.855	626.269	Hindi.		
1,764,304	185,533	.....	.....	15,732	11	392,663	586,456	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,076,539	771,130	.....	.....	679	12	345,126	591,954	Hindustani and Bengali.		
380,170	329,546	.....	.....	1,734	10	136,459	211,049	Bengali.		
846,573	108,878	.....	134	605,517	2,896	337,081	447,739	Sonthalia and Bengali.		
5,841,599	1,582.604	.....	134	630,815	2,929	1,554,184	2,463,467			
19,169,327	3,312,697	1	156	631,003	2,966	4,452,208	6,933,628			
1,744,227	47,529	.....	3	29	935	308,196	569,506	Uriya.		
100,366	275	.....	.....	304	952	21,410	30,409	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
873,664	14,003	.....	.....	.....	1	180,534	266,075	Uriya.		
915,792	23,804	.....	4	4,332	533	199,446	262,015	Do.		
3,634,049	85,611	.....	7	4,665	2,421	709,586	1,128,005			
924,811	106.097	.....	.....	73,281	1	204,178	340,725	Hindi.		
868,842	77,403	.....	57	626,316	345	318,560	478,097	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
447,810	2,329	.....	.....	648	.....	85,402	141,279	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
946,247	45,453	.....	23	43,189	22,764	210,234	315,094	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
3,187,710	231,282	.....	80	743,434	23,110	818,374	1,275,195			
43,245,206	2,493,001	156	156,734	1,631,218	37,700	13,401.984*	19,716,121*			

which no details are available.

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field work executed by the Professional Survey Party in the Lower*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnah. Completed.	Pergunnah. Partially completed.	Number of pergunnahs and village circuits.
No. 8, Mozufferpore Cadastral Survey.	Lieutenant-Colonel W. Barron, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, 2nd grade.	Mozufferpore.		Pergunnah Bisara ... Tuppeh Chakla Naie ... ,, Bhatsala ... ,, Girjant ...	637
					Traverse survey in ad

2.—*Statement of work done by Non-professional Parties*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	Districts in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated, in square miles.	Number of thakbust maps made over to the Surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.
Burdwan	Midnapore ...	.....	.....	.....	2	604
	Hooghly (Grand Trunk Road).	880 bigahs	.....	.....	.....	209
	Bankoora (Ghatwali lands).	577 tenures	.....	.....	.....	166

FISCAL.

Provinces for season 1885-86, *or from* 1*st October* 1885 *to end of field season.*

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated cost of all kinds, including contingencies for season 1885-86, or from 1st October 1885 to 30th September 1886.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	Extracts from remarks by executive officer.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	*On Thakbust Maps.*
				There were no thakbust maps. The 4″ maps of the old (1845-47) Revenue Survey of Mozufferpore (Tirhoot) were made use of as guides to the village boundaries.
Cadastral survey on the scale of 16″ to the mile.				*On Demarcation in the Field.*
415	413	1,24,582 0 0	301 10 5	Tuppehs Chakla Naie and Bhatsala and Pergunnah Gadisar were demarcated; but the trijunction pillars were not erected previous to survey. In tuppeh Girjant the traverse lines and angles were surveyed without previous demarcation, and the survey erected the trijunction pillars in 480 villages=217 square miles. In some cases the demarcation was defective, and the old revenue survey boundaries had not been followed out in the first instance.
				General.
vance 370				This was the first year of the survey, and a good deal of difficulty had to be overcome in getting together and training an establishment for the new work of record-writing. As there was no boundary survey in advance, the interior field work did not commence till December. The work was rendered expensive from all village labour having to be paid for.
				Owing to a full outturn not having been made, the cost of superintendence is larger than usual. The records are elaborate and involve extra cost and labour.

from 1*st April* 1885 *to* 31*st March* 1886.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of duplicate maps prepared.	Number of Registers completed.				Expenditure from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.	Rate per square mile of area demarcated.	Remarks.
	English.		Vernacular.				
	Village.	Estate.	Village.	Estate.			
					Rs.		
592	5	4	5	5	19,156	.....	The office of the Junior Superintendent of Survey was abolished on 30th June 1886.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,450	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,714	.....	

E.—Fiscal

5.—*Statement of Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Divisions.	Demand.			Collec	
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.
				Current.	Current.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	83,43,564	12,09,002	95,52,566	77,85,602	41,214
Presidency	50,32,120	2,24,017	52,56,137	48,05,113	28,383
Rajshahye	49,43,326	1,84,001	51,27,327	47,39,819	37,016
Dacca	33,67,739	4,77,592	38,45,331	30,03,285	43,366
Chittagong	25,38,555	3,13,612	28,52,167	23,33,318	45,921
Patna	81,95,600	2,76,760	84,72,360	77,97,816	24,859
Bhagulpore	33,62,145	82,968	34,45,113	32,26,428	28,564
Orissa	18,71,022	2,25,910	20,96,932	16,60,461	23,599
Chota Nagpore	3,79,308	20,074	3,99,382	3,38,597	16,181
Total ...	3,80,33,379	30,13,936	4,10,47,315	3,56,90,439	2,89,103

6.—*Land*

1	2	3	4	5
Description of revenue.	Revenue for 1884-85.		Revenue for 1885-86.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,51,46,278	3,42,29,636	3,49,65,926	3,51,50,548
Ditto added to revenue roll during present year.	42,355	66,423	2,64,852	2,93,680
From settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	17,261	.....	2,16,156	.....
Collections from Government estates	28,16,314	28,41,689	30,18,757	29,47,196
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	.....	4,347	.....	7,721
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	.....	2,47,480	.....	1,83,730
Total ...	3,79,87,686	3,73,89,575	3,80,33,379*	3,85,82,875

(*a*) These amounts will not correctly result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4, owing to arrear collec while both arrear balances and collections are taken into account in column 8. There

—*concluded.*

Remissions, and net Balances for 1885-86.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TIONS.				NET BALANCES.			
Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.	Total.	Remissions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Arrear.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,17,694	17,756	89,62,266	34,239	5,10,542	45,519	5,56.061	47,195
1,56,705	3,216	49,93,417	7,324	1,98,017	57,379	2,55,396	79,700
1,39,722	7,928	49,24,485	52,600	1,54,816	15,426	1,70,242	62,574
2,89,421	25,779	33,61,851	16,152	3,20,991	1,46,337	4,67,328	1,94,734
1,57,552	15,280	25,52,071	48,863	1,59,075	92,158	2,51,233	38,827
2,25,612	7,209	80,55,496	16,728	3,71,179	28,957	4,00,136	3,69,933
67,542	3,269	33,25,803	1,472	1,07,153	10,685	1,17,838	75,704
1,42,455	15,499	18,42,014	42,498	1,85,004	27,446	2,12,420	1,36,986
17,560	1,683	3,74,021	129	24,530	702	25,232	4,290
23,14,263	97,619	3,83,91,424	2,00,005	20,31,307	4,24,579	24,55,886	10,09,943

Revenue.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	3,51,50,548	(a)14,14,314	.....	.....	* The increase is due to revision of settlement of temporarily settled and Government estates.
.....	2,93,680	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,96,803	27,50,393	(a)10,41,572	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,682	.....	.....	
1,96,803	3,81,94,621	24,58,468	1,770	1,50,559	

tions (Rs. 24,14,882) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into accoun in column 4, is also a further difference *per contra* of Rs. 2,00,005 on account of remission.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1885-86.

TITLE OF BILL.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
1. Bill to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To extend the benefits of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880, to immigrants and temporary sojourners.	The report of the Select Committee was presented and the clauses of the Bill settled without amendment on the 27th March 1886, and the Bill was passed on the 10th April 1886.
2. Bill to amend Act III (B.C.) of 1879 (an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah).	Ditto ...	To prevent interruption to the work of manufacture this Bill as originally introduced provided that a certificated Engineer's report on the condition of a prime-mover is to be accepted as sufficient; it also empowered the Government to frame rules for the grant of certificates to persons qualified to act as Engineers. But the Bill was eventually passed in the form recommended by the Boiler Commission by simply striking out of Act III of 1879 all words which referred to the inspection of prime-movers.	Read in Council on the 21th January 1885, and passed on the 10th April 1886.
3. Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Canoongoes and Patwaries.	Hon. Mr. MacDonnell	To enable the Government to establish an independent agency, to maintain the record of rights and the settlement of rents when ascertained and fixed by a cadastral survey. The cost of such agency to be defrayed by the levy of a cess on immoveable property in the manner prescribed by the Cess Act.	Read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 10th February 1885, but not yet reported upon.
4. Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To provide for the preparation and maintenance of registers of permanent tenures. The registration as a rule is to be optional, but the Bill enables the Government to direct compulsory registration within specified areas, when it thinks fit.	Read in Council on the 20th December. Preliminary report presented on the 10th April 1886.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1885-86 *and sanctioned as required by law.*

TITLE OF ACT.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
ACT No. I OF 1886.			
An Act to further amend the Village Chowkidari Act, 1870.	Hon. Mr. Garrett ...	To introduce a better system of appointing panchayats, and securing the more certain and punctual payment of chowkidars.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 10th April 1886. Governor-General's assent, 24th May 1886.
ACT No. II OF 1886.			
An Act to amend Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To enable the Calcutta and Suburban Police to arrest without a warrant drunken persons guilty of riotous or indecent behaviour in the public streets, and persons committing offences against public decency.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 29th March 1886. Governor-General's assent, 28th May 1886.

B.—Judicial Statements.

1.—*(Civil and Criminal.)—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year* 1885, *with the cost of tribunals.*

B.—JUDICIAL.

1—*(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers with the cost of*

NAME OF PROVINCE.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Sq. miles.									
PROVINCE OF BENGAL. Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,896	64,612,563	29(a)	(f)30	(b)156	...	...	(2) 32	(3)71	(4)241
	Criminal ...				44	(c)131	(1) 15	...		(d)45	(e)2,036
	Revenue ...				44	(c)131	...	...	9	.....	39
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	11,788	1,771,593	1	3	8	1	...	3	8	19
	Criminal ...										
	Revenue ...										
	Total ...	150,684	66,384,156	30	423	426	16	...	44	124	2,339

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions.
(b) Munsifs.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.
(e) Three hundred and ninty-two stipendiary and 1,644 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(f) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year 1885, *tribunals.*

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	REMARKS.
Original.		Appeals.				
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
474,463	41,616	26,550	(g)2,697			
148,771	(f)7,550	9,566	(h)3,191	96,90,156 0 0	76,75,187 0 0	
11,174	555	488	99			
16,123	1,968	952	69	77,364 14 3	1,38,152 4 10	
650,531	51,689	37,556	6,056	97,67,520 14 3	78,13,339 4 10	

	GRADES OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.	Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges (1) ...	13	2
	District Judges (2) ...	28	1
	Additional Judges ...	2	1
	Subordinate Judges (3) ...	(i)9	46
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges (3)	(j)8	8
	Munsifs (4)	(k)3	238

(g) Includes miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.
(h) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(i) Of these, seven are Deputy Commissioners and two are Assistant Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.
(j) Two of these are Assistant Commissioners.
(k) Of these one is an Assistant Commissioner, and the remaining two are Covenanted Civil Servants vested with the powers of a Munsif.
(l) Including Calcutta.

B.—JUDICIAL

2—*(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1		2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code		3	1	1
Do. relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII		1	1	1
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII		3,330	2,804	2,480
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX		215	178	170
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X		4,230	4,116	3,979
False evidence and offences against the public justice, do. XI		3,121	2,998	2,838
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII		127	127	119
Do. relating to weights and measures do. XIII		284	276	265
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals do. XIV		6,529	6,454	6,376
Do. relating to religion ... do. XV		50	45	41
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI	Offences affecting life	1,100	1,016	914
	Attempt at murder and culpable homicide	82	72	69
	Causing of miscarriage, injury to unborn children, and exposure of infants	141	114	84
	Attempt at miscarriage	1	1	1
	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body ...	45	45	37
	Hurt	13,185	10,732	6,295
	Attempt at hurt	1	1	1
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	4,086	2,744	1,867
	Criminal force and assault	52,434	40,112	17,855
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	492	310	243
	Rape	217	146	117
	Unnatural offence	49	44	38
	Attempt at unnatural offence	2	2	2
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ...	Theft	36,054	28,472	18,327
	Attempt at theft	16	15	13
	Extortion	1,202	744	501
	Attempt at extortion	1	1	1
	Robbery and dacoity	470	362	253
	Attempted robbery	12	10	7
	Criminal misappropriation of property	898	641	483
	Attempt at criminal misappropriation of property ...	1	1	1
	Criminal breach of trust	3,025	1,977	1,434
	Receiving of stolen property	2,229	2,133	2,076
	Cheating	1,832	1,035	717
	Attempt at cheating	3	3	3
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	16	9	7
	Mischief	9,695	6,994	4,089
	Attempt at mischief	24	23	22
	Criminal trespass	33,345	28,279	9,432
	Attempt at criminal trespass	111	109	24
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		226	181	167
Criminal breach of contracts of service, do. XIX		74	50	34
Offences relating to marriage, do. XX		4,118	2,551	1,308
Defamation, do. XXI		741	426	248
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance do. XXII		2,137	1,657	929
Offences under special and local laws		80,077	77,676	63,712
Total ...		266,032	225,688	147,581
For the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		6,516	5,271	3,456
GRAND TOTAL ...		272,548	230,959	151,037

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1885.

NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	
11,704	3,725	6,915	25	1,039	
234	134	94	.....	6	
6,481	2,072	4,246	2	161	
3,545	1,677	1,652	15	20	
133	46	81	1	5	
326	106	211	.....	9	
9,743	627	9,062	5	49	
65	41	22	.....	2	
1,584	740	571	12	261	
100	49	33	2	16	
101	55	38	1	7	
3	2	1	.....	.....	
41	13	25	1	2	
9,854	4,465	4,953	11	425	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	
3,376	2,204	1,035	13	124	
23,869	12,363	10,987	16	503	
437	227	180	8	22	
171	110	37	2	22	
50	33	14	.....	3	
2	1	1	.....	.....	
26,577	10,767	14,481	56	1,273	
14	2	12	.....	.....	
730	529	165	.....	36	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	
949	505	331	7	106	
14	6	7	.....	1	
662	320	324	.....	18	
2	.....	2	.....	.....	
1,720	981	634	8	97	
3,561	1,087	2,358	7	109	
921	587	281	8	45	
4	.....	4	.....	.....	
8	5	2	.....	1	
5,797	3,163	2,386	8	24	
29	7	21	.....	1	
14,729	7,078	7,020	28	603	
30	9	20	.....	1	
296	204	47	3	42	
88	52	36	.....	.....	
1,756	1,374	284	12	86	
321	251	59	1	10	
1,213	580	608	.....	25	
85,835	13,484	71,553	55	743	
217,080	69,684	140,795	307	6,294	
4,962	1,306	3,520	3	131	
222,042	70,990	144,315	310	6,425	

B.—JUDICIAL

3—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the*

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and section 485 ...	56	83
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	2,599	10,419
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	1,117	1,222
4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X	613	923
5. Possession, Chapter XII	(a)359	.....
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	999	1,008
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	43	43
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	891	891
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,072	1,484
Total ...	7,749	16,073
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	109	167
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,858	16,240

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in statements 2, 4 or 5, but the Column 1, sub-heads 2, 3, and 8.—Charges of contempt of court, and cases under sections 107, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, C. P. C., and required to give security for recognizance under
Column 1, sub-heads 4, 5, and 9.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4 or 5. Jury cases under
N.B.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, there were 3 cases for the restoration of abducted females under Chapter XLVI,

4—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates { Special Magistrates under section 14	195	.....	80	106	.....
Subordinate Magistrates { Honorary Magistrates, sitting singly	2,176	.....	817	1,288	29
Subordinate Magistrates { Stipendiary Magistrates, sitting singly ...	167,864	259	5 4,666	62,207	42,579
Subordinate Magistrates { Benches of Magistrates	44,407	30	12,366	8,561	22,834
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	485	.....	55	237	157
Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,742	2	455	602	562
Courts of Sessions	3,271	18	1,214	1,537	3
Superior Courts	141	.....	31	93	.....
Total ...	220,281	307	(a)69,684	74,631	66,164
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,003	3	1,308	2,296	1,207
GRAND TOTAL ...	225,284	310	70,992	76,927	67,371

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head "Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C.
Column 1, sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 2.—That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one court to another in the same province will appear
Column 3.—A note against the figures for each court should be made in the column of remarks, showing separately how many accused persons were transferred
Columns 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, and orders passed by it, or as pending,
Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.
Column 8.—An insane accused who has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either
Column 9.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.
Column 10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts, the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has
General.—The figures in this statement should not include those of Statement No. 3, but should agree with those of Statement No. 2.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1885.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
27	56	
3,127	6,983	
411	767	
199	626	
.....	.....	(a) Of these, 339 cases were decided during the year.
15	993	
28	15	
441	444	
197	1,279	
4 445	11,163	
119	45	
4,564	11,208	

fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of remarks of Statement 2 against the complaints preferred by them.
will also appear under the appropriate head of the schedule in Statement 2 and in Statement 4. Persons convicted under these heads
sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in Statement 5.
Chapter X will, however, appear in Statement 13.
section 551, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1885.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	9	73	1·7	261	(a) The cases of five persons were remanded for re-trial.
.....	42	1,621	5·1	4,384	
3,063	5,092	106,460	(b)10 9	353,790	(b) Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mofussil.
2	614	37,404	3 8	48,097	
5	31	499	3·6	324	Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
36	85	1.133	11·7	3,646	
92	409	1,562	45·5	11,588	
.....	12	109	24·5	439	
3,198	6,294	148,771	8·8	422,629	
58	131	3,291	.....	9,790	
3,256	6,425	152,062	.....	432,419	

only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.
to other provinces.
not in columns 5 and 6 against the court making the reference. Against the court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted, according to the
if orders have not been passed.
convicted or acquitted.
approbation, or attendance on summons, or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing from
escaped from custody should be taken off the file till the persons implicated appear again.

B.—JUDICIAL

5—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO—											
				IMPRISONMENT.								
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
											Rs.	A. P.
Village officers	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	5	1	...	102	...	.....	.....	96	0 0
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates, sitting singly	..	...	..	67	3	...	1,260	...	4	.....	1,160	0 0
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates, sitting singly	...	...	...	23,442	794	2	75,241	1,603	7,563	595	64,837	0 0
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	1,001	49	...	27,843	48	72	.....	26,511	0 0
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	161	4	...	214	48	1	.....	207	0 0
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	283	23	...	680	42	43	43	607	0 0
Courts of Sessions	...	182	...	1,270	24	...	123	17	37	37	8	0 0
Superior Courts	31	18	1	42	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	31	200	1	26,271	899	2	105,434	1,758	(a)7,720	(b)675	93,42 6	0 0
Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	4	...	1,275	49	...	2,153	242	31	20	5,324	12 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	31	204	1	27,546	948	...	107,587	2,000	7,751	695	98,750	12 9

(a) Of these, 816 persons were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish securities in addition to other punishments.
(b) In the case of 1 of these the imprisonment was simple. Three persons were committed, each in two different cases; but although the cases were tried

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in the statement, there were 2,689 persons who were warned and discharged; 239 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts by them; 183 persons ordered to get their children vaccinated, and 261 persons ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; 3 women to discontinue brothels; one person,

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head "Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C.
Column 1, sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 10.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines
Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under section 545, Act X of 1882. These awards should also be shown under the head *fines*
General.—(1) The total of columns 5, 6, and 12 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should corre-
(2) This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and, where two penalties are inflicted on the same offender, to exhibit them both, as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a foot-note. As regards persons whose cases were referred the court making the reference.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1885.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.															
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 0 0	.....	...	...	...	416 0 0	416 0 0	.....	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	5,534 0 0	5,283 0 0	641 0 0	33	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,499 0 0	656 0 0	233	15	1	5,64,537 0 0	5,03,482 0 0	33,246 0 0	5,050	15,316	4,441	24	...	700	697	206	50
1,264 0 0	37 0 0	1	...	...	81,913 0 0	75,179 0 0	4,284 0 0	506	531	13	...	...	25	22	1	...
6 0 0	.....	1	...	...	1.032 0 0	624 0 0	.....	2	67	96	...	...	12	29	7	6
58 0 0	6 0 0	8	...	1	5,822 0 0	6,351 0 0	177 0 0	93	145	101	10	...	13	22	7	1
73 0 0	28 0 0	11	2	1	13,534 0 0	3,802 0 0	182 0 0	12	169	363	726	61	..	6	11	2
...	.....	..	...	1	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	...	5	7	26	5	...	..	...	...
11,004 0 0	729 0 0	254	17	4	6,74,788 0 0	5,95,137 0 0	38,500 0 0	5,698	16,274	5,021	786	66	750	776	232	59
5,139 0 0	701 0 0	...	...	...	12,837 14 6	12,473 0 1	1,161 10 6	351	867	116	13	1	99	96	47	1
16,143 0 0	1,430 0 0	254	17	4	6,87,625 14 6	607,610 0 1	39,661 10 6	6,049	17,141	5,137	799	67	849	872	279	60

separately, the punishment was awarded jointly.
under Act I of 1882; 73 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages; 26 vagrants were sent to the workhouse; 18 deserters were sent to the military authorities to be dealt with confiscation of salt; 92 persons were ordered to give recognizance as well as sureties.

imposed by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.
" imposed " and " realized " in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.
spond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
Further, to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the number entered as convicted in Statement 4, it is necessary to note cases such for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher court should be entered against such higher court, and not against

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—*(Criminal.)—Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1885.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI,* 1864, *in lieu of other punishments.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	89	13	301	9	191	10	120	4	20	...	18	1	776
„ 380 „ ..	40	2	143	4	81	2	109	...	22	2	37	8	450
„ 381 „ ...	7	...	20	2	20	...	14	1	7	...	6	...	77
„ 382 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 388 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 389 „ ...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411 „ ...	5	1	20	1	25	...	21	...	5	...	15	2	95
„ 412 „ ...	1	...	1	...	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	5
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443, I. P.C.	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	15
5. Ditto by night, as defined in section 444, I. P. C.	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	9
6. House-breaking, as defined in section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	6	...	5	1	8	...	2	...	3	...	25
7. Ditto by night, as defined in section 446, I. P. C.	1	...	4	2	9	2	7	2	1	...	2	...	30
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	145	16	503	18	342	15	290	8	58	2	85	11	1,493
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	6	...	75	10	60	1	34	5	27	1	15	...	234
Grand Total ...	151	16	578	28	402	16	324	13	85	3	100	11	1,727

Note.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, one was sentenced to whipping in a case under section 251, Indian Penal Code.

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI,* 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.)							
A. Section 3							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	1	6	8	32	9	17	73
„ 380 „ ...	.....	1	11	25	8	18	63
„ 381 „ ...	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
„ 382 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 388 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 389 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411 „ ...	.....	.....	7	6	3	6	22
„ 412 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... „ 443 „ ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
5. Ditto by night, as defined in ... ... „ 444 „ ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... „ 445 „ ...	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	7
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ... ... „ 446 „ ...	.....	1	.....	2	2	4	9
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PART II—*concluded.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
B.—Section 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 194, „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 195 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... „ 211 „ ... and „ 377 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assault, as defined ... „ 354 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Rape, as defined in ... „ 375 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... ... „ 377 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Robbery, as defined in ... „ 390 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... „ 391 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 393 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 394 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined ... ... „ 411 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 463 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 466 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 467 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 468 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 469 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... „ 443 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 445 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 House-breaking, as defined in „ 445 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
15. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 446 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1	9	30	71	22	52	185
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	8
Grand Total ...	1	9	32	72	26	53	193

PART III.

Showing whippings inflicted under section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Section 290, I. P. C. ...	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
„ 294 „ ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 289 „ ...	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
„ 379 „ ...	10	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
„ 456 „ ...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
„ 44, Act IV of 1879	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
„ 381, I. P. C. ...	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Section 324 and 325, I. P. C.	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Sections 251, I. P. C. ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 403 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 448 „ ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 429 „ ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
„ 457 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
„ 380 „ ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
„ 447 „ ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 408 „ ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 428 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 376 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sections 454 and 75, I. P. C. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Section 323, I. P. C. ...	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 426 „ ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total ...	22	1	35	.....	9	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	79
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	22	1	35	.....	9	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	79

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

Punishment.	Number.	Remarks.
Total number of whippings awarded	1,758	Total of convicted persons who might have been but were not whipped, 25,336.
Total number of other punishments	139,037	
Percentage of whipping ...	1·24	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	
Total number of whippings awarded	236	
Ditto of other punishments	430	
Percentage of whipping ...	54·88	
Percentage of whipping for the whole province ...	1·42	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

6—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1885.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	5,080	1	413	2,605	.....	605	1,197	9	68	2	180	.....	
„ Courts of Sessions ...	9,067	1	2,151	3,865	.....	840	1,716	3	63	1	427	.....	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,437	2	765	336	1	134	133	1	8	.....	57	.....	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgment of acquittal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	15,584	4	3,329	6,806	1	(*a*)1,579	3,046	13	139	3	664	.....	
Total of the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	314	.....	22	199	...	14	44	1	12	2	20	.....	
Total of Appeals ...	15,898	4	3,351	7,005	1	1,593	3,090	14	151	5	684	.....	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,070	1	710	275	...	14	82	6	271	116	40	.....	
„ Courts of Sessions	1,814	2	1,772	616	...	3	24	9	588	318	148	.....	
„ Superior Courts	1,517	.....	535	302	15	74	404	13	105	.....	69	.....	
Total ...	(*b*)4,401	3	3,017	1,193	15	91	510	28	964	434	257	.....	
Total of the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	23	.....	2	8	...	1	2	.....	9	.....	1	.....	
Total of Revision ...	4,424	3	3,019	1,201	15	92	512	28	973	434	258	.....	
Grand Total ...	20,322	7	6,370	8,206	16	1,685	3,602	42	1,124	439	942	.....	

Notes.—Column 1,—sub-head "To Chief Magistrates of Districts."—Includes other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section 407, C.P.C.

Column 2.—Total columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will apear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.
The words "applicants for revision" in the heading of this column should be held to include only *accused persons* on whose behalf an application for revision is made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made, or such steps are taken, on behalf of a *complainant*, the fact should be noted, with the number of complainants concerned, in the column of remarks. In the latter case, the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court on review of returns.

Column 5.—Appeals dismissed under section 423, C.P.C., should be entered in this column.

Column 9.—Orders of discharge set aside by a superior court under section 436 of C.P.C. should be entered in this column.

Column 10.—When a sentence is reversed or proceedings are quashed on appeal, and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the appellate Court should not fill in column 8 as well as column 10, or column 9 as well as column 10 in each case respectively, but should make the entry in column 10 only.

Column 13.—Duraton of appeals applications for revision, or references should be calculated thus :—
(1) Appeals—from date of receipt in office of the petition of appeal.
(2) Applications for revision—from the date of application.
(3) Cases dealt with by the Court otherwise than on application—from date of the order calling for the records.
(4) Cases sent to the High Court by Lower Courts for revision—from the date of the letter from the Court making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision, whose cases the courts have refused to submit to the High Court.
In columns 5 to 10 should be shown opposite the sub-heads for Magistrates of Districts and Courts of Sessions, persons whose cases were disposed of by those Courts without reference to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases these Courts referred to the High Court.

(*a*) In addition to these, one appeal of one person from Port Blair, filed in 1885, was decided during the year.
(*b*) Besides this there were 2,111 accused persons in whose cases the applications made were not in their behalf or interest.
These persons, though not shewn in column 2, are shown in the columns 4 to 12 according to the result of the applications.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

7—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1885.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits under the Rent Law.							
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	110,879	15,873	11,827	3,917	7,483	1,951	4,686	5,493	5,651	2,567	164,639	1,028	368	145	49	589	818	200
Small Cause Courts	27,638	5,570	1,916	2,067	9,687	1,629	4,209	723	1,997	778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	3,795	437	504	152	199	78	230	120	93	57	688	4	.....	.....	.....	10	68	12
Chief Courts of Districts	45	5	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Total ...	142,357	21,885	14,250	6,138	17,370	3,658	9,126	6,336	7,742	3,405	165,362	1,032	368	145	49	599	890	213
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1,923	639	1,056	369	756	183	66	165	447	195	3,291	1	.....	10	.....	1	4	3
Total of Civil Courts ...	144,280	22,524	15,306	6,507	18,126	3,841	9,192	6,501	8,189	3,600	168,653	1,033	368	155	49	600	894	216
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,282	13	154	50	26	157	28	9
District Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,338	114	78	18	31	24	6	70
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,620	127	232	68	57	181	34	79
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	2	13	30	.....	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,775	127	232	70	70	211	34	79
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	6,024	2,638	1,723	813	10,890	4,228	3,427	368	336	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts	139	1	33	24	52	11	1	4	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,163	2,639	1,756	837	10,942	4,239	3,428	372	349	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	1,50,443	25,163	17,062	7,344	29,068	8,080	12,620	6,873	8,538	3,811	1,79,428	1,160	600	225	119	811	928	295

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

7—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1885—*concluded.*

Class of Tribunals.	Title and other suits.																		Grand total.	Remarks.
	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 361, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—Civil Courts.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	17,409	726	6,933	4,745	450	169	23	425	34	496	517	...	5	...	4	1	...	500	370,400	
Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,214	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	618	172	31	256	54	51	2	64	8	4	93	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	7,834	
Chief Courts of Districts	9	.....	.....	26	1	14	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	92	208	5	464	
Total ...	18,036	898	6,964	5,027	505	234	27	490	46	500	610	...	5	1	4	94	208	358	434,912	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2,631	12	243	128	22	10	.....	32	7	13	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	12,222	
Total of Civil Courts ...	20,667	910	2,707	5,155	527	244	27	522	53	513	615	1	5	1	4	94	208	347	4,47,134	
II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
District Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,719	
																			5,679	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,398	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	468	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	268	11,866	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,644	
Superior Courts	2	8	2	30	30	52	.....	1	6	2	6	1	...	6	...	4	10	35	487	
Total ...	2	8	2	30	30	52	.....	1	6	2	6	1	...	6	...	4	10	35	31,131	
Grand Total ...	20,669	918	7,209	5,185	557	296	27	523	59	515	621	2	5	7	...	98	218	650	490,131	

Notes.—Column 23.—Applications under section 265 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 should be entered in this column.
Column 34.—Only suits brought under Chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as "interpleader suits" in this column. Cases under section 278, Civil Procedure Code, should be entered in Judicial Statement 9, Part II, as Miscellaneous.
Column 36.—Uncontested probate cases are not to be entered as suits in this column, but as Miscellaneous Cases.
Column 37.—Applications under sections 523 and 525 of the Civil Procedure Code, and claims under section 331 should be entered as suits in this column.
General.—In Statements VII, VIII, and IX only those plaints that have been registered should be shown. If the plaint is returned or rejected before registration, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaint is granted, the plaint should be shown over again in the statements.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

8—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1885.

Class of courts.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs. A. P.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
Village Courts	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	77,576	183,925	59,844	43,769	4,851	.....	...	...	435	2,16,61,516 0 0	
Small Cause Courts	9,298	27,295	11,451	8,170	.....	.....	...	...	.....	32,73,326 0 0	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	558	2,295	665	75	4	3,554	361	281	41	1,96,60,811 0 0	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	.....	10	29	100	63	179	20	22	41	29,51,050 0 0	
Total ...	87,432	213,525	71,989	52,114	4,918	3,733	381	303	517	4,75,46,703 0 0	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,324	5,653	1,401	729	60	24	4	2	25	5,14,227 5 2	
Total of Civil Courts ...	91,756	219,178	73,390	52,843	4,978	3,757	385	305	542	4,80,60,930 5 2	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	2,322	2,546	451	336	21	22	...	...	21	2,01,118 0 0	
Collectors' Courts	1,044	2,739	958	761	79	33	2	2	61	4,63,518 0 0	
Total ...	3,366	5,285	1,409	1,097	100	55	2	2	82	6,64,636 0 0	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	117	66	9	8	.....	.....	...	..	268	4,536 8 0	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	3,483	5,351	1,418	1,105	100	55	2	2	350	6,69,172 8 0	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	10,033	13,275	3,142	3,360	501	333	...	...	...	21,41,108 0 0	
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	168	77	53	173	26,07,474 0 0	
Total ...	10,033	13,275	3,142	3,360	517	501	77	53	173	47,48,582 0 0	
Grand Total ...	105,272	237,804	77,950	57,308	5,595	4,313	464	660	1,065	5,34,78,684 13 2	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9—*(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1885.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	438,812	.....	57,075	57,018	26,334	41,240	7,052	880	275	67,309	20,023	61,606	24,735	127	56	
Small Cause Courts	61,948	.....	8,105	7,015	9,168	21,020	269	71	18	8,824	2,933	4,525	141	41	24	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	10,233	.....	1,043	959	505	2,757	18	28	2	2 083	649	2,189	1.316	179	69	
Chief Courts of Districts	803	.....	76	68	12	78	3	10	2	175	115	2,614	171	233	126	
Total ...	511,796	.....	66,299	65,060	36,019	165,095	7,342	989	297	78,391	23,720	68,584	26,363	119	52	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	14,401	.....	2,902	1,291	1,715	2,066	207	253	59	2.624	1,304	1,980	233	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	5,26,197	.....	69,201	66,351	37,734	167,161	7,549	1,242	356	81,015	25,024	70,564	26,596	119	52	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	12,964	.....	2,404	694	979	3,983	61	3	.....	2,267	749	1.824	323	71	50	
District Courts	48	.....	4	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	15	2	14	3	126	85	
Total ...	13,012	.....	2,408	694	984	3,991	61	3	.....	2,282	751	1,838	326	71	50	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	521	.....	47	13	58	126	101	.....	.....	29	37	110	13	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	13,533	.....	2,455	707	1,042	4,117	162	3	.....	2,311	788	1,948	339	71	50	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	33,664	.....	4,026	10,796	2,850	7,423	73	426	154	3,577	1,048	3,291	1,076	127	10	
Superior Courts	1,331	.....	427	52	16	142	6	5	2	149	79	453	412	336	882	
Total ...	34,995	.....	4,453	10,848	2,866	7.565	79	431	156	3,726	1,127	3,744	1,488	136	32	
GRAND TOTAL ...	574,725	...	76,109	77,906	41,642	178,843	7,790	1,676	512	87,052	26,939	76,256	28,423	326	134	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of remarks, and when deducted from the total of column 2, should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 38 of Statement VII. If after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year, the balance does not agree with the figures in column 38 of Statement VII, the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—When, under section 102, C. P. C., a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 8.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not, and defendant does not confess judgment, and the case is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column.

Columns 15 and 16.—As regards the average duration of suits, the date of the presentation of the plaint shall be considered as the date of institution, unless some defect or omission requires to be amended before the plaint can be admitted, in which case the date of admission after amendment shall be regarded as the date of institution. With regard to applications to execute decrees, the date of their presentation should alone be considered. In calculating average duration, the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular Court should alone be calculated. The interval should be omitted, during which an application for review which has been granted, or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed, has been pending in the Superior Court. Revived suits are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1885.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL.)

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.	REMARKS.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	32,033	.....	4,786	1,117	753	2,413	772	10	18	9,613	7,631	4,920	867	42	
Small Cause Courts	4,017	.....	519	124	60	231	51	.....	.....	1,336	1,255	441	17	30	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	3,732	.....	480	189	148	278	76	5	1	1,070	867	618	181	58	
Chief Courts of Districts	7,591	.....	752	120	21	3,985	196	1	.....	693	532	1,291	324	63	
Total ...	47,373	.....	6,537	1,550	982	6,907	1,095	16	19	12,712	10,285	7,270	1,389	45	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1,746	.....	1,292	35	9	30	46	7	1	135	112	79	10	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	49,119	.....	7,829	1,585	991	6,937	1,141	23	20	12,847	10,397	7,349	1,399	.....	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	455	.....	100	5	4	23	15	2	1	181	70	54	3	46	
District Courts	166	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	12	3	72	
Total ...	621	.....	114	5	4	23	15	2	1	321	70	66	6	53	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	535	.....	114	12	.....	154	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	174	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	1,156	.....	228	17	4	177	20	2	1	321	70	316	180	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	1,680	.....	272	109	144	93	25	11	3	497	359	167	8	28	
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	1,680	.....	272	109	144	93	25	11	3	497	359	167	8	28	
GRAND TOTAL ...	51,955	.....	8,329	1,711	1,139	7,207	1,186	36	24	13,665	10,826	7,832	1,587	.....	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—(1) Cases under section 278, C. P. C., should be treated as Miscellaneous Judicial cases.

(2) The classes of applications dealt with by Appellate Courts only and specified in the note to Judicial Statement 10, Part 2, should not be shown in this statement.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1885.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed—section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decees ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....*	.....	.....	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	17,919	.....	.....	842	226	50	152	22	7,747	1,723	2,502	644	4,006	2,903	214	651	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	14,126	.....	92	753	74	32	49	10	4,408	847	1,285	253	6,323	3,522	218	482	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province... ...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	32,045	.....	92	1,595	300	82	201	32	12,155	2,575	3,787	897	10,329	6,425	215	1,133	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	844	.....	60	41	132	2	46	84	171	11	64	78	155	48	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	32,889	.....	152	1,636	432	84	247	116	12,326	2,586	3,851	975	10,484	6,473	215	1,133	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	601	.....	5	15	13	...	6	7	273	26	80	63	113	30	97	.....	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	876	.....	60	44	135	2	46	84	182	11	71	83	158	49	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	1,477	.....	65	59	148	2	52	91	455	37	151	146	271	79	97	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from original decrees	1,129	.....	.....	51	...	1	1	...	230	47	71	21	707	629	567	50	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from appellate decrees	6,504	.....	.....	325	...	...	...	...	3,270	94	205	518	2,092	1,581	287	91	
Total ...	7,633	.....	.....	376	...	1	1	...	3,500	141	276	539	2,799	2,210	312	141	
GRAND TOTAL ...	41,999	.....	217	2,071	580	87	300	207	16,281	2,764	4,278	1,660	13,554	8,762	624	1,274	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of remarks.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed—section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	595	.....	1	22	30	...	39	...	194	5	194	10	100	19	61	.....	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	2,112	.....	60	146	137	3	166	2	731	39	429	66	333	99	75	1	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	2,707	.....	61	168	167	3	205	2	925	44	623	76	433	118	73	1	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	73	.....	6	21	5	...	8	5	7	3	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	2,780	.....	67	189	172	3	213	7	982	47	629	82	439	118	73	1	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	110	.....	2	2	9	...	17	2	48	2	6	11	11	2	80	.....	
Total ...	110	.....	2	2	9	...	17	2	48	2	6	11	11	2	80	.....	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	112	.....	2	2	9	...	17	2	49	2	7	11	11	2	80	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from original decrees	370	.....	5	9	...	...	...	...	182	8	26	30	110	54	146	.....	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from appellate decrees	264	.....	.....	6	...	...	...	...	111	8	21	17	101	55	132	.....	
Total ...	634	.....	5	15	...	...	...	...	293	16	47	47	211	109	141	.....	
Grand Total ...	3,526	.....	74	206	181	3	230	9	1,274	65	683	140	661	229	204	1	

Note.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, *i.e.*, the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by appellate courts only, viz.—

(1) Application to an appellate court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, section 25.
(2) Applciations for admission or rehearing of an appeal, section 558, 560.
(3) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 592.
(4) Applications for review of judgment, section 623.

11.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1885.

B.—JUDICIAL.

11—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED—	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	314,805	5,285	74,685	49,880	136,142	48,813	13,366	9,90,229 0 0	11,35,601 0 0
Small Cause Courts ...	41,968	244	5,368	7,689	25,406	3,261	36	3,12,141 0 0	78,331 0 0
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District ...	13,959	945	2,599	2,246	5,118	3,051	1,496	55,88,178 0 0	7,15,347 0 0
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,733	129	334	288	430	552	347	7,74,016 0 0	72,421 0 0
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	372,465	6,603	82,986	60,103	167,096	55,677	15,245	1,26,64,564 0 0	20,01,700 0 0
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,683	1	2,238	1,023	4,019	1,402	570	75,164 15 7	10,293 1 6
Total of Civil Courts ...	381,148	6,604	85,224	61,126	171,115	57,079	15,815	1,27,39,728 15 7	20,11,993 1 6
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts ...	5,480	199	1,906	630	1,787	958	99	1,09,752 0 0	9,175 0 0
District Courts	1,065	54	414	134	278	185	33	57,735 0 0	497 0 0
Total ...	6,545	253	2,320	764	2,065	1,143	132	1,67,487 0 0	9,672 0 0
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts	151	.....	102	1	13	35	24	1,427 9 1	9 12 0
Total of Revenue Courts ...	6,696	253	2,422	765	2,078	1,178	156	1,68,914 9 1	9,681 12 0
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	17,636	646	5,595	6,307	4,480	608	.....	2,42,265 0 0	2,16,323 0 0
Superior Courts	606	59	.....	.....	102	445	426	6 0 0	1 0 0
Total ...	18,242	705	5,595	6,307	4,582	1,053	426	2,42,271 0 0	2,16,324 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	406,086	7,562	93,241	68,198	177,775	59,310	16,397	1,31,50,914 8 8	22,37,998 13 6

Note.—Column 2.—Total of the

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1885.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS—											
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,776	5,118	10,322	4,227	26,817	304	16,352	140	7,814	42	45	6,489
447	.....	3,156	1,213	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,505
90	133	151	62	1,195	14	788	7	337	6	5	215
13	16	40	18	192	1	78	5	25	3	.....	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,326	6,250	13,669	5,590	28,205	319	17,218	152	8,176	51	50	8,288
1	5	848	754	386	205	403	15	250	.....	.....	495
2,327	6,255	14,517	6,344	28,591	524	17,621	167	8,426	51	50	8,783
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
24	76	319	484	207	13	364	11	109	87	.....	16
11	28	49	99	104	.....	93	.....	24	.....	.....	3
35	104	368	583	311	13	457	11	133	87	.....	19
4	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
39	104	368	59	311	13	457	11	138	87	.....	19
453	449	799	1,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
11	9	2	5	34	.....	24	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
464	458	801	1,619	34	.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
2,830	6,819	15,686	8,553	28,936	537	18,102	178	8,588	138	50	8,802

entries in columns 3 to 7.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

12—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of* 1877, *in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1885.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Courts of Districts ...	687	189	55	185	155	...	1	102	23	31	5,32,100	30,758	20,976	32,675
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	687	189	55	185	185	...	1	102	23	31	5,32,100	30,758	20,976	32,675

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head "Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts."—Specially empowered under section 360, Act X, 1877.
Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.
Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

13—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1885.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors	2	...	202	...	...	...	...	...	124	51	27	
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.													
Magistrate's Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	Jurors ...	5	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All offences, including abetment and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code and tried by jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna, and the 24-Pergunnahs. Other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
Courts of Sessions ...	Jurors ... (a)	5	348	...	282	35	31	32	49	...	...	...	
	Assessors	2	...	1,047	...	...	...	...	...	796	121	130	
High Court Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors (b)	9	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		.....	433	1,249	326	35	31	32	49	920	172	157	

Notes.—Column 4.—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of columns 10, 11, and 12. Cases in which, owing to the accused having pleaded guilty or for other causes, the opinions of the assessors are not taken, should be entered in columns 4, 10, 11 or 12.
Column 13.—Note in what classes of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed—
(a) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.
(b) Ditto ditto in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

14—*(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British Subjects in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1885.

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

14—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of European*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE											
		WITHIN THE YEAR							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSION.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed		Transferred by order under section 451 B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 13.	Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of column 17.
												To Court of Session.	To High Court.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ... ... — Offences affecting life ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	...	7	6	...	...	13	...	13	...	10	3	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault ...	...	37	1	...	...	38	...	38	...	22	15	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ... ... — Theft	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating ...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief ...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass ...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws ...	...	74	83	2	...	156	...	156	...	138	18	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	129	111	2	...	242	...	242	...	189	51	...	1	...	241	...	...	...	...	...

MENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1885.

DISPOSED OF							NUMBER OF CASES						SUBSIDIARY TABLE.													REMARKS.
BY HIGH COURT.			TOTAL FOR ALL COURTS.																							
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied, under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or commital of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court, under section 526 of the Code, for transfer of their cases.													
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35							36					37
							OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SHOWN IN													OF CASES SHOWN IN COLUMN 30				
							Column 16			Column 21		Columns 21 and 24								Disposed of by Magistrates		Disposed of by Sessions Judges		
							Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.						Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	
							(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)							(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	1	2	3	.....	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	10	3	13	.....	13	13	...	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	2	1	3	.....	3	3	...	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	22	15	37	4	37	36	1	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	3	3	6	.....	6	6	...	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	2	2	4	.....	3	3	...	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	2	2	4	.....	4	4	...	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	3	1	4	.....	4	4	...	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	1	1	2	.....	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....														
...	...	...	2	1	3	.....	3	3	...	.....	.....	.....														
.....	.....	.....	138	18	156	.....	134	134	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	.....	...	.....	...	212	3	...	...			
...	...	...	189	51	240	2	216	214	2	.....	.....	.....														

B.—JUDICIAL

15.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																
		COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.							
		Number of registration offices.	Instruments of gift, section 17, clause (*a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).	Perpetual leases, section 17, clause (*d*).	All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Leases for one year or less, section 18, clause (*c*), and leases exempted under the provisions of section 17.	Awards.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.
	Bengal.									Rs. A.								
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
1	Burdwan	11	192	1,815	1,857	268	1,051	2,681	7,864	8,409 12	7,752	3,368	107	17	...	83	...	11,327
2	Bankoora	9	84	787	1,766	47	2,377	858	5,919	5,945 0	4,353	3,591	99	104	2	47	1	8,197
3	Beerbhoom	5	173	605	762	98	608	981	3,227	3,702 0	4,223	1,993	87	6	...	63	2	6,374
4	Midnapore	13	246	2,129	2,462	313	1,618	4,714	11,482	11,590 12	10,395	8,020	174	30	...	41	...	18,660
5	Hooghly	9	165	1,719	1,396	240	894	5,268	9,682	9,258 12	5,048	1,567	149	39	...	59	...	6,862
	Howrah	5	72	1,211	1,112	226	1,374	3,349	7,344	7,516 12	2,363	1,256	72	134	...	2	1	3,828
6	24-Pergunnahs	17	216	4,112	3,763	409	6,143	10,636	25,279	25,659 12	8,745	6,470	145	904	3	163	4	16,434
	Calcutta	1	48	1,251	929	674	34	600	3,536	28,269 0	30	16	1	41	3	1	3	95
7	Nuddea	10	89	716	1,132	152	1,569	2,665	6,323	6,225 12	1,831	1,720	39	34	...	16	...	3,640
8	Jessore	17	76	711	471	205	9,750	17,248	29,461	22,805 8	3,581	3,750	87	151	...	84	...	7,653
9	Khulna	8	50	671	963	186	4,701	9,907	16,478	13,731 4	1,879	1,509	63	173	...	9	...	3,633
10	Moorshedabad	6	69	534	814	89	186	1,253	2,945	3,031 12	2,549	877	11	74	...	3	...	3,514
11	Dinagepore	3	49	519	430	72	75	433	1,578	2,111 0	2,111	677	10	30	...	27	1	2,856
12	Rajshahye	5	47	166	255	118	193	1,618	2,397	2,572 0	251	117	10	28	...	26	...	432
13	Rungpore	6	140	1,739	1,135	126	98	3,961	7,199	7,204 8	5,474	1,630	29	748	...	33	...	7,914
14	Bogra	1	96	218	477	36	65	1,210	2,102	2,103 12	529	825	13	36	...	.....	2	1,405
15	Pubna	4	109	518	847	66	215	3,516	5,271	4,964 4	2,007	1,256	34	58	...	19	1	3,375
16	Darjeeling	3	6	96	82	13	.....	39	236	578 8	31	26	...	4	...	1	4	66
17	Julpigoree	3	25	766	402	45	2	439	1,679	1,994 8	812	275	15	191	...	3	1	1,297
18	Dacca	8	344	2,100	2,147	275	763	6,680	12,309	13,324 0	3,377	1,388	223	456	18	149	1	5,612
19	Furreedpore	8	121	829	945	59	6,623	12,819	21,396	16,711 0	3,016	866	65	56	...	77	...	4,080
20	Backergunge	14	200	2,275	2,993	121	10,969	13,516	30,074	25,402 12	5,969	5,573	188	445	...	89	...	12,264
21	Mymensingh	9	240	1,988	1,789	216	588	9,702	14,523	14,867 8	3,078	1,727	173	288	2	60	...	5,328
22	Tipperah	10	184	2,079	2,457	162	2,904	10,956	18,742	15,491 8	8,523	2,720	50	199	...	161	...	11,653
23	Chittagong	11	118	2,090	1,809	326	23,472	1,381	29,196	23,469 8	7,471	4,892	404	286	...	249	1	13,303
24	Noakholly	11	66	1,485	1,946	164	3,117	9,828	21,606	17,866 12	4,201	2,102	107	749	...	277	...	7,436
	Behar.																	
25	Patna	7	32	1,889	2,480	287	243	2,732	7,663	13,839 0	1,158	1,159	67	67	2	26	...	2,479
26	Gya	5	43	1,060	1,206	177	164	1,734	4,384	8,824 8	614	490	23	42	...	16	...	1,185
27	Shahabad	6	65	1,242	3,752	124	165	2,053	7,401	11,013 0	799	1,035	19	13	...	1	...	1,867
28	Mozufferpore	7	41	1,582	1,994	265	119	4,819	8,820	13,051 0	1,935	2,039	147	10	...	54	1	4,186
29	Durbhanga	6	13	1,107	1,467	296	77	2,854	5,724	8,505 4	1,278	1,478	32	10	...	494	...	3,292
30	Sarun	5	93	1,003	3,333	304	94	1,240	6,067	9,872 4	753	4,267	45	17	2	741	...	5,825
31	Chumparun	3	57	432	952	70	29	2,641	4,181	5,571 4	1,085	1,250	877	5	...	41	4	3,262
32	Monghyr	8	30	1,122	2,033	168	42	4,505	7,900	9,592 8	1,238	1,142	10	145	...	15	9	2,559
33	Bhagulpore	5	34	614	1,092	1,046	56	6,631	9,380	10,061 12	1,114	599	14	22	2	.....	...	1,751
34	Purneah	4	21	636	628	99	264	6,151	7,799	7,728 4	1,794	695	17	110	...	9	51	2,676
35	Maldah	2	22	217	581	37	18	976	1,845	1,859 4	1,371	595	16	55	...	53	...	2,090
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	24	191	310	19	72	376	992	2,594 4	881	511	46	16	...	2	...	1,456
	Orissa.																	
37	Cuttack	4	99	945	662	52	37	1,689	3,484	4,205 4	2,688	390	10	15	1	20	3	3,127
38	Pooree	3	18	874	480	90	24	472	1,959	2,036 4	1,694	630	14	32	...	25	33	2,428
39	Balasore	3	76	417	259	68	42	1,261	2,123	2,160 0	1,015	234	22	11	...	42	6	1,330
	Chota Nagpore.																	
40	Hazaribagh	3	14	193	574	26	273	768	1,848	2,499 12	223	674	9	124	...	2	2	1,034
41	Lohardugga	3	34	265	394	134	259	2,024	3,110	3,894 12	221	580	30	121	..	46	...	998
42	Singbhoom	1	2	8	28	10	57	97	202	259 8	50	4	6	...	...	4	...	64
43	Manbhoom	4	23	239	518	17	810	1,664	3,301	3,046 4	871	1,655	5	4	...	2	...	2,537
	Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	232	3,963	47,165	58,824	7,905	87,236	1,80,939	3,86,032	4,16,402 4	1,20,381	77,638	3,764	6,100	35	3,335	131	2,11,384

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration offices in Bengal in the year 1885-86.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.															
Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of sale of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money.	All other documents registered under section 18.	Total of registrations in book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, book V.	Number of wills registered, book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees.	Total expenditure.
Rs. A.	Rs.					Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	13 10 6	67,097 15 11
8,675 0	22,08,961	98	1,326	364	1,788	1,862 4	...	118	1	1	11	57	177	2,734	19,423 0	11,651 14 6	16,958 11 0
6,219 8	13,91,828	96	493	110	699	724 0	...	37	...	1	6	22	54	1,619	13,036 8	6,217 10 9	11,964 4 9
4,860 8	12,40,736	89	387	96	572	615 8	...	31	...	26	27	88	60	1,337	9,302 0	7,189 2 9	7,830 9 9
14,043 12	30,95,156	141	3,159	432	3,732	3,506 4	...	63	...	6	13	151	106	2,075	29,392 12	12,786 14 9	21,554 6 3
5,326 0	17,90,008	89	2,218	437	2,744	2,651 8	1	73	1	6	12	74	171	1,855	17,532 4	9,189 10 6	13,611 7 9
2,896 4	15,41,926	110	1,008	309	1,427	1,468 8	1	53	...	6	21	43	68	1,299	12,083 8	7,632 14 0	10,738 11 2
12,630 4	65,21,216	188	8,475	1,444	10,107	9,233 0	1	131	2	6	14	157	426	4,030	48,055 0	21,099 3 6	32,174 15 0
130 4	2,32,39,077	41	154	294	489	1,721 4	14	52	...	6	38	30	679	1,215	30,328 8	25,040 6 0	16,124 11 10
2,778 4	11,81,528	138	5,525	1,332	6,995	6,689 4	...	111	2	10	13	83	151	1,287	16,145 4	6,794 15 0	14,404 5 0
5,892 4	15,97,180	239	30,533	1,115	31,887	25,101 8	2	70	...	5	5	164	175	2,247	54,379 4	17,060 3 0	37,739 6 5
2,795 0	12,63,051	125	7,622	555	8,302	6,925 4	...	40	...	4	5	137	101	1,109	23,611 8	8,168 0 9	15,835 2 3
2,678 8	13,73,478	50	491	200	741	986 12	...	88	1	3	18	62	191	1,264	7,953 0	6,703 3 0	7,247 2 3
2,182 8	7,16,161	15	1,033	265	1,313	1,291 0	...	19	1	4	7	38	78	320	5,664 8	2,652 12 0	4,164 7 3
353 8	5,79,325	19	296	333	648	1,072 8	1	45	...	3	3	34	80	389	4,178 0	3,189 7 9	4,262 0 4
5,948 12	16,37,694	38	628	544	1,210	1,562 8	...	28	2	9	15	130	91	951	14,835 12	6,983 7 0	10,484 13 9
1,070 12	4,46,040	19	403	72	494	572 12	...	22	...	4	9	23	24	302	3,835 4	1,822 11 6	3,190 15 7
2,554 12	9,07,162	60	2,166	344	2,570	2,334 0	...	57	1	6	17	101	89	910	10,085 0	5,904 8 6	8,408 3 7
50 12	3,23,139	9	25	40	74	97 4	...	1	...	2	8	17	116	67	720 8	674 11 0	907 10 0
970 8	5,86,989	23	158	98	279	419 12	...	7	1	6	26	52	86	286	3,416 12	2,335 7 0	2,909 0 10
4,565 4	31,65,204	136	402	3,619	4,157	5,130 0	1	104	1	29	100	234	455	3,161	23,439 4	17,139 1 0	16,016 3 0
3,160 4	12,46,970	101	1,684	2,410	4,195	3,087 0	...	65	1	3	14	59	182	2,063	23,222 4	10,974 8 9	17,640 12 4
9,432 0	29,58,433	263	7,339	2,526	10,128	8,872 12	...	65	...	...	1	131	240	4,463	44,057 8	24,800 5 0	30,165 13 7
4,177 4	31,12,834	81	301	1,659	2,041	2,506 4	1	180	15	59	139	314	227	3,226	21,921 0	15,557 7 6	16,066 2 4
8,822 8	25,86,188	216	856	1,978	3,050	3,348 4	...	37	1	89	56	193	204	1,973	27,814 4	10,164 6 0	20,849 15 8
10,083 0	24,30,513	102	1,122	2,615	3,839	4,003 0	...	29	2	12	60	269	228	1,689	37,679 8	8,615 8 3	24,425 3 11
5,806 4	17,52,076	178	2,735	4,000	6,913	6,786 12	...	11	...	10	45	130	117	1,404	30,503 12	10,604 5 6	22,358 7 2
1,860 12	53,32,471	111	512	293	916	1,732 4	1	23	...	...	5	47	205	1,579	17,524 0	17,344 9 9	9,227 7 9
978 4	34,87,603	48	402	235	685	1,359 4	1	9	...	15	2	23	95	1,504	11,198 0	11,999 1 8	7,376 7 10
1,402 0	39,89,567	84	365	277	726	1,064 0	1	14	2	2	1	21	102	1,013	13,543 0	6,365 7 0	8,165 5 8
3,194 4	51,14,814	198	1,248	861	2,307	3,480 12	1	10	1	3	19	124	204	1,619	19,770 0	9,869 1 0	11,572 4 2
3,305 4	35,11,831	222	863	422	1,507	2,051 8	...	2	1	1	50	45	138	1,660	13,874 0	10,214 1 0	8,121 13 0
4,425 8	39,04,407	69	786	241	1,096	1,337 8	...	35	1	...	1	37	136	2,294	15,779 4	10,147 9 0	8,914 0 6
2,571 4	20,90,081	72	495	387	954	1,910 12	2	1	...	5	28	87	59	475	10,057 4	3,377 15 9	5,947 4 0
1,959 12	31,08,811	184	768	245	1,197	1,356 12	...	3	...	2	3	36	91	1,270	12,920 12	9,113 6 6	9,423 5 0
1,343 0	18,93,828	340	927	406	1,673	1,801 8	1	3	...	12	7	41	82	1,218	13,218 4	6,062 11 8	8,256 3 0
2,088 4	17,26,471	59	417	216	692	1,066 0	...	1	...	17	45	148	84	892	10,886 8	5,734 14 0	7,092 1 0
1,665 8	4,41,137	10	170	118	298	388 8	...	24	...	6	...	21	30	270	4,009 4	1,448 14 3	2,416 9 0
1,124 4	17,35,006	30	554	369	953	973 12	...	5	...	1	...	71	92	153	4,712 4	1,177 5 0	3,819 5 7
2,389 4	13,74,350	20	270	119	409	634 4	...	31	...	5	...	15	126	596	7,352 12	4,676 14 9	4,629 10 3
1,835 8	5,61,305	8	211	87	306	387 0	...	120	...	1	...	5	81	301	4,738 12	2,130 0 0	3,396 12 10
1,119 12	7,19,563	21	236	108	365	469 0	...	21	...	15	...	8	50	366	3,832 12	1,906 13 0	2,626 8 2
760 4	8,26,416	18	208	69	295	370 0	...	2	...	2	4	71	22	374	3,638 0	2,560 15 0	3,425 6 3
794 8	9,48,960	39	295	88	422	531 0	1	1	...	...	1	15	52	607	5,224 4	3,244 9 9	3,915 7 10
45 12	56,214	.....	8	8	16	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	24	319 12	160 11 0	471 9 3
1,908 0	6,00,197	10	227	251	488	622 0	...	7	...	4	5	31	46	467	5,604 4	1,841 9 0	3,812 13 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	6,995 0 0	588 0 0
1,62,874 8	10,99,10,877	4,207	89,501	30,991	1,24,699	1,24,418 0	29	1,749	37	407	851	3,639	6,276	59,987	7,10,888 12	3,77,338 0 10	5,68,365 2 0

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1885.			Received during the year 1885.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,772	45	1,817	2,508	183	2,691	4,280	228	4,508
		Under-trial ...	25	1	26	512	19	531	537	20	557
		Civil ...	...	1	1	.....	70	70	...	71	71
Diamond Harbour	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	243	10	253	245	10	255
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	192	14	206	195	14	209
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	165	2	167	170	2	172
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	110	2	112	110	2	112
Baraset ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	228	3	231	229	3	232
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	160	6	166	160	6	166
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,101	...	1,101	1,643	...	1,643	2,744	...	2,744
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	446	...	446	458	...	458
		Civil ...	26	...	26	518	2	520	544	2	546
	European Jail ...	Convicts ...	64	...	64	278	...	278	342	...	342
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	60	...	60	64	...	64
		Civil ...	2	...	2	40	...	40	42	...	42
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	632	34	666	683	63	746	1,315	97	1,412
		Under-trial ...	12	2	14	300	51	351	312	53	365
		Civil ...	6	...	6	63	...	63	69	...	69
Tumlook ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	141	13	154	146	13	159
		Under-trial ...	8	2	10	150	15	165	158	17	175
Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	57	6	63	57	6	63
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	34	7	41	35	7	42
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	59	3	62	60	3	63
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	77	6	83	77	6	83
Bhagulpore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	963	65	1,028	830	74	904	1,793	139	1,932
		Under-trial ...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	925	...	925	867	...	867	1,792	...	1,792
Hazaribagh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	483	15	498	871	46	917	1,354	61	1,415
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	315	28	343	316	28	344
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	....	10
Giridi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	347	12	359	353	13	366
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	292	9	301	299	10	309
Rajshahye ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	706	37	743	983	66	1,049	1,689	103	1,792
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	413	37	450	424	38	462
		Civil ...	2	...	2	51	...	51	53	...	53
Nattore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	307	26	333	313	26	339
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	198	17	215	200	18	218
Nowgong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	125	15	140	131	16	147
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	173	16	189	175	16	191
Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	853	9	862	1,500	28	1,528	2,353	37	2,390
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	108	15	123	122	16	138
		Civil ...	12	...	12	141	...	141	153	...	153
Manickgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	153	8	161	167	8	175
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	108	9	117	112	9	121
Moonshigunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	120	1	121	125	2	127
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	65	2	67	77	2	79
Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	122	11	133	502	51	553	624	62	686
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	296	43	339	304	44	348
		Civil ...	2	...	2	28	...	28	30	...	30

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1885.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1885.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,537	160	2,697	1,743	68	1,811	1,707·11	50·98	1,758·09			
513	18	531	24	2	26	27·00	1·59	28·59	1,734·11	54·26	1,788·37
.....	66	66	.....	5	5	.....	1·69	1·69			
223	10	233	22	.....	22	3·89	0·09	3·98			
190	14	204	5	.....	5	6·93	0·52	7·45	10·82	0·61	11·43
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
159	2	161	11	.....	11	2·15	0·02	2·17	4·57	0·05	4·62
104	2	106	6	.....	6	2·42	0·03	2·45			
217	3	220	12	.....	12	4·05	0·04	4·09			
155	6	161	5	.....	5	7·33	0·23	7·56	11·43	0·27	11·70
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·05	.....	0·05			
1,673	.....	1,673	1,071	.....	1,071	1,097·46	.....	1,097·46			
447	.....	447	11	.....	11	11·18	.....	11·18	1,131·27	.....	1,131·27
525	2	527	19	.....	19	22·63	.....	22·63			
294	.....	294	48	.....	48	48·11	.....	48·11			
62	.....	62	2	.....	2	2·12	.....	2·12	51·80	.....	51·80
41	.....	41	1	.....	1	1·57	.....	1·57			
677	77	754	638	20	658	609·66	29·76	639·42			
293	53	346	19	.....	19	12·89	1·45	14·34	626·36	31·21	657·57
64	.....	64	5	.....	5	3·81	.....	3·81			
140	13	153	6	.....	6	3·33	0·28	3·61	10·35	0·84	11·19
155	16	171	3	1	4	7·02	0·56	7·58			
57	6	63	.....	.....	.....	0·94	0·06	1·00	2·81	0·25	3 06
28	7	35	7	.....	7	1·87	0·19	2·06			
60	3	63	.....	.....	.....	1·35	0·06	1·41	4·15	0·24	4·39
77	6	83	.....	.....	.....	2·80	0·18	2·98			
823	81	904	970	58	1,028	981·20	59·15	1,040·35	981·23	59·30	1,040·53
1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	0·03	0·15	0·18			
880	.....	880	912	.....	912	875·75	.....	875·75	875·75	.....	875·75
799	57	856	555	4	559	551·18	12·68	563·86			
312	28	340	4	.....	4	11·49	0·48	11·97	564·91	13·16	578·07
9	.....	9	1	.....	1	2·24	.....	2·24			
348	13	361	5	.....	5	5·49	0·24	5·73	12·92	0·30	13·22
286	10	296	13	.....	13	7·43	0·06	7·49			
969	68	1,037	720	35	755	702·65	40·37	743·02			
406	36	442	18	2	20	28·45	1·06	29·51	734·97	41·43	776·40
51	.....	51	2	.....	2	3·87	.....	3·87			
309	25	334	4	1	5	4·83	0·27	5·10	9·58	0·75	10·33
193	18	211	7	.....	7	4·75	0·48	5·23			
128	16	144	3	.....	3	2·12	0·14	2·26	11·15	1·24	12 39
173	16	189	2	.....	2	9·03	1·10	10·13			
1,365	27	1,392	988	10	998	923·78	7·68	931·46			
107	16	123	15	.....	15	10·17	0·58	10·75	944·32	8·26	952·58
141	.....	141	12	.....	12	10·37	.....	10·37			
152	8	160	15	.....	15	2·20	0.12	2·32	5·15	0·20	5·35
112	9	121	.....	.....	.....	2·95	0·08	3·03			
122	2	124	3	.....	3	2·34	0·02	2·36	5·17	0·14	5·31
74	2	76	3	.....	3	2·83	0·12	2·95			
525	49	574	99	13	112	114·53	14·81	129·34			146·63
294	44	338	10	.....	10	12·80	2·42	15·22	129·40	17·23	
28	.....	28	2	.....	2	2·07	.....	2·07			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1885.			Received during the year 1885.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cutwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	2	4	74	12	86	76	14	90
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	86	12	98	87	12	99
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	208	11	219	213	11	224
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	165	8	173	170	9	179
Culna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	75	3	78	76	4	80
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	35	1	36	38	1	39
Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	323	3	326	892	32	924	1,215	35	1,250
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	280	22	302	284	23	307
		Civil ...	13	...	13	142	2	144	155	2	157
Jehanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21	163	8	171	184	8	192
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	105	14	119	106	14	120
Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	186	18	204	191	18	209
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	182	18	200	186	18	204
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	515	27	542	518	27	545
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	335	19	354	344	20	364
Ooloobaria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	71	10	81	80	10	90
		Under-trial ...	7	2	9	73	7	80	80	9	89
Moorshedabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	172	26	198	820	69	889	992	95	1,087
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	386	38	424	395	38	433
		Civil ...	5	...	5	39	...	39	44	...	44
Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	167	12	179	167	12	179
		Under-trial ...	11	2	13	210	6	216	221	8	229
Jungypore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	205	18	223	210	18	228
		Under-trial ...	18	...	18	261	26	287	279	26	305
Dinagepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	151	11	162	561	17	578	712	28	740
		Under-trial ...	33	...	33	496	14	510	529	14	543
		Civil ...	8	...	8	99	3	102	107	3	110
Gya ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	363	15	378	866	47	913	1,229	62	1,291
		Under-trial ...	29	1	30	438	30	468	467	31	498
		Civil ...	5	...	5	36	...	36	41	...	41
Nowada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	141	12	153	147	12	159
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	195	19	214	200	20	220
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	147	5	152	150	5	155
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	180	9	189	185	9	194
Aurungabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	132	8	140	137	8	145
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	184	7	191	197	7	204
Bankoora ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	178	3	181	291	14	305	469	17	486
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	168	15	183	176	15	191
		Civil ...	4	...	4	30	...	30	34	...	34
Bishenpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	93	3	96	95	3	98
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	82	3	85	94	4	98
Beerbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	132	6	138	734	75	809	866	81	947
		Under trial ...	8	...	8	336	52	388	344	52	396
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
Rampore Haut ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	180	16	196	183	16	199
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	312	36	348	321	37	358

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1885.

			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the ear 1885.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
72	14	86	4	.....	4	1·12	0·31	1·43	3·05	0·83	3·88
81	10	91	6	2	8	1·93	0·52	2·45			
208	11	219	5	.....	5	3·95	0·20	4·15	7·43	0·40	7·83
168	9	177	2	.....	2	3·48	0·20	3·68			
66	4	70	10	.....	10	1·60	0·04	1·64	2·63	0·13	2·76
38	1	39	.....	.....	.....	1·03	0 09	1·12			
956	31	987	259	4	263	278·42	5·05	283·47	304·46	6·31	310·77
255	19	274	29	4	33	17·19	1·23	18·42			
140	2	142	15	.....	15	8·85	0·03	8·88			
180	8	188	4	.....	4	4·14	0·22	4·36	7·40	0·55	7·95
104	14	118	2	.....	2	3·26	0·33	3·59			
190	17	207	1	1	2	2·60	0·17	2·77	6·79	0·52	7·31
183	18	201	3	.....	3	4·19	0·35	4·54			
516	27	543	2	.....	2	5·21	0·18	5·39	12·25	0·53	12·78
344	20	364	.....	.....	.....	7·04	0·35	7·39			
79	9	88	1	1	2	0·96	0 13	1·09	3·34	0·29	3·63
80	9	89	.....	.....	.....	2·38	0·16	2·54			
783	64	847	209	31	240	176·99	29·83	206·82	199·16	31·44	230·60
385	35	420	10	3	13	18·58	1·61	20·19			
41	.....	41	3	.....	3	3·59	.....	3·59			
166	12	178	1	.....	1	1·88	0·13	2·01	8·73	0·33	9·06
212	8	220	9	.....	9	6·85	0·20	7·05			
206	18	224	4	.....	4	3·76	0·45	4·21	16·18	1·07	17·25
273	25	298	6	1	7	12·42	0·62	13·04			
552	23	575	160	5	165	159·98	4·39	164·37	193·13	5·36	198·49
514	14	528	15	.....	15	25·92	0·77	26·69			
97	3	100	10	.....	10	7·23	0·20	7·43			
937	50	987	292	12	304	334·78	13·12	347·90	361 70	14·71	376·41
444	29	473	23	2	25	23·00	1·59	24·59			
39	.....	39	2	.....	2	3·92	.....	3·92			
145	12	157	2	.....	2	1·89	0·24	2·13	10·66	1·19	11·85
195	20	215	5	.....	5	8·77	0·95	9·72			
146	5	151	4	.....	4	1·72	0·05	1·77	6·96	0·29	7·25
180	9	189	5	.....	5	5·24	0·24	5·48			
134	8	142	3	.....	3	1·67	0·08	1·75	7·72	0 25	7·97
196	7	203	1	.....	1	6 05	0·17	6 22			
337	15	352	132	2	134	117·59	3·15	120·74	129·27	3·68	132·95
175	15	190	1	.....	1	9·13	0·53	9·66			
31	.....	31	3	.....	3	2·55	.....	2·55			
89	3	92	6	.....	6	1·02	0 04	1·06	3·94	0·05	3·99
83	4	87	11	.....	11	2·92	0·01	2·93			
688	61	749	178	20	198	151·50	11·88	163·38	168·53	14·71	183·24
333	52	385	11	.....	11	16·69	2·83	19·52			
7	.....	7	1	.....	1	0·34	.....	0·34			
183	16	199	.....	.....	.....	2·16	0·21	2·37	13·07	1·23	14·30
807	37	344	14	.....	14	10·91	1·02	11·93			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1885.			Received during the year 1885.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Nuddea ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	164	11	175	629	48	677	793	59	852
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	196	17	213	199	17	216
		Civil ...	1	...	1	26	...	26	27	...	27
Meherpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	2	3	133	22	155	134	24	158
		Under-trial ..	3	...	3	113	14	127	116	14	130
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	201	27	228	206	27	233
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	186	22	208	194	22	216
Chooadangah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	176	8	184	177	9	186
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	115	8	123	117	8	125
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	114	6	120	115	6	121
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	133	22	155	138	22	160
Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	158	6	164	733	18	751	891	24	915
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	305	11	316	314	11	325
		Civil ...	1	...	1	57	4	61	58	4	62
Narail ...	Subsidary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	109	1	110	117	1	118
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	74	1	75	74	1	75
Jhenidah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	93	4	97	99	4	103
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	102	5	107	105	5	110
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	139	7	146	154	7	161
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	55	5	60	60	5	65
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	97	6	103	99	6	105
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	115	6	121	115	6	121
Rungpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	228	3	231	720	23	743	948	26	974
		Under-trial ...	26	...	26	413	19	432	439	19	458
		Civil ...	7	...	7	183	2	185	190	2	192
Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	192	4	196	200	4	204
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	161	5	166	176	5	181
Nilphamaree ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	213	7	220	215	7	222
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	292	6	298	294	6	300
Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	63	6	69	69	6	75
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	110	5	115	113	5	118
Bogra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	79	4	83	317	20	337	396	24	420
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	236	20	256	250	21	271
		Civil ...	5	...	5	65	1	66	70	1	71
Furreedpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	267	2	269	681	9	690	948	11	959
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	248	13	261	253	14	267
		Civil ...	1	...	1	52	...	52	53	...	53
Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	74	5	79	74	5	79
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	105	6	111	105	6	111
Madareepore ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	218	3	221	219	3	222
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	83	...	83	83	...	83
Backergunge ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ..	207	2	209	867	11	878	1,074	13	1,087
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	382	9	391	396	9	405
		Civil ...	22	...	22	356	4	360	378	4	382
Perozepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	19	...	19	159	3	162	178	3	181
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	103	5	108	104	5	109

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1885.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1885.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
652	55	707	141	4	145	133·30	8·36	141·66	141·11	9·04	150·15
177	17	194	22	.....	22	5·37	0·68	6·05			
26	.....	26	1	.....	1	2·44	.....	2·44			
132	24	156	2	.....	2	1·85	0·20	2·05	4·87	0·55	5·42
112	14	126	4	.....	4	3·02	0·35	3·37			
201	27	228	5	.....	5	2·76	0·37	3·13	7·98	1·12	9·10
184	20	204	10	2	12	5·22	0·75	5·97			
174	9	183	3	.....	3	1·82	0·12	1·94	3·96	0 23	4·19
116	8	124	1	.....	1	2·14	0·11	2·25			
114	6	120	1	.....	1	2·75	0·07	2 82	7·05	0·41	7·46
137	22	159	1	.....	1	4·30	0·34	4·64			
723	17	740	168	7	175	185·73	4·73	190·46	207·93	5·94	213·87
294	10	304	20	1	21	18·59	1·12	19·71			
56	4	60	2	.....	2	3·61	0·09	3·70			
117	1	118	.....	.....	.....	1·47	0·02	1·49	3·88	0·03	3·91
72	1	73	2	.....	2	2·41	0·01	2·42			
99	4	103	.....	.....	.....	1·01	0·05	1·06	3·52	0·14	3·66
100	5	105	5	.....	5	2·51	0·09	2·60			
151	7	158	3	.....	3	3·21	0·14	3·35	4·51	0·27	4·78
60	5	65	.....	.....	.....	1·30	0·13	1·43			
97	6	103	2	.....	2	1·15	0·09	1·24	4·93	0·21	5·14
114	6	120	1	.....	1	3·78	0·12	3·90			
722	24	746	226	2	228	238·39	5·15	243·54	268·88	6·10	274 98
428	19	447	11	.....	11	20·14	0·78	20·92			
179	2	181	11	.....	11	10·35	0·17	10·52			
198	4	202	2	.....	2	4·59	0·06	4·65	9·84	0·17	10·01
175	5	180	1	.....	1	5·25	0·11	5·36			
213	7	220	2	.....	2	3·63	0·08	3·71	11·85	0·19	12·04
285	6	291	9	.....	9	8·22	0·11	8·33			
68	6	74	1	.....	1	0·88	0·09	0·97	5·84	0·20	6·04
113	5	118	.....	.....	.....	4·96	0·11	5·07			
323	21	344	73	3	76	92·70	3·29	95·99	105·67	4·19	109·86
247	21	268	3	.....	3	9·60	0·83	10·43			
61	1	62	9	.....	9	3·37	0 07	3·44			
728	10	738	220	1	221	227·15	1·80	228·95	242·12	2·64	244·76
242	13	255	11	1	12	12·11	0·84	12·95			
48	.....	48	5	.....	5	2·86	.....	2·86			
74	5	79	.....	.....	.....	0·35	0·04	0·39	2·88	0·20	3·08
105	6	111	.....	.....	.....	2·53	0·16	2·69			
215	3	218	4	.....	4	4·56	0·02	4·58	6·44	0·02	6·46
83	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	1·88	.....	1·88			
884	8	892	190	5	195	211·60	3·29	214·89	269·88	4·07	273·95
384	9	393	12	.....	12	27·42	0·61	28·03			
361	2	363	17	2	19	30·86	0·17	31·03			
150	3	153	28	.....	28	7·21	0·02	7·23	12·24	0·27	12·51
103	4	107	1	1	2	5·03	0·25	5·28			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1885.			Received during the year 1885.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Patooakhally ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	210	3	213	213	3	216
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	131	2	133	137	2	139
Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	193	1	194	195	1	196
		Under trial ...	4	...	4	59	...	59	63	...	63
Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	265	9	274	1,508	35	1,543	1,773	44	1,817
		Under-trial ...	53	3	56	460	15	475	513	18	531
		Civil ...	14	...	14	157	3	160	171	3	174
Attia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	237	7	244	238	7	245
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	172	4	176	181	5	186
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	237	5	242	248	5	253
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	198	9	207	207	9	216
Kishoregunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	2	13	230	2	232	241	4	245
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	134	3	137	140	3	143
Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	19	...	19	382	14	396	401	14	415
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	148	18	166	157	18	175
Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	97	...	97	483	16	499	580	16	596
		Under-trial ...	17	1	18	295	12	307	312	13	325
		Civil ...	2	...	2	47	1	48	49	1	50
Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	79	3		82	3	85
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	75	3	78	75	3	78
Noakholly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	80	4	84	376	9	385	456	13	469
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	211	8	219	218	8	226
		Civil ...	16	...	16	147	2	149	163	2	165
Fenny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	77	2	79	84	3	87
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	73	3	76	83	3	86
Patna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	229	13	242	1,044	48	1,092	1,273	61	1,334
		Under-trial ...	10	3	13	508	24	532	518	27	545
		Civil ...	1	...	1	65	2	67	66	2	68
Barrh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	123	7	130	124	7	131
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	117	8	125	123	8	131
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Behar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	193	16	209	198	16	214
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	260	21	281	277	21	298
Shahabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	115	19	134	797	46	843	912	65	977
		Under-trial ...	11	2	13	333	17	350	344	19	363
		Civil ...	2	...	2	57	...	57	59	...	59
Sasseram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	220	10	230	224	10	234
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	221	11	232	224	11	235
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	151	11	162	151	11	162
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	203	16	219	207	16	223
Bhubooah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	136	14	150	139	14	153
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	153	17	170	156	17	173
Mozufferpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	164	24	188	732	56	788	896	80	976
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	349	25	374	359	25	384
		Civil ...	6	...	6	84	1	85	90	1	91
Hajeepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	172	17	189	173	17	190
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	136	12	148	142	12	154

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1885.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1885.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
211	3	214	2	.....	2	4·33	0·02	4·35	9·21	0·10	9·31
134	2	136	3	.....	3	4·88	0·08	4·96			
186	1	187	9	.....	9	5·36	.....	5·36	8·01	.....	8·01
63	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	2·65	.....	2·65			
1,512	31	1,543	261	13	274	327·56	11·15	338·71	370·92	12·32	383·24
488	18	506	25	.....	25	31·20	0·91	32·11			
162	3	165	9	.....	9	12·16	0·26	12·42			
237	7	244	1	.....	1	5·25	0·24	5·49	9·68	0·44	10·12
180	5	185	1	.....	1	4·43	0·20	4·63			
240	4	244	8	1	9	6·25	0·15	6·40	13·33	0·38	13 71
204	8	212	3	1	4	7·08	0·23	7·31			
240	4	244	1	.....	1	8·84	0·07	8·91	20·83	0·61	21·44
126	3	129	14	.....	14	11·99	0·54	12·53			
378	10	388	23	4	27	9·44	0·27	9·71	16·46	1·01	17·47
152	17	169	5	1	6	7·02	0·74	7·76			
478	14	492	102	2	104	97·88	1·71	99·59	115·58	2·49	118·07
306	13	319	6	.....	6	12·02	0·78	12·80			
46	1	47	3	.....	3	5·68	.....	5·68			
81	3	84	1	.....	1	0·92	0·01	0·93	2·57	0·14	2·71
74	3	77	1	.....	1	1·65	0·13	1·78			
372	11	383	84	2	86	77·82	2·20	80·02	99·70	2·70	102·40
216	8	224	2	.....	2	11·66	0·43	12·09			
153	2	155	10	.....	10	10·22	0 07	10·29			
82	3	85	2	.....	2	2·09	0·15	2·24	4·91	0·29	5·20
80	3	83	3	.....	3	2·81	0·14	2·95			
1,057	48	1,105	216	13	229	220·61	13·30	233·91	246·79	15·16	261·95
505	27	532	13	.....	13	20·69	1·74	22·43			
55	2	57	11	.....	11	5·49	0·12	5·61			
121	7	128	3	.....	3	1·81	0·09	1·90	4·56	0·21	4·77
121	7	128	2	1	3	2·74	0·12	2·86			
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0 01			
191	16	207	7	.....	7	2·45	0·17	2·62	12·12	0·65	12·77
262	19	281	15	2	17	9·67	0·48	10·15			
760	48	808	152	17	169	141·65	10·93	152·58	158·38	11·87	170·25
337	19	356	7	.....	7	12·23	0·94	13·17			
51	.....	51	8	.....	8	4·50	.....	4·50			
221	10	231	3	.....	3	3·22	0·18	3·40	11·48	0·58	12·06
216	11	227	8	.....	8	8·26	0·40	8·66			
151	11	162	.....	.....	.....	0·35	0·08	0·43	6 39	0·26	6·65
201	13	214	6	3	9	6·04	0·18	6·22			
138	14	152	1	.....	1	2·13	0·19	2·32	6·91	0·51	7·42
155	17	172	1	.....	1	4·78	0·32	5·10			
706	63	769	190	17	207	169·59	20·72	190·31	193·46	21 56	215·02
348	25	373	11	.....	11	14·93	0·83	15·76			
86	1	87	4	.....	4	8·94	0 01	8·95			
170	17	187	3	.....	3	2·49	0·16	2·65	5·79	0·48	6·27
142	12	154	.....	.....	.....	3·30	0·32	3·62			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1885.			Received during the year 1885.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Seetamurhee ...	Subsidiary ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	214	17	231	215	17	232
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	227	14	241	230	14	244
Sarun ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	159	13	172	873	46	919	1,032	59	1,091
		Under-trial ...	18	...	18	359	28	387	377	28	405
		Civil ...	9	...	9	53	...	53	62	...	62
Sewan ...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	1	...	1	287	15	302	288	15	303
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	208	16	224	219	16	235
Gopalgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	236	17	253	241	17	258
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	144	14	158	154	14	168
Chumparun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	251	9	260	571	46	617	822	55	877
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	393	36	429	409	36	445
		Civil ...	6	...	6	84	1	85	90	1	91
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	1	11	276	26	302	286	27	313
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	255	27	282	266	27	293
Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	155	12	167	697	35	732	852	47	899
		Under-trial ...	18	...	18	577	28	605	595	28	623
		Civil ...	10	...	10	156	2	158	166	2	168
Jamooee ...	Subsidiary ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	248	8	256	254	9	263
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	303	11	314	317	11	328
Begooserai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	141	7	148	142	8	150
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	178	4	182	179	4	183
Bhagulpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	116	...	116	1,059	...	1,059	1,175	...	1,175
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	260	28	288	274	28	302
		Civil ...	12	...	12	109	2	111	121	2	123
Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	165	12	177	166	12	178
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	185	11	196	189	11	200
Muddhepoorah	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	169	...	169	169	...	169
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	125	5	130	125	5	130
Soopool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	151	4	155	151	4	155
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	132	3	135	133	3	136
Purneah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	153	2	155	370	13	383	523	15	538
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	222	14	236	230	15	245
		Civil ...	1	...	1	42	...	42	43	...	43
Kissengunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	78	2	80	80	2	82
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	149	6	155	149	6	155
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	87	1	88	94	1	95
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	99	1	100	103	1	104
Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	231	7	238	572	14	586	803	21	824
		Under-trial ...	23	...	23	297	14	311	320	14	334
		Civil ...	12	...	12	63	1	64	75	1	76
Jajpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	53	6	59	60	6	66
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	66	3	69	68	3	71
Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	79	...	79	80	1	81
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	66	1	67	68	1	69
Ungool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	110	7	117	112	7	119
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	205	12	217	211	12	223
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1885.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1885.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
215	17	232	.....	.....	.....	2·22	0·22	2·44	8·04	0·43	8·47
228	14	242	2	.....	2	5·82	0·21	6·03			
821	45	866	211	14	225	199·08	15·35	214·43	222·95	16·76	239 71
364	27	391	13	1	14	18·85	1·41	20·26			
55	.....	55	7	.....	7	5·02	.....	5·02			
287	15	302	1	.....	1	3·76	0·29	4·05	10·65	0·66	11·31
216	14	230	3	2	5	6·89	0·37	7·26			
237	17	254	4	.....	4	2·97	0·35	3·32	79	·52	6·31
150	14	164	4	.....	4	2·82	0·17	2·99			
614	43	657	208	12	220	208·10	12·77	220·87	228·00	15·14	243·14
399	36	435	10	.....	10	13·38	2·35	15·73			
80	1	81	10	.....	10	6·52	0·02	6·54			
282	26	308	4	1	5	3·68	0·31	3·99	12·40	0 78	13·18
265	27	292	1	.....	1	8·72	0·47	9·19			
717	38	755	135	9	144	157·64	13·48	171·12	195·43	14·56	209·99
568	28	596	27	.....	27	24·54	0·97	25·51			
156	2	158	10	.....	10	13·25	0·11	13·36			
247	8	255	7	1	8	4·29	0·15	4·44	15·27	0·46	15·73
308	9	317	9	2	11	10·98	0·31	11·29			
136	7	143	6	1	7	2·10	0·12	2·22	8·26	0·14	8·40
177	4	181	2	.....	2	6·16	0·02	6·18			
1,059	.....	1,059	116	.....	116	123·87	.....	123·87	147·94	0·83	148·77
261	28	289	13	.....	13	13·26	0·73	13·99			
113	2	115	8	.....	8	10·81	0·10	10·91			
165	12	177	1	.....	1	2·45	0·30	2·75	8·21	0·54	8·75
180	11	191	9	.....	9	5·76	0·24	6·00			
169	.....	169	.....	.....	.....	2·80	.....	2·80	7·96	0·15	8·11
118	5	123	7	.....	7	5·16	0·15	5·31			
150	4	154	1	.....	1	1·63	0·06	1·69	5·60	0·22	5·72
133	3	136	.....	.....	.....	3·97	0·06	4·03			
418	11	429	105	4	109	109·97	2·70	112·67	122·33	3·42	125·75
224	15	239	6	.....	6	9·30	0·72	10·02			
37	.....	37	6	.....	6	3·06	.....	3·06			
79	2	81	1	.....	1	1·47	0·12	1·59	5·08	0·22	5·30
147	6	153	2	.....	2	3·61	0·10	3·71			
94	1	95	.....	.....	.....	1·98	0·05	2·03	4·78	0·06	4·84
99	1	100	4	.....	4	2·80	0·01	2·81			
625	14	639	178	7	185	202·88	5·34	208·22	226·26	6·09	232·35
308	14	322	12	.....	12	17·35	0·75	18·10			
72	1	73	3	.....	3	6·03	.....	6·03			
59	6	65	1	.....	1	0·79	0·13	0·92	3·21	0·20	3·41
65	3	68	3	.....	3	2·42	0·07	2·49			
80	1	81	.....	.....	.....	0·80	0·03	0·83	1·80	0·04	1·84
64	1	65	4	.....	4	1·00	0·01	1·01			
104	7	111	8	.....	8	4·40	0·24	4·64	12·89	0·48	13·37
203	12	215	8	.....	8	8·15	0·24	8·39			
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	0·34	.....	0·34			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1885.			Received during the year 1885.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Khond Mehal ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	44	6	50	45	6	51
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	56	1	57	56	1	57
Maldah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	64	1	65	278	12	290	342	13	355
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	293	15	308	301	15	316
		Civil ...	2	...	2	55	2	57	57	2	59
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	81	4	85	415	13	428	496	17	513
		Under-trial ...	38	2	40	276	12	288	314	14	328
		Civil ...	1	...	1	41	...	41	42	...	42
Serajgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	239	10	249	243	10	253
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	273	16	289	275	16	291
Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	74	4	78	217	23	240	291	27	318
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	197	16	213	201	16	217
		Civil ...	2	...	2	32	1	33	34	1	35
Silligoree ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	123	3	126	123	3	126
		Under-trial ...	3	..	3	150	5	155	153	5	158
Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	54	3	57	56	3	59
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	63	11	74	71	11	82
Julpigoree ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	93	1	94	410	9	419	503	10	513
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	329	13	342	332	13	345
		Civil ...	1	...	1	35	...	35	36	...	36
Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	61	...	61	62	...	62
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	66	2	68	66	2	68
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Tipperah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	89	2	91	406	7	413	495	9	504
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	220	6	226	227	7	234
		Civil ...	10	...	10	87	...	87	97	...	97
Brahmunbariah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	162	...	162	166	...	166
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	66	...	66	75	...	75
Chandpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	95	...	95	96	...	96
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	80	...	80	83	...	83
Durbhunga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	181	11	192	783	73	856	964	84	1,048
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	494	45	539	506	45	551
		Civil ...	6	...	6	44	...	44	50	...	50
Mudhoobunnee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	1	11	239	38	277	249	39	288
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	344	42	386	353	42	395
Tajpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	209	15	224	211	15	226
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	228	17	245	230	17	247
Pooree ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	74	1	75	358	20	378	432	21	453
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	273	18	291	279	18	297
		Civil ...	2	...	2	17	...	17	19	...	19
Khoordah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	192	6	198	192	6	198
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	109	2	111	109	2	111
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Balasore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	58	7	65	283	12	295	341	19	360
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	252	12	264	262	12	274
		Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
Bhuddruck ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	92	3	95	95	3	98
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	73	5	78	74	5	79

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidary Jails of Bengal during the year 1885.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1885.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
36	6	42	9	.....	9	1·83	0·13	1·96	2·86	0·13	2·99
53	1	54	3	.....	3	1·03	.....	1·03			
284	11	295	58	2	60	61·15	1·73	62·88			
266	15	281	35	.....	35	17·69	0·51	18·20	82·25	2·33	84·58
54	2	56	3	.....	3	3·41	0·09	3·50			
437	16	453	59	1	60	82·85	0·98	83·83			
292	13	305	22	1	23	15·01	0·82	15·83	99·63	1·80	101·43
42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	1·77	.....	1·77			
234	10	244	9	.....	9	4·92	0·32	5·24	13·93	0·66	14·59
260	15	275	15	1	16	9·01	0·34	9·35			
212	26	238	79	1	80	80·59	2·85	83·44			
201	16	217	.....	.....	.....	6·05	0·11	6·16	88·08	2·98	91·06
33	1	34	1	.....	1	1·44	0·02	1·46			
116	3	119	7	.....	7	1·88	0·01	1·89	5·70	0·06	5·76
143	5	148	10	.....	10	3·82	0·05	3·87			
55	3	58	1	.....	1	0·62	0·04	0·66	1·83	0·18	2·01
71	11	82	.....	.....	.....	1·21	0·14	1·35			
424	8	432	79	2	81	97·51	1·46	98·97			
322	13	335	10	.....	10	14·49	0·82	15·31	115·18	2·28	117·46
30	.....	30	6	.....	6	3·18	.....	3·18			
57	.....	57	5	.....	5	0·61	0·01	0·62			
62	2	64	4	.....	4	2·67	0·01	2·68	3·40	0·02	3·42
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	0·12	.....	0·12			
409	9	418	86	.....	86	79·32	2·47	81·79			
214	7	221	13	.....	13	8·66	0·10	8·76	93·32	2·57	95·89
89	.....	89	8	.....	8	5·34	.....	5·34			
164	.....	164	2	.....	2	5·21	.....	5·21	8·23	.....	8·23
75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	3·02	.....	3·02			
86	.....	86	10	.....	10	3·76	.....	3·76	8·40	.....	8·40
78	.....	78	5	.....	5	4·64	.....	4·64			
750	74	824	214	10	224	203·13	14·87	218·00			
488	43	531	18	2	20	24·81	1·20	26·01	233·67	16·07	249·74
43	.....	43	7	.....	7	5·73	.....	5·73			
245	38	283	4	1	5	3·29	0·60	3·89	18·11	2·00	20·11
343	42	385	10	.....	10	14·82	1·40	16·22			
203	15	218	8	.....	8	2·43	0·15	2·58	7·74	0·42	8.16
213	17	230	17	.....	17	5·31	0·27	5·58			
377	20	397	55	1	56	59·34	2·17	61·51			
268	17	285	11	1	12	6·37	0·23	6·60	66·90	2·40	69·30
18	.....	18	1	.....	1	1·19	.....	1·19			
189	5	194	3	1	4	3·83	0·15	3·98			
107	2	109	2	.....	2	4·09	0·02	4·11	7·95	0·17	8·12
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	0·03	.....	0·03			
272	16	288	69	3	72	68·14	3·40	71·54			
249	12	261	13	.....	13	9·93	0·17	10·10	78·37	3·57	81·94
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	0·30	.....	0·30			
93	3	96	2	.....	2	1·77	0·12	1·89	4·82	0·27	5·09
66	5	71	8	.....	8	3·06	0·15	3·21			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1885.			Received during the year 1885.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Lohardugga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	155	1	156	684	31	715	839	32	871
		Under-trial ...	35	2	37	501	24	525	536	26	562
		Civil ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	...	24
Palamow ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	16	1	17	190	3	193	206	4	210
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	223	7	230	223	7	230
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Singbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	54	1	55	212	7	219	266	8	274
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	185	9	194	188	9	197
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
Manbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	125	3	128	403	17	420	528	20	548
		Under-trial ...	18	...	18	333	12	345	351	12	363
		Civil ...	3	...	3	32	1	33	35	1	36
Govindpore ...	Subsidary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	120	2	122	124	2	126
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	161	2	163	165	2	167
Khoolna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	67	2	69	476	13	489	543	15	558
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	195	8	203	203	8	211
		Civil ...	3	...	3	29	1	30	32	1	33
Satkhira ...	Subsidary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	101	5	106	103	6	109
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	117	6	123	118	6	124
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	177	1	178	185	1	186
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	116	4	120	118	4	122
Nya Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	15	2	17	335	27	362	350	29	379
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	215	14	229	222	15	237
Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	135	5	140	150	5	155
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	205	6	211	214	6	220
	Total of Jails ...	Convicts ...	13,173	458	13,631	32,783	1,495	34,278	45,956	1,953	47,909
		Under-trial ...	606	26	632	14,147	893	15,040	14,753	919	15,672
		Civil ...	245	1	246	3,413	108	3,521	3,658	109	3,767
		Total ...	14,024	485	14,509	50,343	2,496	52,839	64,367	2,981	67,348
	Total of Subsidary Jails. ...	Convicts ...	399	21	420	13,785	732	14,517	14,184	753	14,937
		Under-trial ...	410	15	425	12,678	793	13,471	13,088	808	13,896
		Civil ...	...	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	26
		Total ...	809	36	845	26,489	1,525	28,014	27,298	1,561	28,859
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Convicts ...	13,572	479	14,051	46,568	2,227	48,795	60,140	2,706	62,846
		Under-trial ...	1,016	14	1,057	26,825	1,686	28,511	27,841	1,727	29,568
		Civil ...	245	1	246	3,439	108	3,547	3,684	109	3,793
		Total ...	14,833	521	15,354	76,832	4,021	80,853	91,665	4,542	90,207

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1885.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1885.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
703	29	732	136	3	139	133·43	4·49	137·97			
512	26	538	24	.....	24	19·41	0·53	19·94	154·40	5·02	159·42
21	.....	21	3	.....	3	1·56	.....	1·56			
193	4	197	13	.....	13	16·91	0·10	17·01			
215	7	222	8	.....	8	6·08	0·36	6·44	23·23	0·46	23·69
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	0·24	.....	0·24			
204	7	211	62	1	63	54·46	0·71	55·17			
173	9	182	15	.....	15	6·45	0·12	6·57	61·25	0·83	62·08
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	0·34	.....	0·34			
442	15	457	86	5	91	90·21	2·58	92·79			
344	12	356	7	.....	7	14·35	0·35	14·70	106·36	2·98	109·34
32	1	33	3	.....	3	1·80	0·05	1·85			
101	2	103	23	.....	23	4·12	0·20	4·32	14·22	0·21	14·43
164	2	166	1	.....	1	10·10	0·01	10·11			
504	12	516	39	3	42	58·05	1·79	59·84			
192	8	200	11	.....	11	13·75	0·48	14·23	74·29	2·35	76·64
29	1	30	3	.....	3	2·49	0·08	2·57			
99	6	105	4	.....	4	2·25	0·22	2·47	7·64	0·38	8·02
115	6	121	3	.....	3	5·39	0·16	5·55			
183	1	184	2	.....	2	4·79	.....	4·79	10·98	0·12	11·10
114	4	118	4	.....	4	6·19	0·12	6·31			
343	28	371	7	1	8	6·05	0·66	6·71	13·55	1·60	15·15
222	15	237	.....	.....	.....	7·50	0·94	8·44			
149	5	154	1	.....	1	3·62	0·15	3·77	11·37	0·29	11·66
206	6	212	8	.....	8	7·75	0·14	7·89			
32,984	1,507	34,491	12,972	446	13,418	13,024·39	458·62	13,483·01			
14,158	899	15,057	595	20	615	676·25	39·15	715·40	13,947·40	501·12	14,448·52
3,413	102	3,515	245	7	252	246·76	3·35	250·11			
50,555	2,508	53,063	13,812	473	14,285	13,947·40	501·12	14,448·52			
13,795	739	14,534	389	14	403	261·77	12·17	273·94			
12,720	788	13,508	368	20	388	431·63	21·82	453·45	694·19	33·99	728·18
26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	0·79	.....	0·79			
26,541	1,527	28,068	757	34	791	694·19	33·99	728·18			
46,779	2,246	49,025	13,361	460	13,821	13,286·16	470·79	13,756·95			
26,878	1,687	28,565	963	40	1,003	1,107·88	60·97	1,168·85	14,641·59	535·11	15,176·7
3,439	102	3,541	245	7	252	247·55	3·35	250·90			
77,096	4,035	81,131	14,569	507	15,076	14,641·59	535·11	15,176·70			

C—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—*Judicial.*—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails.				Grand total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.			
							A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.	
							To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c., &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	13,572	479	29,957	1,573	43,529	2,052	15,576	601	1,035	53	60,140	2,706	62,846	15,754	579	523	19	1,707	43	25,904	1,475

STATEMENT No. I—*Judicial.*—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

	8						9		10		11		12		13		14			15		
	Released during the year.						Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.		
	C.		D.																			
	Under remission rules.		By order of Government.																			
			a.		b.																	
			On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	F.	M.	Total.
Total ...	1,519	46	20	2	69	6	434	34	16	1	3	...	29	4	801	37	13,361	460	13,821	13,286·16	470·79	13,756·95

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II.—*Judicial*—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians																					
	A.		B.		C.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	237	4	88	4	89	9	11,544	465	16,977	998	195	10	827	83	315	40	22,658	1,128	6,147	345	837	60

STATEMENT No. II.—*Judicial.*—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

	4											5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											Total.		
	Males.							Females.						
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,228	1,292	3,029	17,174	1,086	567	5,581	666	37	714	156	29,957	1,573	31,530

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III—*Judicial.*—(For convicts only.)

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																						3		
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																						Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions	11,545	792	6,974	391	4,673	184	3,156	122	2,100	56	1,005	14	258	1	8	...	106	8	81	1	51	4	29,957	1,573	31,530
Total remaining on the 31st December 1885	573	30	1,026	62	1,837	90	2,268	93	2,837	77	2,559	61	1,615	38	162	...	345	9	135	...	4	...	13,361	460	13,821

STATEMENT No. IV.—(*Judicial.*)—(For convicts only.)

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
				NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.												JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
	Number admitted during the year.			A.		B.		C.		D.			Ratio per cent. of column 3 D to column 2.			A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	29,957	1,573	31,530	2,637	82	583	15	319	8	3,539	105	3,644	11·81	6·67	11·55	315	40	355	28	.....	28

STATEMENT No. V—*Judicial.*—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1884 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	135	10	4	14	5	11	16	130	3	133	10	4	.....	.....

STATEMENT No. VI—*Judicial.*—(For convicts only.)

Shewing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS, *and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2		3		4									5												6	7
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.									PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
					Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.			A.		B. By Jail officers.							C.			Ratio of column 5C to column 2.	Ratio of column 5d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
														By criminal courts.		a. Solitary confinement.		b. Reduced diet.		c. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		d. Corporal punishment.	e. Other punishments.			Total punishments.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Total ...	13,286·16	470·79	67	3	2,698	15	25,218	574	19,561	653	47,544	1,245	48,789	68	3	3,184	149	2,282	204	433	39	347	41,231	850	48,790	354·65	0·73

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VII—*Judicial.*—(For convicts only.)

Showing the state of Education of the Convicts *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal for the year* 1885.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7								8					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 2, there were—						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Of those in column 6, there were when they entered Jail—						Of those in column 6, there were when they left Jail—					
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	29,957	1,573	25,866	1,564	3,044	4	1,047	5	13,286·16	470·79	15·67	...	14	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...		

STATEMENT No. VIII—*Judicial.*—(For convicts only.)

Showing the employment of Convicts *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	13,286·16	470·79	813·04	7·73	6·11	1·64	1,858*	15*	1,862	16

	Male.	Female.
* Warders	425	1
Overseers	1,433	14

C —PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—*Financial.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5			6		7		8	9
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	13,756·95	1,168·85	250·90	15,176·70	3,65,386	24 7 8	4,42,863	29 2 10	49,383	3 4 0	63 13 3	69,744	4 10 9	1,03,216	6 12 9	10,30,592	67 14 5

NOTE.—As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, the column showing the cost for police guards has been omitted.

STATEMENT No. XI—*Financial.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885 (*excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*), *compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	19 4	21 6	24 0	24 7	26 5	30 7	28 14	29 2	2 9	2 11	2 9	3 4	4 0	3 6	3 15	4 10	5 7	6 5	5 15	6 12	59 4	63 15	65 0	67 14

NOTE.—The average cost for 1882 and 1883 includes the expenditure for the prisoners at the Russa and Baraset jails.
As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, no cost for the police guards has been incurred except in the jails at Hazaribagh and Chumparun, where extra police guards were entertained during the outbreak of cholera.

C—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XII—*Financial.*

Showing the employment of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2	3	4	5	6												7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
					A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.				
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.							
											G.	H.	I.	J.						
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6K).
Total ...	138·21	13,600·25	756·81	1,045·23	828·71	820·77	1,434·78	742·24	583·07	238·12	615·94	149·17	40·25	0·40	6,340·96	.....	3·80	6·03	10·54	46·62

STATEMENT No. XIII—*Financial.*

Showing the net cash earnings of CONVICTS *sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1885.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year 1885.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1885.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 6).	Average earning per head calculated on column 2.	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	13,600·25	6,340·96	19 15	6,99,774 2	6,99,794 1	10,64,904 10	91 9	10,64,996 3	3,65,202 2	26 14	57 10

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV—*Financial.*

Showing the net cost of the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 8 of statment No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 9 of statement No. X).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	10,30,592 0	67 14	3,65,202 2	24 1	6,65,389 14	43 13

STATEMENT No. XV—*Vital.*

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	20,033	1,191	21,224	14,641·59	535·11	15,176·70	20,180	1,155	21,335	22,314	846	23,160	743·35	30·29	773·64

STATEMENT No. XV.—*Vital.—concluded.*

	7			8			9			10			11														
													RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
													Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	847	40	887	122	2	124	318	20	338	147	10	157	1,523·9	1,581·3	1,525·9	50·7	56·6	50·9	10·0	18·6	10·3	47·8	56·1	48·1	57·8	74·7	58·4

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI.—*Vital.*

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2																				3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	21	4	6,929	74	442	41	37	2	(6)255	(2)149	107	37	694	74	605	56	7,764	318	66	2	566	1	503·6	5·3	32·1	2·9	18·5	10·8	564·3	23·1

N.B.—The figures in brackets denote cases of choleraic diarrhœa which are included with cholera.
A.—Admissions.
D.—Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVII.—*Vital.*

Shewing the Mortality, according to Age, among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2						3						4						5						6					
	UNDER 16 YEARS.						6 TO 40.						40 TO 60.						OVER 60.						TOTAL.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	58·50	6·24	1	...	17·0	...	9,706·50	364·10	518	20	53·3	54·9	2,849·24	87·21	215	12	75·4	137·5	733·20	14·95	66	4	90·0	267·5	13,347·44	472·50	800	36	59·9	76·1

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—*Vital.*

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885, *according to length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	6,344·31	364	57·3	2,528·76	210	83·0	1,828·66	144	78·7	1,217·43	45	36·9	1,514·68	60	39·6	386·10	13	33·6

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1885.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,016	41	26,825	1,686	27,841	1,727	29,568	1,107·88	60·97	1,168·85	11,463	654	12,117	13,553	903	14,456	1,813	126	5	1	44	3	963	40	1,003

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Description of accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1885 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Cells	29	2	79	.....	4	.....	212	37	7	.....	3	94	582	1,049			
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	691	13	2	.....	181	.....	634	31	13	.....	154	427	5,334	7,480			
Ditto without ...	1,111	18	4	.....	314	3	766	29	45	4	203	566	11,581	14,644	113·56	27,777	60,598
Total ...	1,831	33	85	.....	499	3	1,612	97	65	4	360	1,087	17,497	23,173			
Total average population	965·95	14·32	61·87	.....	247·86	1·99	965·04	18·93	9 76	.....	100·94	498·28	12,291·66	15,176·70			

STATEMENT B—(For convicts only.)

Showing the condition of the CONVICTS DISCHARGED *from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1885.

1	2	3	4					5				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A	B	C	D	Total.
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Total ...	33,632	6,937	4,222	8,818	3,633	1,729	18,402	2,790	3,785	1,196	522	8,293

C.— PRISONS—*concluded.*

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1885.

1	2	3										4										5									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM. Sentenced to—										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR. Sentenced to—										AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3. Sentenced to—									
		Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of Jails ...	187	630	287	152	230	59	144	9	1	39	10	69	106	160	228	274	284	307	154	399	504	43	57	80	113	138	182	173	154	262	252
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	86	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	86	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL...	187	632	288	152	231	59	144	9	1	39	10	69	106	160	228	274	284	307	154	399	504	44	71	80	125	138	182	173	154	262	252

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1885.

	NATURE OF OFFENCES.	CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1885 UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING—																									
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.			
		One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.					
																		A		B							
																		For life.		For a term.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	1,803	41	1,495	17	791	5	366	7	289	3	113	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4,866	74	4,940
2	Serious offences against the person.	319	88	343	37	283	34	220	22	187	25	186	6	111	...	...	...	73	8	18	...	51	4	1,791	224	2,015
3	Serious offences against the person and property or against property alone.	343	65	485	56	519	36	385	27	318	8	191	...	60	...	3	...	19	...	48	...	...	...	2,371	192	2,563
4	Minor offences against the person.	1,961	34	679	8	279	5	131	1	48	...	22	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,124	48	3,172
5	Minor offences against property.	5,366	474	3,341	226	2,250	97	1,445	59	1,172	19	467	7	75	1	4	...	14	...	14	1	...	...	14,148	884	15,032
6	Other offences	1,753	90	631	47	551	7	609	6	86	1	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,657	151	3,808
	Total ...	11,545	792	6,974	391	4,673	184	3,156	122	2,100	56	1,005	14	258	1	8	...	106	8	81	1	51	4	29,957	1,573	31,530

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D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1885, *including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Western Districts.												Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	...	2	4	82	...	469	...	88	469	...	...	93,147
		Bankoora	...	1	2	56	...	318	...	59	318	...	...	58,951
		Beerbhoom	...	1	2	45	...	220	...	48	220	...	...	49,488
		Midnapore	...	3	7	142	...	800	4	152	804	...	...	1,48,633
		Hooghly	...	2	3	105	...	705	...	110	705	...	...	1,22,685
		Howrah, including Howrah Municipality	...	1	5	65	...	556	...	71	556	...	...	1,06,824
		Total	...	10	23	495	...	3,068	4	528	3,072	...	...	5,79,728
		Central Districts.												
	Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	...	4	6	170	...	1,034	76	180	1,110	...	...	2,12,159
		Nuddea	...	1	4	84	...	615	...	89	615	...	...	1,07,507
		Jessore	...	1	5	76	...	426	14	82	440	...	...	95.017
		Khulna	...	1	3	63	...	302	41	67	343	...	...	73,731
		Moorshedabad	...	1	4	110	...	663	...	115	663	...	...	1,23,909
		Total	...	8	22	503	...	3,040	131	533	3,171	...	...	6,12,323
	Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	...	2	3	58	...	336	...	63	336	...	...	66,236
		Rajshahye	...	1	3	63	...	354	...	67	354	...	...	76,234
		Rungpore	...	2	4	73	...	394	...	79	394	...	...	88,549
		Bogra	...	1	2	40	...	204	...	43	204	...	...	48,387
		Pubna	...	2	2	57	...	292	...	61	292	...	...	68,238
		Darjeeling	...	1	3	39	...	203	...	43	203	...	...	59,436
		Julpigoree	...	1	2	44	...	226	...	47	226	...	...	58,039
		Total	...	10	19	374	...	2,009	...	403	2,009	...	...	4,65,119
		Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	Dacca	...	2	5	81	...	574	14	88	588	...	...	1,34,482
		Furreedpore	...	1	4	67	...	321	26	72	347	...	...	76,942
		Backergunge	...	2	4	91	...	476	...	97	476	...	...	1,19,710
		Mymensingh	...	3	6	84	...	441	7	93	448	...	...	1,02,389
		Total	...	8	19	323	...	1,812	47	350	1,859	...	...	4,33,523
	Chittagong.	Chittagong	...	1	4	70	...	392	...	75	392	...	...	83,982
		Noakholly	...	1	3	44	...	255	...	48	255	...	...	57,431
		Tipperah	...	1	3	43	...	273	...	47	273	...	...	64,621
		Total	...	3	10	157	...	920	...	170	920	...	...	2,06,034
		Total for Bengal	...	39	93	1,852	...	10,849	182	1,984	11,031	...	...	22,96,727
Behar.	Patna.	Patna	...	2	7	124	...	1,157	...	133	1,157	...	...	1,74,955
		Gya	...	2	4	106	...	682	...	112	682	...	...	1,17,385
		Shahabad	...	2	4	84	8	513	...	90	521	...	...	98,695
		Mozufferpore	...	1	3	65	...	414	...	69	414	...	...	73,318
		Durbhunga	...	1	3	57	...	362	...	61	362	...	...	69,471
		Sarun	...	2	3	76	...	451	...	81	451	...	...	86,593
		Chumparun	...	1	2	56	...	269	...	59	269	...	...	67,028
		Total	...	11	26	563	8	3,848	...	605	3,856	...	...	6,87,445

D.—Police—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1885, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagalpore.	Monghyr ...	...	1	3	60	...	422	...	64	422	...	...	80,314
		Bhagulpore ...	...	2	3	67	...	392	...	72	392	...	...	84,781
		Purneah ...	...	1	5	77	...	457	...	83	457	...	...	99,451
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	2	4	54	..	332	...	60	332	...	...	72,708
		Maldah ...	...	1	2	37	...	222	...	40	222	...	...	44,481
		Total ...	...	7	17	295	...	1,825	...	319	1,825	...	...	3,81,735
		Total for Behar ...	...	18	43	863	8	5,673	...	924	5,681	...	...	10,69,180
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	...	1	4	97	...	502	3	102	505	...	...	96,010
		Pooree ...	...	1	2	75	...	348	...	78	348	...	...	65,015
		Balasore ...	...	1	3	83	...	385	26	87	411	...	...	73,924
		Gurjhats ...	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	25	139	...	...	26,352
		Total ...	...	4	11	277	...	1,374	29	292	1,403	...	...	2,61,301
		South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	...	2	3	87	14	416	...	92	430	...	...	84,711
		Lohardugga ...	...	1	2	56	...	259	...	59	259	...	...	58,959
		Palamow ...	...	1	1	31	...	153	...	33	153	...	...	39,562
		Singbhoom ...	...	1	1	24	...	135	...	26	135	...	...	28,835
		Manbhoom ...	...	2	2	55	10	244	...	59	254	...	...	61,165
		Total ...	...	7	9	253	24	1,207	...	269	1,231	...	...	2,73,232
		Total of districts ..	...	68	156	3,245	32	19,103	211	3,469	19,346	...	...	39,00,440
		Government Railway Police, E. I. Railway, including Nulhati State Railway	1	.....	5	60	...	187	...	66	187	...	...	77,797
		Tirhoot State Railway Police ...	...	.....	1	8	...	26	...	9	26	...	...	2,714
		Eastern Bengal Railway Police ...	1	.....	5	51	...	168	...	57	168	...	...	60,604
		Dacca Special Reserve ...	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	14,268
		Doomka Special Reserve ...	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	1,13,668
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve ...	...	.....	.....	5	...	50	...	5	50	...	...	6,344
		Inspector-General's Reserve ...	...	.....	3	.....	...	30	...	3	30	...	...	6,300
		Special Sub-Inspector for drugging cases	...	.....	.....	2	...	.....	...	2	.....	...	...	2,400
		Salt Guard in Orissa in different periods	...	.....	.....	50	...	408	...	50	408	...	...	26,629
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	4	.....	...	...	1,16,644
		Total ...	6	.....	16	194	...	1,069	...	216	1,069	...	...	3,27,368
		Grand Total ...	6	68	172	3,439	32	20,172	211	3,685	20,415	...	...	42,27,808

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1885.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (Officers and Men)					
			In district.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
			On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	49	182	25	125	74	307	174	...	2,697	1,391,823	1 to 4·8	1 to 6·9	6 to 1	1 to 2,498	1 to 3,456	1 to 390
		Bankoora ...	34	122	17	81	51	203	122	...	2,621	1,041,752	1 to 6·9	1 to 10·2	10 to 1	1 to 2,760	1 to 3,854	1 to 482
		Beerbhoom ...	28	126	18	78	46	204	17	...	1,756	794,428	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,975	1 to 3,122	1 to 815
		Midnapore ...	104	495	35	158	139	653	161	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5·3	1 to 6·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,643	1 to 3,202	1 to 507
		Hooghly ...	55	206	29	163	84	369	360	...	1,223	1,012,768	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·5	5 to 1	1 to 1,242	1 to 1,881	1 to 435
		Howrah ...	32	156	20	91	52	247	327	...	476	635,381	1 to ·7	1 to 1·6	29 to 1	1 to 1,014	1 to 1,621	1 to 321
		Total ...	302	1,287	144	696	446	1,983	1,161	...	13,855	7,393,954	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·6	8 to 1	1 to 2,059	1 to 2,840	1 to 417
		Central Districts.																
Presidency	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	72	329	47	307	119	636	501	30	2,097	1,618,420	1 to 1·6	1 to 2·6	5 to 1	1 to 1,258	1 to 1,815	1 to 466
		Nuddea ...	50	232	25	124	75	356	272		2,755	1,655,721	1 to 3·9	1 to 6·3	8 to 1	1 to 2,355	1 to 3,570	1 to 429
		Jessore ...	50	219	27	165	77	384	60	...	2,925	1,939,375	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·3	4 to 1	1 to 3,726	1 to 4,147	1 to 453
		Khoolna ...	40	163	22	136	62	299	48	...	2,077	1,079,948	1 to 5·0	1 to 5·6	1 to 1	1 to 2,640	1 to 2,910	1 to 609
		Moorshedabad ...	71	294	31	146	102	440	227	8	2,144	1,226,790	1 to 2·7	1 to 3·8	5 to 1	1 to 1,576	1 to 2,095	1 to 379
		Total ...	283	1,237	152	878	435	2,115	1,108	38	11,998	7,520,254	1 to 3·2	1 to 4·6	5 to 1	1 to 2,034	1 to 2,749	1 to 445

BENGAL ...	Rajshahye	Dinagepore ...	41	189	18	119	59	308	30	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 10·3	1 to 11·2	6 to 1	1 to 3,814	1 to 4,092	1 to 418
		Rajshahye ...	44	184	17	108	61	292	67	...	2,361	1,338,638	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 3,187	1 to 3,694	1 to 515
		Rungpore ...	46	196	29	171	75	367	29	...	3,486	2,097,964	1 to 7·4	1 to 7·5	5 to 1	1 to 4,454	1 to 4,464	1 to 4,300
		Bogra ...	25	96	14	79	39	175	32	...	1,498	734,358	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·9	10 to 1	1 to 2,985	1 to 3,384	1 to 317
		Pubna ...	33	140	23	98	56	238	57	...	1,847	1,311,728	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·2	14 to 1	1 to 3,737	1 to 4,338	1 to 636
		Darjeeling ...	22	90	16	81	38	171	36	...	1,234	155,179	1 to 5·0	1 to 5·8	5 to 1	1 to 633	1 to 689	1 to 306
		Julpigoree ...	26	143	19	71	45	214	13	...	2,884	581,562	1 to 10·6	1 to 11·1	4 to 1	1 to 2,138	1 to 2,214	1 to 610
		Total ...	237	1,038	136	727	373	1,765	264	...	17,428	7,733,775	1 to 7·2	1 to 8·0	1 to 1	1 to 3,219	1 to 3,506	1 to 898
		Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	51	188	23	134	74	322	278	...	2,797	2,116,350	1 to 4·1	1 to 7·0	39 to 1	1 to 3,130	1 to 5,058	1 to 370
		Furreedpore ...	43	169	25	138	68	307	43	...	2,267	1,631,734	1 to 5·3	1 to 5·9	2 to 1	1 to 3,885	1 to 4,245	1 to 725
		Backergunge ...	65	247	26	143	91	390	90	...	3,649	1,900,889	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·5	2 to 1	1 to 3,334	1 to 3,895	1 to 347
		Mymensingh ...	55	200	28	167	83	367	88	...	6,287	3,051,966	1 to 11·6	1 to 13·8	1 to 1	1 to 5,651	1 to 6,588	1 to 480
		Total ...	214	804	102	582	316	1,386	499	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 6·8	1 to 8·8	4 to 1	1 to 3,978	1 to 5,012	1 to 479
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	45	191	23	119	68	310	88	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·7	14 to 1	1 to 2,424	1 to 2,920	1 to 287
		Noakhally ...	29	145	17	96	46	241	15	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 5·4	1 to 5·6	7 to 1	1 to 2,708	1 to 2,832	1 to 341
		Tipperah ...	29	127	14	107	43	234	42	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 7·7	1 to 6·5	2 to 1	1 to 4,747	1 to 5,354	1 to 733
		Total ...	103	463	54	322	157	785	145	...	6,699	3,472,451	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·1	6 to 1	1 to 3,200	1 to 3,628	1 to 422
		Total for Bengal ...	1,139	4,829	588	3,205	1,727	8,034	3,177	38	*64,980	34,821,373	1 to 5·5	1 to 7·2	4 to 1	1 to 2,683	1 to 3,410	1 to 477
BEHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna	47	191	34	221	81	412	751	44	2,079	1,756,856	1 to 1·6	1 to 4·0	11 to 1	1 to 1,364	1 to 2,873	1 to 420
		Gya	60	267	36	172	96	439	257	...	4,712	2,124,682	1 to 5·9	1 to 8·7	8 to 1	1 to 2,682	1 to 3,718	1 to 525
		Shahabad	57	200	23	154	80	354	175	...	4,365	1,964,909	1 to 7·1	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,226	1 to 4,226	1 to 697
		Mozufferpore ...	39	162	18	113	57	275	150	...	3,003	2,582,060	1 to 6·2	1 to 8·8	2 to 1	1 to 5,356	1 to 7,299	1 to 1,058
		Durbhunga ...	37	152	15	88	52	240	130	...	3,335	2,633,447	1 to 7·9	1 to 11·3	5 to 1	1 to 6,240	1 to 8,654	1 to 817
		Sarun ...	45	169	23	122	68	291	171	...	2,622	2,280,382	1 to 5·9	1 to 9·5	4 to 1	1 to 5,182	1 to 8,098	1 to 595
		Chumparun ...	35	150	20	88	55	238	34	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10·7	1 to 11·9	1 to 1	1 to 5,264	1 to 5,714	1 to 1,387
		Total ...	320	1,291	169	958	489	2,249	1,668	44	23,647	15,063,944	1 to 5·3	1 to 8·5	6 to 1	1 to 3,385	1 to 5,134	1 to 587

* Add Sunderbuns ... 5,976

Total ... 70,956

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1885—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (Officers and Men).					
			In district.						On Town Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
			On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	36	179	17	120	53	299	133	...	3,921	1,969,774	1 to 8·0	1 to 11·1	13 to 1	1 to 4,061	1 to 5,343	1 to 669
		Bhagulpore ...	37	164	26	126	63	290	109	...	4,268	1,966,158	1 to 9·2	1 to 12·0	10 to 1	1 to 4,255	1 to 5,360	1 to 678
		Purneah ...	56	255	20	123	76	348	115	...	4,956	1,848,687	1 to 9·1	1 to 11·4	1 to 1	1 to 3,410	1 to 4,212	1 to 434
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	38	141	18	172	56	313	21	...	5,456	1,568,093	1 to 13·9	1 to 14·6	4 to 1	1 to 4,000	1 to 4,198	1 to 972
		Maldah ...	26	108	11	82	37	190	34	...	1,891	710,448	1 to 7·2	1 to 8·2	8 to 1	1 to 2,711	1 to 3,040	1 to 503
		Total ...	193	847	92	623	285	1,440	412	...	20,492	8,063,160	1 to 9 5	1 to 11·8	3 to 1	1 to 3,773	1 to 4,529	1 to 607
		Total for Behar ...	513	2,138	261	1,581	774	3,689	2,080	44	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·7	1 to 9·8	5 to 1	1 to 3,511	1 to 4,900	1 to 591
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	63	295	30	134	93	429	75	9	3,633	1,795,065	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·9	5 to 1	1 to 2,957	1 to 3,299	1 to 828
		Pooree ...	47	205	25	92	72	297	56	...	2,473	888,487	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	18 to 1	1 to 2,085	1 to 2,341	1 to 394
		Balasore ...	55	248	29	135	84	383	30	...	2,066	945,280	1 to 4·1	1 to 4·3	3 to 1	1 to 1,898	1 to 1,976	1 to 675
		Gurjhats ...	16	80	8	59	24	139	...	...	1,590	160,862	1 to 9·6	1 to 9·6	.....	1 to 980	1 to 980	.....
		Tota ...	181	828	92	420	273	1,248	161	9	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·3	5 to 1	1 to 2,235	1 to 2,411	1 to 658

		South-West Frontier Agency.															
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	68	256	19	130	87	386	45	2	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 13·4	1 to 14·2	11 to 1	1 to 2,116	1 to 2,253	1 to 735
		Lohardugga ...	40	158	15	70	55	228	29	5	7,804	1,124,422	1 to 24·6	1 to 27·5	6 to 1	1 to 3,547	1 to 3,895	1 to 644
		Palamow ...	24	100	8	32	32	132	21	...	4,241	484,822	1 to 22·9	1 to 25·8	2 to 1	1 to 2,620	1 to 2,874	1 to 642
		Singhbhoom ...	9	30	16	98	25	128	7	...	3,753	453,775	1 to 23·3	1 to 24·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,818	1 to 2,907	1 to 858
		Manbhoom ...	35	130	20	84	55	214	42	...	4,147	1,058,228	1 to 13·2	1 to 15·2	3 to 1	1 to 3,380	1 to 3,831	1 to 471
		Total ...	176	674	78	414	254	1,088	144	7	26,966	42,25 989	1 to 18·0	1 to 20·0	4 to 1	1 to 2,830	1 to 3,077	1 to 634
		Total of Districts ...	2,009	8,439	1,019	5,620	3,028	14,059	5,562	98	1,45,847	65,964,160	1 to 6·4	1 to 8·4	4 to 1	1 to 2,899	1 to 3,685	1 to 529
		Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Nulhati State Railway ...	54	133	11	54	65	187	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Tirhoot State Railway Police ...	9	26	...	...	9	26	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Eastern Bengal Railway Police ...	48	132	8	36	56	168	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Dacca Special Reserve	...	...	10	100	10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Doomka Special Reserve ...	...	...	10	100	10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve ...	...	...	5	50	5	50	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Inspector-General's Reserve ...	...	...	3	30	3	30	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Special Sub-Inspector for drugging cases ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Salt guard in Orissa in different periods	...	...	50	408	50	408	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
		Total ...	111	291	99	778	210	1,069	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,120	8,760	1,118	6,398	3,238	15,128	5,562	98	145,847	65,964,160	1 to 6·3	1 to 7·8	4 to 1	1 to 2,745	1 to 3,428	1 to 529
									Add Sunderbuns ...		5,976						
									GRAND TOTAL		151,823						

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police, during* 1885.

PROVINCE.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
		Western Districts.					
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	11,913	25·3	15·9	By chakran land and by ryots, &c.	1,90,212 0 0
		Bankoora ...	7,665	22·2	36·2	By ryots and chakran and jigir lands.	2,78,192 0 0
		Beerbhoom ...	7,434	26·4	35·6	By chakran lands, zemindars, ryots, and ryots through panchayats and Government	2,64,988 0 0
		Midnapore ...	9,784	43·5	20·8	Khas mehal chowkidars are paid by Government. Chowkidars under Regulation XX are paid by the villagers. Act VI chowkidars are paid by panchayats under assessment, and the remaining paiks and sirdars from chakrans.	2,04,319 0 0
		Hooghly ...	4,403	49·0	20·9	By chakran, villagers, and union and panchayats.	92,064 0 0
		Howrah ...	1,405	64·9	40·3	By tenants and chakran land.	56,698 0 8
		Total ...	42,604	32·9	25·5		10,86,473 0 8
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	3,327	67·6	52·1	By village panchayats ...	1,73,514 0 0
		Nuddea ...	3,414	81·7	45·8	By panchayats ...	1,56,918 0 0
		Jessore ...	3,866	76·6	37·2	Ditto ...	1,44,027 0 0
		Khulna ...	1,947	79·0	45·8	By panchayats and three under Act XX by villagers.	89,351 0 0
		Moorshedabad ...	3,978	63·3	33·4	By village panchayats ...	1,33,212 0 0
		Total ...	16,532	72·9	42·1		6,97,022 0 0
BENGAL ...	Rajshahye	Dinagepore ...	3,895	69·2	35·6	By panchayats and villagers.	1,38,718 2 0
		Rajshahye ...	3,246	69·4	38·9	Ditto ditto ...	1,26,531 0 0
		Rungpore ...	4,664	69·5	40·1	By villagers ...	1,87,259 0 0
		Bogra ...	1,828	55·5	49·4	Ditto ...	90,318 12 0
		Pubna ...	2,209	90·4	44·7	Ditto ...	98,963 6 0
		Darjeeling ...	64	429·3	88·6	By panchayats and tea-planters.	5,676 0 0
		Julpigoree ...	1,225	78·7	52·1	By panchayats and villagers.	63,824 0 0
		Total ...	17,131	72·6	41·5		7,11,290 4 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca ...	3,637	83·0	41·6	By panchayats, villagers, and Government.	1,51,523 0 0
		Furreedpore ...	3,014	73·2	35·7	By villagers ...	1,07,792 0 0
		Backergunge ...	4,597	49·4	44·1	Ditto ...	2,02,746 0 0
		Mymensingh ...	6,169	66·4	54·0	Ditto ...	3,33,126 0 0
		Total ...	17,417	66·6	46·4		7,95,187 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	2,088	102·0	48·1	By villagers and tea-planters.	1,00,618 0 0
		Noakholly ...	2,007	45·2	38·0	By panchayats ...	76,464 0 0
		Tipperah ...	1,567	11·4	77·1	Ditto and zemindars.	1,20,871 0 0
		Total ...	5,662	85·4	52·6		2,97,953 0 0
		Total for Bengal ...	99,346	55·3	36·1		35,87,925 4 8

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police, during* 1885—concluded.

PROVINCE.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
BEHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	3,150	78 0	29·8	By tax on villages, as also zemindars and villagers.	93,945 5 0
		Gya ...	6,272	54·6	22·6	By ryots and zemindars	1,41,919 0 0
		Shahabad ...	4,685	62·0	30·4	By zemindars and ryots	1,42,725 8 9
		Mozufferpore ...	4,562	77·5	31 0	By panchayats, villagers, and zemindars.	1,41,489 0 0
		Durbhunga ...	4,172	82·3	34·9	By punchayats and zemindars.	1,45,962 0 0
		Sarun ...	5,161	68·8	19·7	By villagers and zemindars.	1,02,108 0 0
		Chumparun ...	2,420	118·2	30·3	By zemindars and ryots	73 515 0 0
		Total ...	30,422	72·2	27·6		8,41.663 13 9
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	3,600	75·5	29·1	By zemindars and ryots	1,05,068 13 0
		Bhagulpore ...	3,727	85·3	21 2	By residents, zemindars, and chakran land.	79,043 0 0
		Purneah ..	5,168	58·3	34·3	By residents ...	1,77,501 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,880	64·1	20·9	By zemindars and ryots	81,138 5 0
		Maldah ...	1,605	78·7	46·3	By ryots	74,440 0 0
		Total ...	17,970	70 4	28·7		5,17,191 2 0
		Total for Behar ..	48,392	71·9	28·8		13,58,854 15 9
ORISSA ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,714	59·0	17·8	By jigir and contributions from villagers.	1,01,947 3 0
		Pooree ..	2,045	66·9	12·3	By jigirs, villagers, and cess.	25,171 0 0
		Balasore ...	2,810	58·0	39·1	By jigirs and villagers ..	1,10,141 0 0
		Gurjhats ...	364	48·7	12 9	Ditto ditto ...	4,696 0 0
		Total ...	10,933	59·9	22·1		2,41,955 3 0
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Chota Nagpore...	*South-West Frontier Agency.*					
		Hazaribagh ...	3,259	57·5	24·7	By ryots, zemindars, and chakran land.	80,681 0 0
		Lohardugga ...	2,852	72 3	23·3	By villagers and zemindars in cash and in kind.	66,493 1 5
		Palamow ...	1,322	62·0	12·3	By ilakdars ...	16,292 6 3
		Singbhoom ...	516	15·5	17·5	By villagers ...	9,563 8 6
		Manbhoom ...	3,447	51·5	15·7	Ditto ...	54.175 0 0
		Total ...	11,426	64·6	19·8		2,27,205 0 2
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,70,097	60·9	31·8		54,15,940 7 7

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return shewing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force during the year* 1885, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	170
Sub-Inspectors	919
Head Constables	2,461
Men	(a)19,810
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with firearms	3,416
„ „ with swords only or swords and batons	1,914
„ „ with batons only	18,655
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	1
Sub-Inspectors	14
Head Constables	53
Men	582
Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	7
Sub-Inspectors	541
Head Constables	1,094
Men	3,190
Punished judicially by a Magistrate under Police Act—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head Constables	18
Men	222
Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head Constables	2
Men	2
Under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	.....
Head Constables	4
Men	20
Other offences—	
Inspectors	2
Sub-Inspectors	4
Head Constables	30
Men	258
Rewards.	
Number of police rewarded during the year—	
By promotion	108
„ money reward	1,657
Education.	
Number of police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	169
Sub-Inspectors	905
Head Constables	1,947
Men	5,222
Number of police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	.....
Head Constables	8
Men	427
Number enlisted during the year	3,307
„ of one year's service and under ten years	11,896
„ of ten years' service and upwards	9,983
Number who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	301
„ gratuity	51
By resignation without pension or gratuity	1,312
„ dismissal	650
„ discharge otherwise than stated above	239
„ desertion	112
„ death	559
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	49·3
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·1

(a).—Exclusive of 208 Water Police distributed thus :—Midnapore 4, 24-Pergunnahs 76, Dacca 14, Jessore 14, Khoolna 41, Furreedpore 24, Mymensingh 7, and Balasore 26.

5.—*Return shewing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1885, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or covenanted civil	5
Uncovenanted	62
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	17
Below Rs. 100	1
Constables	7
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	.....
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	14
Below Rs. 100	8
Constables	2
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	3
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	135
Below Rs. 100	3,323
Constables	19,522
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	127
Mahomedans	846
Hindus—	
Brahmins	777
Rajputs	223
Goorkhas	28
Sheiks	30
High caste Sudras	1,005
Low ditto	124
Hindus of all other castes	386
Other religions	22
Men.	
Christians	76
Mahomedans	5,487
Hindus—	
Brahmins	3,438
Rajputs	3,721
Goorkhas	170
Sheiks	29
High caste Sudras	2,280
Low ditto	759
Hillmen	229
Hindus of all other castes	2,857
Other religions	485
Total of Officers and men	23,099

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year* 1885 *in the several districts in Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioner's division.	Name of district.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,823	2,600	2,032	1,614	3,646
		Bankoora	1,041,752	1,064	544	369	913
		Beerbhoom	794,428	1,464	812	376	1,188
		Midnapore	2,517,802	3 026	1,6 4	1,872	3,486
		Hooghly	1,012,768	3,248	1,784	1,684	3,468
		Howrah	635,381	2,398	2,216	1,750	3,966
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	1,618,420	4,834	3,228	2,412	5,640
		Nuddea	1,655,721	3,810	2,003	1,116	3,119
		Jessore	1,939,375	2,388	1,229	1,261	2,490
		Khoolna	1,079,948	1,465	694	807	1,501
		Moorshedabad	1,226,790	3,419	1,897	833	2,730
	Rajshahye... ...	Dinagepore	1,514,346	3,321	1,860	571	2,431
		Rajshahye	1,338,638	2,106	1,207	768	1,975
		Rungpore	2,097,964	1,874	931	694	1,625
		Bogra	734,358	1,100	586	398	984
		Pubna	1,311,728	1,681	763	885	1,648
		Darjeeling	155,179	1,964	1,581	371	1,952
		Julpigoree	581,562	1,179	578	235	813
	Dacca	Dacca	2,116,350	2,452	1,596	1,627	3,223
		Furreedpore...	1,631,734	1,813	1,104	1,179	2,283
		Backergunge	1,900,889	1,830	1,084	722	1,806
		Mymensingh	3,051,966	4,454	1,903	1,921	3,824
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1,132,341	1,978	1,101	703	1,804
		Noakholly	820,772	803	547	826	1,373
		Tipperah	1,519,338	1,791	1,265	1,394	2,659
Behar	Patna	Patna	1,756,856	5,751	3,993	1,436	5,429
		Gya	2,124,652	4,597	1,171	1,188	2,359
		Shahabad	1.964,900	2,632	1,533	864	2,397
		Mozufferpore	2,582,060	2,101	1,353	663	2,016
		Durbhunga	2,633,447	3,361	1,178	697	1,875
		Sarun	2,280,382	3,431	2,005	1,306	3,311
		Chumparun	1,721,608	2,157	848	456	1,304
	Bhagulpore ..	Monghyr	1,969,774	3,089	1,460	1,180	2,640
		Bhagulpore	1,966,158	2,617	1,251	834	2,085
		Purneah	1,846,687	2,512	758	550	1,308
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,568,093	3,826	1,624	1,442	3,066
		Maldah	710,448	1,409	630	226	856
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1,795,065	2,186	1,654	834	2,488
		Pooree	888,487	2,592	1,544	785	2,329
		Balasore	945,280	1,096	553	519	1,072
		Gurjhats	160,862	368	309	136	445
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	1,104,742	1,701	1,254	307	1,561
		Lohardugga	1,609,244	2,401	1,553	513	2,066
		Singbhoom	453,775	360	289	151	440
		Manbhoom	1,058,228	1,161	740	452	1,192

D.—

7 — *Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	100	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	100	.....
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	118	.....	1	.....	100	67	94·1	67
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	16	.....	1	.....	15	7	94·1	46·6
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	456	.....	12	13	400	320	93·3	80
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,382	8	37	197	1,889	1,196	75·6	63·3
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	32	.....	.....	3	35	28	100	80
		Total ...	3,004	8	51	213	2,439	1,618	79·4	66·3
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	100	.....
10		Murder ... „ robbers	10	.....	1	2	4	1	81·8	25
11		Murder ... „ poison	17	.....	2	1	12	2	94·7	16·6
12		Other murders	279	.....	17	65	195	71	96·2	36·4
13	307	Attempts at murder	64	.....	.....	11	53	24	81·3	45·2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	236	1	1	31	171	84	95·7	49·1
15	376	Rape	207	.....	2	14	107	26	88·5	24·2
16	377	Unnatural offences	52	.....	1	1	33	11	86·7	33·3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	109	.....	2	4	77	50	92·7	64·9
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	387	.....	3	10	318	231	98·4	72·6
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property, or confession, or deterring public servant ...	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
20	325. 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	804	4	14	61	689	473	87·1	68·6
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	24	.....	2	1	11	2	92·3	18·1
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	39	.....	.....	4	29	14	69·2	48·2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,122	27	24	46	838	395	75·7	47·1
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction... ...	281	2	4	18	170	74	60·4	43·5
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	146	.....	3	6	86	13	71·1	15·1
26	372, 373	Selling, latting, or unlawfully obtaining minor for prostitution	30	.....	.....	2	28	15	73·3	53·5

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1885, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*		19	20	21	22	23
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	..	1	...	.....	.....	...	1	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	1	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
110	2	.....	64	31	5	57·1	67·3	1	1	.....	1	...	121	6	128
14	2	.....	7	7	1	43·7	50	1	...	.....	.....	...	23	1	24
427	10	.....	300	67	11	68·6	81·7	11	...	.....	29	...	568	55	652
1,609	217	3	960	449	192	52·4	68 1	189	5	40	964	19	8,283	1,678	10,944
30	2	.....	26	6	.....	81·2	81·2	...	...	.....	5	...	36	1	42
2,190	233	3	1,357	560	209	55·9	70·7	202	6	40	999	19	9,031	1,741	11,790
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	15	.....	15
9	.....	.....	1	1	1	11·1	50	...	...	.....	2	...	5	.....	7
18	.....	.....	2	9	3	11·1	18·1	1	...	.....	2	...	22	1	25
282	3	.....	66	112	51	23·1	37	22	...	.....	108	...	464	17	589
61	.....	.....	21	22	7	34·4	48·8	9	...	.....	12	...	67	5	84
224	3	.....	76	76	40	34·2	50	33	...	.....	68	...	435	19	522
176	9	.....	23	67	12	12·4	25 5	74	...	.....	11	...	128	37	176
43	3	.....	8	20	3	17·3	28 5	10	...	.....	2	...	40	6	48
101	2	.....	49	20	6	47·5	71	...	...	.....	4	...	91	8	103
381	3	.....	225	84	8	58·5	72·8	17	...	.....	11	...	341	8	360
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	2	2
671	41	1	401	170	52	56·2	70·2	29	...	2	107	...	1,052	191	1,350
23	1	.....	1	9	2	4·1	10	5	..	.....	4	...	12	4	20
20	7	.....	10	10	1	37	50	9	...	.....	9	...	46	9	64
824	36	8	329	338	40	37·9	49·3	47	1	11	61	...	952	251	1,264
118	55	1	58	48	10	33·3	54·7	38	1	1	29	...	241	113	383
68	38	.....	9	42	7	8·4	17·6	49	...	2	10	...	137	56	203
16	6	.....	11	9	.....	50	55	1	...	.....	3	...	35	12	50

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1,055	8	19	45	799	420	77	52·5
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	72	.....	.....	2	63	35	98 6	55·5
		Total ...	4,944	42	95	324	3,687	1,943	82·4	52·6
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	204	.....	18	19	97	37	94·1	38·1
31	399,402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means ...	31	.....	.....	2	14	9	93·5	64·2
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling house	29	.....	.....	2	12	4	93·1	33·3
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	35	.....	3	.....	15	9	94·7	60
		Robbery ... Other robberies ...	158	.....	7	7	88	48	86	54·5
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	893	3	22	32	431	181	90·9	41·9
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	847	5	21	33	579	332	86·5	57·3
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	23,030	147	563	219	2,466	1,602	96·8	64·9
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	275	1	4	18	199	119	92 8	59·7
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	3	.....	.....	3	4	1	100	25
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	100	.....
		Total ...	25,511	156	638	335	3,909	2,342	96	59 9
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,776	33	62	96	1,614	533	50·6	33
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	33	.....	2	.....	29	20	82·8	68·9
42	374	Compulsory labour	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	100
		Total ...	2,812	33	64	96	1,645	555	59·9	33·7

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1885, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Persons.				
			a	*b*	*c*				*a*	*b*			Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*		19	20	21	22	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
768	58	1	335	259	34	40·5	56·3	114	3	9	85	...	1,058	328	1,471
69	2	.....	34	26	6	47·8	56·6	2	...	.....	3	...	79	4	86
3,877	267	11	1,659	1,324	283	39·9	55·6	460	5	25	531	...	5,220	1,071	6,822
200	9	.....	32	53	17	15·3	37·6	40	...	.....	100	3	572	27	702
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	9	4	1	31	69·2	5	...	.....	2	...	40	.....	42
25	2	.....	3	5	3	11·1	37·5	10	...	.....	8	...	12	6	26
34	2	.....	9	5	.....	25	64·2	15	...	.....	.....	...	35	2	37
135	7	.....	44	30	2	30·9	59·4	47	...	.....	8	...	97	54	159
725	89	1	163	188	28	20	46·4	190	...	.....	50	...	651	177	878
722	29	.....	301	196	27	40	60·5	53	1	5	39	...	712	120	871
22,734	88	24	1,548	773	157	6·7	66·6	1,007	1	3	201	1	3,710	148	4,060
250	8	1	107	62	6	41·3	36·6	40	...	.....	22	...	235	42	299
3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	33·3	100	...	...	.....	11	...	28	1	40
5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	28	.....	28
24,863	234	26	2,217	1,320	213	8·8	62·6	1,408	2	8	441	4	6,120	577	7,142
1,134	289	14	301	518	45	20·9	36·7	279	40	163	138	...	1,680	1,249	3,067
29	.....	.....	15	8	4	42·8	65·2	...	...	.....	.....	...	45	9	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	2	2
1,163	289	14	316	526	49	21·5	37·5	279	40	163	138	...	1,725	1,260	3,123

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*) Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking.	749	25	18	14	446	247	92·8	55·4
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	2,266	3	53	53	1,478	1,022	93·7	69·1
		Theft ... ordinary ...	30,616	454	753	977	15,634	9,698	81·5	62
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,751	4	25	59	976	338	41·6	34·6
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1,941	2	33	87	1,879	1,397	96·7	74·3
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	8,872	63	63	177	5,766	2,605	34·4	45·1
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	40	.....	.....	.....	5	1	97·5	20
		Total ...	46,235	551	945	1,367	26,184	15,308	72·5	58·4
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	30	.....	.....	.....	21	11	56·6	52·3
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1,120	1	18	70	1,133	749	90·1	66·1
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	103	.....	.....	.....	99	88	99	88·8
52		——— Excise Laws ...	2,429	.....	13	28	2,377	2,100	81·8	88·3
53		——— Opium Act ...	609	.....	.....	10	559	447	73·2	79·9
54		——— Railway Laws ...	348	1	3	5	306	264	86·8	86·2
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	357	.....	14	7	372	346	98·1	93
56		——— Arms Act ...	941	.....	6	18	933	866	85·2	92·5
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	18,058	.....	9	42	17,924	16,649	97·6	92·8
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	907	.....	8	6	900	797	94·7	88·5
		Total ...	24,902	2	71	186	24,627	22,317	94·3	90·6
		Grand Total ...	107,410	792	1,864	2,521	62,493	44,083	83·2	70·5

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1885, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Persons.				
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*		19	20	21	22	23
695	14	3	230	188	22	32·3	55	57	...	.....	25	...	497	61	583
2,066	107	2	973	424	56	44·7	69·6	211	...	22	65	...	2,107	207	2,379
24,312	1,232	46	8,647	3,369	665	33·7	71·9	3,240	39	251	1,143	2	17,888	5,504	24,537
546	189	4	243	170	35	32·8	58 8	137	9	53	53	9	535	685	1,282
1,888	21	.....	1,337	416	50	70	76·2	67	...	.....	190	1	3,100	181	3,472
2,623	448	7	1,391	928	83	45·1	59·9	310	163	737	351	...	4,388	5,109	9,848
39	.....	.....	1	4	1	2·5	20	7	...	.....	.....	...	13	2	15
32,169	2,011	62	12,822	5,499	912	37·4	69·9	4,029	211	1,063	1,827	12	28,528	11,749	42,116
15	2	.....	8	4	.....	47	66·6	1	...	.....	.....	...	25	17	42
681	345	.....	683	291	37	66·5	70 1	3	...	.....	74	3	718	421	1,216
89	13	.....	88	11	1	86·2	88·8	2	...	.....	.....	...	468	4	472
1,967	31	.....	1,725	200	10	86·3	89 6	25	1	.....	44	1	2,196	607	2,848
443	3	.....	325	76	11	72·8	81	38	...	.....	12	...	447	191	650
298	9	.....	229	36	6	75	86·4	...	...	.....	11	...	342	61	414
362	2	.....	339	22	1	93·1	93·9	4	...	.....	7	...	396	9	412
677	128	2	740	51	10	91·6	93·5	3	1	.....	17	4	856	153	1,030
17,611	29	.....	16,142	1,179	80	91·5	93·1	5	11	36	46	...	19 621	509	20,176
863	4	.....	757	96	5	87·3	88·7	2	...	.....	7	...	1,137	1 2	1,266
23,004	566	2	21,036	1,966	161	89·2	91·4	83	13	36	218	8	26,206	2,094	28,526
87,268	3,600	118	39,407	11,197	1,857	43·3	77·8	6,462	277	1,335	4,154	43	76,831	18,493	99,521

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons: Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct): By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct): By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	115	Abettment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	2	1	1	.....	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	.....	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	8	6·6	120	37	7	67	4
4	212 to 216. ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	24	16	.....	7	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	...	2	·3	647	194	1	429	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	9	133	1·6	10,772	2,788	117	5,620	127
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	42	8	.....	32	2
		Total ...	9	143	1·5	11,605	4,043	125	6,155	133
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	...	3	20	12	5	9	.....	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	...	2	40	5	1	2	.....	1
11		Murder ... „ poison	...	2	9	23	6	11	.....	2
12		Other murders	1	47	10·1	537	138	181	.....	89
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	3	4·4	81	19	23	1	25
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	21	4·8	501	115	128	7	125
15	376	Rape	...	10	7·8	166	79	30	1	32
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	2	5	46	23	6	.....	14
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	4	4·3	99	28	9	22	31
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	10	2·9	346	97	1	232	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	1	1
20	325, 327, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	...	13	1·2	1,335	449	27	620	131
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	1	8·3	19	8	3	.....	5
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	...	...	...	64	23	10	15	9
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	18	1·8	1,242	659	2	502	6
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	1	12	4·9	368	167	45	82	47
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	1	·7	201	162	.....	24	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	50	25	.....	21	2

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1885, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Property.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
											Rs.	Rs.	
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	56·2	60·1	...	...	...	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	30·4	30·4	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
401	70·6	68·5	2	...	3	21	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,878	58·8	53·9	34	1	29	1,045	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	83·3	78·9	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,384	59·6	54·9	36	1	32	1,071	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	3	2	66·6	432	6	1·3
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	6	3	50	845	44	5·2
1	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	9	9	...	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	19·1	17·2	8	...	4	52	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	37·7	34·2	1	...	...	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	28·9	26·4	4	...	...	41	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	20·3	20·1	3	...	...	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	27·5	27·5	...	...	...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	57·1	57·1	2	...	...	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
226	66·2	67	3	...	...	13	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
657	62·4	57·8	4	1	1	91	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	41·6	33·3	...	...	...	1	2	2	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
17	36·9	29·8	...	...	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
429	45	43·1	5	1	3	68	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	40·2	37·8	6	...	2	9	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	10·9	10·3	...	...	1	15	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	51·4	47·3	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons. Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person* —concluded.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	2	30	2·8	1,436	695	4	657	3
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	86	39	.....	36	1
		Total ...	8	179	3·4	6,619	2,736	491	2,221	524
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	38	6·6	663	128	257	.....	159
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Robbery with hurt ... By other means	...	5	12·5	37	13	2	12	9
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling house ...	...	1	8·3	25	9	5	7	2
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	3	8·5	34	15	2	13	4
		Robbery other robberies ...	1	7	7·2	148	71	5	58	7
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	28	4·3	834	408	44	297	12
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	1	36	5	834	367	4	416	5
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	7	259	6·9	3,783	1,423	62	1,935	158
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	...	7	2·9	292	114	6	148	9
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	40	3	20	.....	13
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	2	...	...	26	7	17	.....	1
		Total ...	11	384	6·2	6,716	2,558	421	2,886	379
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	5	63	3·7	2,990	1,925	3	950	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	54	15	.....	37	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	2	...
		Total ...	5	63	3·6	3,046	1,940	3	989	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1885, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
												Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
533	50·3	48·2	...	...	3	77	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	46·8	45·1	...	...	...	10	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,367	45·3	42·7	36	2	14	411	200	11	5	45·4	1,336	50	3·7
159	27·7	25	16	1	...	80	23	158	69	43·6	36,021	3,869	10·7
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	52·5	56·7	...	...	...	1	...	19	10	52·6	851	113	13·2
6	50	31·5	1	...	...	1	...	15	4	26·6	1,138	24	2·1
17	48·5	53·1	...	...	...	.....	...	21	7	33·3	958	132	13·7
54	55·6	57·4	...	...	3	2	5	88	38	43·1	3,152	352	11·1
259	39·7	39·4	3	...	16	66	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
381	53·5	53·5	3	...	...	31	8	4	2	50	79	4	5
2,066	55·6	56·9	15	1	10	159	31	13,264	2,803	21·1	4,29,676	51,126	11·8
147	62·5	60	...	...	...	15	...	28	17	60·7	425	367	86·3
12	42·8	30·7	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	100	104	125	93·2
1	3·5	... ..	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,123	51·	50·9	39	2	29	356	74	13,599	2,952	21·7	4,72,407	56,112	11·8
602	35·8	34·5	7	...	9	105	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	68·8	68·8	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.. ...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
633	36·6	35·4	7	...	9	107	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons.							
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking	1	17	3·4	565	272	1	265	1
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	5	87	4·1	2,286	811	19	1,352	17
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	16	960	5·3	23,527	9,360	41	12,749	151
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1	36	6·7	1,245	767	4	390	3
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	3	54	1·7	3,412	1,091	50	2,111	59
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	7	198	4·5	9,608	4,922	1	4,345	1
		Total ...	1	4	30·7	10	7	.....	1	...
			34	1,356	4·7	40,653	17,230	116	21,213	232
		Class VI. —*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	42	27	.....	13	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1	5	·6	1,210	410	.....	749	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	2	·4	470	79	.....	388	...
52		——— Excise Laws ...	...	18	·8	2,820	388	.....	2,399	...
53		——— Opium Act ...	..	8	1·7	642	137	1	487	...
54		——— Railway Laws ...	...	1	·2	412	65	.....	338	...
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	412	29	.....	3 2	...
56		——— Arms Act	...	4	·4	1,025	104	.....	910	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	25	2	·01	20,139	1,645	.....	18,395	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	2	4	·3	1,260	185	1	1,065	...
		Total ...	28	44	·1	28,432	3,069	2	25,126	1
		Grand Total ...	95	2,169	2·8	97,073	31,577	1,162	58,590	1,269

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1885, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
											Rs.	Rs.	
245	49·3	48·6	2	.....	.....	22	2	25	17	68	137	67	48·9
1,291	61·2	62·1	16	1	.....	68	3	2,036	1,438	70·6	40,405	30,230	74·8
11,352	63·4	63·1	43	13	21	1,162	21	22,862	11,593	50·7	3,86,568	1,48,575	38·4
272	50·8	50·5	7	.....	.....	72	2	695	245	35·2	59,950	24,344	40·6
2,097	67·6	64·8	9	.....	3	81	11	1,838	1,789	97·3	67,444	39,710	58·8
2,564	58·4	57·4	14	.....	35	324	1	32	32	100	1,123	984	87·6
1	7·7	12·5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	19	4	21	635	76	11·9
17,822	62·4	61·8	92	14	59	1,730	40	27,507	15,118	54·9	5,56,262	2,43,986	43·8
8	32	32	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
523	72·8	68	5	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
384	82	82·4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,906	86·7	86·2	4	.....	10	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
354	791	78·6	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
289	84·5	82·3	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
375	94·6	93·5	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
774	90·4	88·7	2	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,989	91·6	91·6	3	.....	10	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
988	86·8	86·8	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,590	90·	89·6	19	1	21	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52,919	68·8	67·5	229	20	164	3,890	356	41,117	18,075	43·9	10,30,005	3,00,148	29·1

D.—Police—*continued.*

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the Police during the year* 1885, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.									Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	·4	2	...	2	.....	1	2	2	...	2	...	.....	...	...	
		Total ...	·6	2	...	2	.....	1	2	2	...	2	...	.....	...	...	
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	3·8	1	...	1	.....	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 229.	Offences against public justice ...	3,474	3,169	1,317	4,486	179	4,271	6,852	6,887	238	1,975	3	4,488	9	173	1 died.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	323·2	246	48	294	38	250	338	360	22	133	10	189	2	13	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1,402·4	1,402	742	2,144	137	2,029	2,307	2,341	230	1,025	56	829	33	163	5 absconded, died, &c.
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	208	188	8	196	4	166	272	284	35	121	44	16	30	38	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	217·4	253	22	275	54	267	305	308	19	79	...	202	...	8	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	20·2	22	1	23	2	19	33	33	3	11	...	19	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	202·6	148	20	168	51	134	361	433	8	103	...	312	1	7	2 escaped.
		Total ...	5,851·6	5,429	2,158	7,587	465	7,137	10,469	10,646	555	3,447	113	6,046	75	402	8 died, &c.
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	77·4	54	4	58	30	28	33	38	7	17	4	1	6	3	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2·4	2	...	2	.....	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
		Total ...	79·8	56	4	60	30	29	34	38	7	17	4	1	6	3	

		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	1,306·8	1,123	3	1,126	57	737	939	760	183	346	1	196	...	34	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	39	40	...	40	1	10	23	13	...	3	...	5	...	5	
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	48,583·4	44,431	23	44,454	1,222	32,472	37,575	20,609	2,344	8,389	2	9,469	3	399	3 died, escaped,
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	74·4	63	1	64	13	54	78	83	2	18	...	58	3	2	&c.
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	8,756·2	10,158	15	10,173	876	7,449	9,942	6,497	765	2,303	19	3,120	59	231	
		Total ...	57,453	54,692	39	54,731	2,112	39,985	47,618	27,202	3,111	10,713	21	12,652	65	637	3 died, &c.
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against the Property.*															
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,680	1,586	7	1,593	89	929	1,082	875	171	388	5	255	3	49	4 absconded, transferred, &c.
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	818·4	861	13	874	188	539	671	682	80	23	...	346	...	19	1 transferred.
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	169·8	180	9	189	20	141	156	147	10	51	5	49	18	14	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	6,972·4	7,951	22	7,973	410	5,608	6,568	4,418	469	1,946	1	1,861	1	139	1 died.
		Total ...	9,640·6	10,578	51	10,629	707	7,217	8,477	6,122	730	2,621	11	2,511	22	221	6 died, &c.
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion ...	16·8	15	...	15	1	14	17	16	...	13	...	3	...	...	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	101·6	60	1	61	5	41	96	93	9	51	...	33	...	...	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	3,760	3,433	1	3,434	85	2,096	2,355	1,609	42	831	28	233	11	73	5 died, escaped,
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	907·6	824	...	824	3	508	536	319	97	142	1	64	...	15	&c.
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	1,473	1,636	7	1,643	55	1,118	1,247	849	120	307	3	397	...	19	3 transferred.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	643	433	56	489	94	423	891	908	4	147	...	745	...	12	
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office ...	4·2	2	...	2	.....	2	4	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	255·2	1,354	208	1,562	415	1,088	3,681	3,667	196	1,366	...	1,936	...	160	9 died, &c.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	128·2	627	2	629	142	404	1,063	837	167	53	...	532	...	85	
31	Offences under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	4,111·6	366	22	388	86	259	451	220	15	113	...	81	...	11	
32	Offences under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	200·6	970	...	970	1	828	805	579	86	228	...	258	...	7	
		Other special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.	17,901·2	18,759	3,085	21,844	556	19,431	24,714	20,890	922	4,565	8	15,056	1	329	9 died, &c.
		Total ...	29,503	28,479	3,382	31,861	1,443	26,212	35,890	29,991	2,044	7,817	40	19,341	12	711	26 died, &c.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	103,835·4	100,359	5,637	105,996	4,814	81,318	103,429	74,761	6,630	24,963	190	40,747	180	2,008	43 died, &c.

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
1	115 ...	Abetment of effence not commited, &c.	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	20	12	...	...	12	...	...	6	1	...	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	26	11	...	...	11	...	...	9	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	23	...	...	19	...	...	18	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	8	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	61	54	...	...	49	...	...	39	1	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... by robbers ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... by poison ...	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	...
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	4	8	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	3	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	376 ...	Rape	11	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	8	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	31	21	...	...	21	...	...	12	...	1	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	58	46	...	...	41	...	...	27	...	4	...
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	48	38	...	...	49	1	...	39	2	5	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	24	15	...	...	6	2	...	7	...	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1885.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
2	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	..	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
12	.....	12	...	4	8	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
13	2	15	...	...	15	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
86	17	103	...	...	103	36	...	63	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	5	12	...	...	12	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
118	24	142	...	4	138	50	...	84	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
... ..	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	.....	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	216	.....
9	.....	9	...	...	9	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	109	77
8	.....	11	...	...	11	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	.....	.....
5	.....	5	...	...	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	.....	.....
3	.. ...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	.....	4	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
21	.....	22	...	4	18	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
55	12	71	...	...	71	30	...	37	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....
7	.....	7	...	...	7	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
59	12	76	...	1	75	27	...	46	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	.....	.....
8	10	18	...	...	18	8	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		Class II—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.											
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	97	68	...	...	53	2	...	40	...	...	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	16	15	...	...	15	...	...	8	...	2	...
		Total ...	322	258	...	...	220	5	...	149	3	15	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery... { in dwelling-house	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
		Robbery... { other robberies	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	5	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	188	223	...	...	223	...	...	91	16	2	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	26	20	...	...	19	...	...	14	...	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	218	251	...	...	249	...	...	113	16	2	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	59	44	...	...	17	5	...	14	...	2	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	28	19	...	...	14	...	...	16	...	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	87	63	...	...	31	5	...	30	...	2	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1885—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
..... 70	 15	 85	... ...	... 5	 80	... 27	... ...	... 47	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	....	....
18	.....	20	...	...	20	12	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
274	49	338	...	11	327	115	12	166	14	2	...	...	17	1	5	2	330	77
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	65	25
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
141	....	143	...	11	132	23	1	94	11	1	...	...	2	...	188	120	15,745	6,190
23	1	24	...	...	24	9	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
171	2	175	...	11	164	32	1	116	12	1	...	...	2	...	190	121	15,810	6,215
31	20	53	...	...	53	31	...	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
19	6	25	...	...	25	5	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
50	26	78	...	...	78	36	...	41	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—POLICE

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*											
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	9	42	...	...	40	...	...	5	...	...	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	18	22	...	...	22	...	...	16	...	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	2,592	2,261	...	...	2,218	15	...	1,017	243	10	...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	472	380	...	...	243	30	...	120	25	3	...
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	90	97	...	...	97	...	...	68	...	1	...
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	238	269	...	...	86	31	...	77	1	2	...
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,422	3,072	...	...	2,707	76	...	1,304	269	16	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cognizable offences under the	Gambling Act ...	132	110	...	...	110	...	...	93	...	...	...
51		Excise Laws ...	292	259	...	...	250	...	...	232	...	...	...
52		Railways Laws ...	167	251	...	...	209	42	...	214	...	...	...
53		Salt and Customs Laws ...	7	18	...	...	18	...	...	16	...	...	...
54		Stage Carriage Act ...	1,124	1,308	...	...	980	...	...	1,060	7	...	...
55		Stamp Act ...	87	161	...	...	...	11	...	119	...	2	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	374	433	...	...	299	...	...	383	...	2	...
		Total ...	2,189	2,540	...	...	1,866	53	...	2,117	7	4	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866—												
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	6	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
58	Section 31 ...	Unlawful detention of women and children.	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	35	14	...	...	14	...	...	9	...	...	...
60	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 34 ...	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
63	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
64	Section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Sections 66, 68, 69, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	4,423	4,604	...	...	4,569	...	...	4,185	...	...	...
66	Section 81 ...	Possessing suspicious property.	296	210	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	320	17	...	...	9	...	...	13	...	...	...

—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1885—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Mgistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	18*a*	18*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
6	.....	6	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
17	.....	17	...	...	17	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	372	237
1,518	50	1,578	...	178	1,400	282	4	1,069	23	5	...	...	16	1	1,945	1,185	80,992	41,841
215	79	297	...	25	272	124	1	136	1	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
155	.....	156	...	...	156	55	3	94	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
147	206	355	...	4	351	235	...	115	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,059	335	2,410	...	208	2,202	697	8	1,436	26	13	...	...	21	1	1,967	1,203	81,364	42,128
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
395	.....	395	...	5	390	36	...	341	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	.....	.....
282	17	299	...	...	299	36	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
317	37	354	...	...	354	40	...	313	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
19	.....	19	...	...	19	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,124	191	1,315	...	...	1,315	122	...	1,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	128	130	...	...	130	9	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
403	168	573	...	4	569	48	...	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,540	541	3,085	...	9	3,076	293	...	2,769	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
14	.....	14	...	1	13	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	10	10	...	...	10	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6,459	34	6,493	...	453	6,040	45	...	5,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
234	.....	234	...	234	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
22	16	38	...	...	38	8	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—POLICE

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866—												
63	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
70	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Section 23 ...	Breach of police license ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	1,109	988	...	...	988	...	...	962	...	...	...
73	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	383	265	...	...	202	...	...	116	...	...	...
75	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Port Acts— Ditto ...	1,756	2,332	...	...	2,328	...	...	2,325	...	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act— Ditto ...	16	21	...	...	21	...	...	17	...	1	...
77	Act XIV of 1868	Contagious Diseases Act ...	1,238	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to animals ...	2,895	3,279	...	...	3,201	...	...	3,229	...	...	...
79	Act IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy ...	25	32	...	...	31	...	...	28	...	...	...
80	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
81	Act V of 1876 ...	Reformatory School Act ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	.....	Opium Act	31	58	...	...	57	...	...	52	...	...	...
		Total ...	12,555	11,841	...	...	11,636	...	...	10,950	...	1	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	18,854	18,080	...	...	16,759	139	...	14,703	296	40	...

—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1885—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	18 *a*	18 *b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,223	.....	1,223	...	...	1,223	44	...	1,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
276	76	352	...	129	223	28	...	193	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,219	3	3,222	...	...	3,222	6	...	3,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
23	.....	24	...	...	24	5	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5,609	66	5,675	...	...	5,675	47	...	5,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
32	1	33	...	...	33	4	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
66	1	67	...	...	67	8	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
17,183	209	17,393	...	817	16,576	201	...	16,373	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
22,397	1,196	23,623	...	1,060	22,563	1,424	21	20,987	52	16	...	...	61	2	2,162	1,326	97,504	48,420

D.—Police—*concluded.*

8a.—*Statement of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police during* 1885 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	[Description of crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases.					Persons.							
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	45	35	...	35	10	25	42	46	...	16	...	30	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	11	18	...	18	7	12	15	19	...	11	...	8	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims.	39	52	...	52	1	51	45	33	...	25	1	6	...	1
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	14	13	...	13	5	9	14	20	...	9	3	.....	5	3
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	32	9	...	9	.....	9	11	11	...	5	...	6	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2	4	...	4	.....	4	4	6	...	3	...	2	...	1
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	165	184	...	184	184	.....	.....	451	...	24	...	427	...	...
		Total ...	308	315	...	315	207	110	131	586	...	93	4	479	5	5
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	Class III.—*Serious offence against property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	11	16	...	16	12	4	9	26	...	11	...	11	...	1
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
14	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	5	6	...	6	4	2	4	10	...	2	...	8	...	...
15	323	Hurt	277	182	...	182	37	153	268	240	...	85	...	150	4	1
16	345	Wrongful confinement	3	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,100	3,458	...	3,458	85	3,367	5,271	2,482	20	1,339	...	1,120	...	3
		Total ...	3,385	3,646	...	3,646	126	3,522	5,543	2,732	20	1,426	...	1,278	4	4

		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	142	121	...	121	24	99	98	105	...	67	...	38	...	...
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	41	32	...	32	4	28	33	31	...	22	...	9	...	...
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	7	3	...	3	1	2	2	4	...	.....	...	2	2	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)...	204	193	...	193	56	137	215	169	...	83	...	86	...	...
		Total ...	394	349	...	349	85	266	318	309	...	172	...	135	2	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	195	161	...	161	4	158	181	123	...	105	...	14	...	4
23	298	Offences against religion	2	1	...	1	.....	1	3	3	...	3	...	.....	...	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	28	6	...	6	.....	6	5	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	21	31	...	31	.....	31	43	44	...	32	...	12	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	768	538	...	538	82	473	756	420	...	190	...	229	...	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	5,040	4,625	...	4,625	4,384	341	667	6,644	226	87	...	6,329	...	2
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	1	4	...	4	3	1	1	4	...	.....	...	4	...	...
29	.....	Offences under Chapters 8, 10, 11, 12, 35, and 36, Criminal Procedure Code.	253	527	...	527	6	521	505	359	...	165	...	194	...	...
		Total ...	6,308	5,893	...	5,893	4,479	1,532	2,166	7,600	226	584	...	6,783	...	7
30	Act V of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
31	Act V of 1857 ...	Gas Company's Act	10	9	...	9	.....	9	9	8	...	3	...	5	...	...
32	Act XIII of 1859 ...	Workman's Contract Act	336	226	...	226	.....	226	225	156	...	36	...	119	...	1
33	Act I of 1876 ...	Telegraph Act	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
34	Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, &c.	Conservancy Act	15,194	18,884	...	18,884	252	18,634	18,685	10,617	...	1,346	...	9,260	...	11
35	Act II (B.C.) of 1863 ...	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act ...	4	4	...	4	.....	4	4	5	...	2	...	3	...	...
36	Act V (B.C.) of 1862, VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B. C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers Acts	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
37	Act XI of 1878 ...	Arms Act	10	8	...	8	6	2	4	10	...	3	...	7	...	...
38	Act XIV of 1866 ...	Post-office Act	7	4	...	4	3	1	1	6	...	3	1	2	...	...
39	Act XIX of 1850 ..	Apprentices Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
40	Act X of 1866 ...	Indian Companies Act	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
41	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
42	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1880 ...	Contagious Diseases. (Animals) Act ...	12	50	...	50	37	13	17	56	...	3	...	53	...	...
43	Act I of 1880 ..	Calcutta Tramways Act	23	36	...	36	8	28	39	44	...	14		30	...	...
44	Act V of 1879 ...	Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act ...	36	6	...	6	5	1	1	6	...	4	...	2	...	...
45	Act VIII of 1881 ...	Petroleum Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
46	Act I of 1882	Inland Emigration Act	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
47	Act III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
48	Act V (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Canal Act	15	13	...	13	.....	13	16	16	...	6	...	10	...	...
49	Act I of 1871 ...	Cattle Trespass Act	1	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	1	...	.....	...	...
50	Act XVIII of 1879 ...	Legal Practitioners Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Civil Procedure Code	.....	1	..	1	... ..	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
		Registration of births and deaths ...	30	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
		Bengal Vaccination Act	20	203	...	203	.....	203	1,779	961	...	603	...	358	...	...
		Forfeiture of recognisance, bond, &c. ...	43	17	...	17	.....	17	22	9	...	3	...	6	...	...
		Restoration of abducted females ...	.....	4	...	4	.....	4	4	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
		Pound Act	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Fire Works Act	1	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
		Municipal Act	.....	2	...	2	2	.....	.....	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	15,747	19,472	...	19,472	313	19,161	20,812	11,905	...	2,028	1	9,864	...	12
		GRAND TOTAL ...	26,154	29,691	...	29,691	5,222	24,595	29,009	23,158	246	4,314	5	18,550	11	32

F.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1885-86.

Details of Vessels.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.			Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer "Undaunted"	6	49	58,585		
River-going Vessels.					
"Coleroon," pilot vessel ...	3*	38	41,946		* In this vessel one additional second officer was for two and a half months only, who is not included in the number of officers.
"Cassandra," ditto ...	3	38	29,846	Nil	
"Sarsuti," ditto ...	3	38	23,635		
"Chinsurah," brig† ...	...	...	.....		† Transferred to the Government of India.
"Muriel," steam launch ...	...	5	2,038		

F.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1885-86.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	23	36,366		
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried	3	...	34,800		* One pensioned and one died during the year.
Ditto, free	43*	...	3,05,784		
Licensed	21†	...	1,55,464	8,02,453	† One died during the year.
Leadsmen apprentices... ...	28‡	...	24,252		‡ Of these, seven are attached to the brigs and steamer *Undaunted;* four passed for mate pilots during the year.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2§	...	3,722	.....	§ Employed only when required.
Seventh crew	...	17	3,976		
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers.	7‖	...	2,188	3,107	‖ Ditto ditto.
Orphangunge Yard	...	1	1,344	.....	

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of the gross and net Revenue of the Province of Bengal for the year 1885-86.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries and establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	3,85,68,054	43,013	34,04,731	.....	34,47,744	3,51,20,310
II.—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium ...	5,38,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government sales, &c.	6,30,25,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,35,63,839	2,161	3,04,62,505	.....	3,04,64,666	3,30,99,173
III.—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	1,80,36,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excise duty	9,62,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,01,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,90,99,682	1,85,786	36,821	.....	2,22,607	1,88,77,075
IV.—Stamps	1,32,58,055	1,33,900	4,92,447	.....	6,26,347	1,26,31,708
V.—Excise on spirits and drugs.	95,84,694	11,302	3,12,850	.....	3,24,152	92,60,542
VI.—Provincial rates ...	38,71,169	14,924	.....	.....	14,924	38,56,245
VII.—Customs	32,58,817	1,06,278	4,90,081	.....	5,96,359	26,62,458
VIII.—Assessed taxes ...	15,33,850	51,740	90,434	.....	1,42,174	13,91,676
IX.—Forest	5,97,432	29	3,70,370	.....	3,70,399	2,27,033
X.—Registration	10,93,860	3,170	.....	.....	3,170	10,90,690
XIII.—Telegraph ...	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
XV.—Law and justice ...	15,84,380	1,33,358	.....	.....	1,33,358	14,51,022
XVI.—Police	6,90,626	3,528	.....	.....	3,528	6,87,098
XVII.—Marine	8,50,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,50,999
XVIII.—Education	5,23,259	6,422	.....	.....	6,422	5,16,837
XIX.—Medical	1,46,277	193	.....	.....	193	1,46,084
XX.—Scientific and other minor departments...	1,17,983	260	.....	.....	260	1,17,723
XXI.—Interest	8,15,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,15,151
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c. ...	2,09,993	2,557	.....	.....	2,557	2,07,436
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	1,92,748	391	.....	.....	391	1,92,357
XXIV.—Miscellaneous... ...	7,17,158	11,762	.....	.....	11,762	7,05,396
XXXI.—Irrigation and navigation	26,17,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,17,160
State railways ...	44,72,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,72,800
XXXIII.—Civil buildings, roads, and services ...	7,46,367	8,708	.....	.....	8,708	7,37,659
Exchange on transactions with London...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,17,34,682
	.....	.....	.....	10,67,885	10,67,885	—10,67,885
Total ...	16,81,14,403	7,19,482	3,56,60,239	10,67,885	3,74,47,606	13,06,66,797
Municipalities... ...	15,33,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,33,328
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated local funds ...	43,08,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,08,162
Excluded local funds ...	5,84,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,84,828
Total ...	48,92,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,92,990
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,45,40,721	7,19,482	3,56,60,239	10,67,885	3,74,47,606	13,70,93,115

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

II.—Account of expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1885-86.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year 1884-85.	AMOUNT. Present year 1885-86.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Interest on ordinary debt ...	8,527	9,059	There appears an increase under "interest on stock-notes." and a small decrease under "commission on stock-notes."
2. Interest on other obligations ...	2,09,302	1,62,402	The decrease is chiefly due to the reduction of deposits both in the Presidency and district savings banks consequent on the growth of post-office savings banks.
Civil and political salaries and establishments.	36,66,001	36,41,862	
DETAILS.			
	1884-85. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.	
14. Registration	5,53,260	5,54,394	.... An increase under Superintendence against decrease under Land Registration charges.
18. General administration.	16,38,019	16,14,485	.... Decrease under Legislative Council, Board of Revenue, Commissioners. There is an increase under Civil Secretariat.
23. Ecclesiastical.	1,94,673	1,79,297	.... Smaller payments under Church of England.
24. Medical ...	10,95,467	10,69,994	.... Decrease chiefly under medical establishment. There are also slight decreases under medical schools and colleges and lunatic asylums partially covered by increase under vaccination, hospitals, and dispensaries, and Sanitary Commissioner.
25. Political agencies.	8,000	2,714	.... Decrease under Political agents.
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	1,76,582	2,20,978	.... Increase chiefly under Provincial Statistics and "Agricultural Department." There is also a slight increase under Botanical and other public gardens against a slight decrease under Cinchona plantations.
Total	36,66,001	36,41,862	
Civil and political contingencies	8,70,363	8,62,780	
DETAILS.			
	1884-85. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.	
14. Registration	40,222	40,429	.... No remarks necessary.
18. General administration.	2,43,500	2,34,235	.... Decrease appears chiefly under civil office of account and audit. There is also decrease under tour expenses against increase under Board of Revenue.
23. Ecclesiastical.	19,368	19,700	.... No remarks necessary.
24. Medical ...	3,60,415	3,68,130	.... Increase mainly under medical establishment, partially covered by smaller payments under grants for medical purposes and medical schools and colleges.
25. Political agencies.	32,631	26,690	.... Decrease under Durbar presents and allowances to vakils, &c.
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	1,74,227	1,73,596	.... Decrease chiefly under Botanical and other public gardens and manufacturing account against increase under donations to scientific societies and "Agricultural Department."
Total ...	8,70,363	8,62,780	
16. Telegraph	955	643	No remarks necessary.
19. Judicial charges—courts ...	92,84,571	96,13,887	Increase mainly under "High Court Judges," "Civil and Sessions Courts," Criminal Courts and Jails." There are also larger payments under High Court, Appellate Branch. At the Presidency, "Law officers" "Courts of Small Causes," and sub-divisional establishments against slight decrease under High Court, Original Branch.
20. Police	48,24,811	48,46,633	Increase chiefly under State Railway Police, Imperial. There are also larger payments under village and special police against decrease under Presidency Police, Superintendence, District Executive Force, and State Railway Police, Provincial.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

II.—Account of expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1885-86—concluded.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year 1884-85.	AMOUNT. Present year 1885-86.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
21. Marine	8,47,098	8,26,327	Decrease chiefly under subsidies to steam boat companies. There are also smaller payments under "purchase of marine stores" and coal for the building, repair, and outfit of ships and vessels against increase under Pilotage, Pilot establishments and vessels.
22. Education	33,97,637	32,78,162	Decrease chiefly under Government colleges, General, and Government colleges, Professional, and grants-in-aid. There are also smaller payments under "Direction," "Scholarships," against larger payments under Inspection.
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	33,574	25,510	Decrease under allowances of officers on furlough in England drawn in India against a slight increase under leave allowances of officers lent to foreign estates.
29. Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances.	11,99,258	12,49,498	Increase chiefly under superannuation and retired allowances. There are also larger payments under gratuities and a special adjustment under this head in 1885-86 of pensions of the Bengal Civil Fund.
30. Stationery and printing	17,17,261	18,97,274	Increase mainly under stationery purchased for central stores, Imperial and Government presses. There are also increase in printing at private presses against slight decrease under Stationary office at the Presidency and stationery purchased in the country.
31. Miscellaneous	4,54,824	4,84,170	Increase chiefly under "Donations for charitable purposes," "Special Commission of Enquiry," and miscellaneous and unforeseen charges, against decrease under charges for remittance of treasure, "extraordinary items." Rewards for the destruction of wild animals and rents, rates, and taxes.
32. Famine relief charges	14,841	1,23,741	Increase is chiefly due to the adjustment under this head of expenditure incurred on the acquisition of land for the Sultanpur-Bogra and the Mozufferpur-Sitamarhi railways.
39. Charges in respect of capital interest on debt.	39,27,883	41,29,705	Increase due to the progress of expenditure on productive public works.
State railways	32,61,666	30,93,815	Decrease due to the larger expenditure in 1884-85 for working and maintenance charges of the Northern Bengal Tirhoot, Patna-Gya, and Nalhati State Railways, against increase in 1885-86, under Dacca State Railway, and the adjustment of Public Works Secretariat establishment charges debitable to Provincial railway.
44. Irrigation and Navigation ...	19,95,930	22,16,370	Increase under Irrigation and Navigation in charge of Public Works officers partially compensated by smaller expenditure under Irrigation working and maintenance.
46. Civil buildings, road, and services.	30,02,504	27,56,013	Larger expenditure in 1884-85 by Public Works officers.
49. Exchange on transactions with London.	3,758	.....	The transactions under this head have been transferred to India in 1885-86, under orders of the Comptroller-General, No. 176, dated 21st April 1886.
Total ...	3,87,20,764	3,92,17,851	
Municipalities	17,97,255	16,02,803	No details in this office.
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Incorporated local funds ...	45,29,541	41,49,524	Decrease chiefly due to the larger payments in 1884-85 under District Road Fund.
Excluded local funds	8,24,526	5,35,605	Decrease chiefly due to the investment of Bruce Legacy in 1884-85. There are also variations under several other funds.
Total ...	53,54,067	46,85,129	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,58,72,086	4,55,05,783	
Surplus	8,93,55,856	9,15,87,332	

The figures for 1885-86 are subject to modification should any further adjustment be made in the accounts of that year.

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement shewing the expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1885-86.

Class of works.	Total expenditure including Establishment.					Cost of Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	.....	.....	2,738	20,958	23,696	4,252
Civil works—						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	4,25,752	1,56,967	5,82,719	84,720
Miscellaneous public improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	856	856	123
Total ...	.....	.....	4,25,752	1,57,823	5,83,575	84,843
Irrigation works—						
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged to revenue	6,38,487	.....	.....	.....	6,38,487	94,082
Minor works and Navigation—						
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	—1,200	.....	.....	.....	—1,200	.....
Agricultural works—						
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	1,57,759	3,84,985	5,42,744	88,230
Famine relief and insurance	82,000	.....	.....	.....	82,000	15,300
Total ..	7,19,287	.....	1,57,759	3,84,985	12,62,031	1,97,612
Total Imperial ...	7,19,287	.....	5,86,249	5,63,766	18,69,302	2,86,707
Provincial.						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	6,18,466	6,31,630	12,50,096	5,87,027
Communications	.....	.....	—5,139	13,40,687	13,35,548	6,27,154
Miscellaneous public improvement	.....	.....	51,383	89,625	1,41,008	66,214
Total ...	.....	.....	6,64,710	20,61,942	27,26,652	12,80,395
Irrigation.						
Major works—Working expenses	.....	11,53,416	.....	.....	11,53,416	3,96,706
Minor works and Navigation.						
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	3,77,450	2,39,379	.....	.....	6,16,829	1,54,895
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	26,853	98,489	1,25,342	40,438
Agricultural works.						
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	—1,112	3,14,570	3,13,458	17,265
Tota ...	3,77,450	13,92,795	25,741	4,13,059	22,09.045	6,09,304
Total Provincial ...	3,77,450	13,92,795	6,90,451	24,75,001	49,35,697	18,89,699
Local.						
Excluded Local.						
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous public improvement	.....	.....	13,075	5,961	19,03	3,517
Total ...	.....	.....	13,075	5,961	19,036	3,517
Incorporated Local.						
Communications	.....	.....	7,501	65	7,56	1,266

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

2.—General abstract of Financial results shewing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works.

IRRIGATION.

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of construction.			Capital outlay						Revenue receipts during 1885-86.			Working expenses during 1885-86.			Net result, excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple interest during 1885-86.	Net result, including interest.			
				During 1885-86.			To end of 1885-86.											Rate per cent.						Rate per cent.	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue—																								
Orissa project	3,13,96,220	9,19,625	3,23,15,845	4,67,724	9,716	4,77,440	2,20,86,096	4,97,863	2,25,83,959	2,07,350	...	2,07,350	3,42,877	14,101	3,56,678	.....	1,49,328	...	·66	8,74,090	...	10,23,418	...	4·53
Midnapore canal ...	83,16,768	1,84,215	85,00,983	10,062	36	10,098	82,62,580	1,83,582	84,46,162	2,62,484	...	2,62,484	2,09,860	8,267	2,18,127	44,357	.....	·52	...	3,30,302	...	2,85,945	...	3·38
Tidal canal	17,93,270	44,807	18,38,077	.....	.....	.....	17,96,207	44,807	18,41,014	52,455	...	52,455	48,609	1,538	50,147	2,308	.....	·12	...	71,848	...	69,540	...	3·27
Sone project	2,78,88,697	13,99,607	2,92,88,304	1,60,701	3,554	1,64,255	2,48,65,251	8,88,849	2,57,54,100	10,62,646	...	10,62,646	5,52,370	31,632	5,84,002	4,78,644	.....	1·86	...	9,91,396	...	5,12,752	...	1·99
Total ...	6,93,94,955	*25,48,254	7,19,43,209	6,38,487	*13,306	6,51,793	5,70,10,134	*16,15,101	5,86,25,235	15,84,935	...	15,84,935	11,53,416	55,538	12,08,954	3,75,981	.....	·64	...	22,67,636	...	18,91,655	...	3·22
Minor work and navigation—																								
Tirhoot project... ...	3,51,079	.....	3,51,079	.....	.....	.....	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Damoodur ,, ...	1,43,974	.....	1,43,974	—1,200	.....	—1,200	1,54,741	16,239	1,70,980	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Sarun ,, ...	6,63,521	33,111	6,96,632	3,621	64	3,685	6,69,230	27,183	6,96,413	41,143	...	41,143	22,751	580	23,331	17,812	.....	2·56	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Orissa Coast canal ...	34,45,742	1,56,555	36,02,297	4,98,403	12,898	5,11,301	34,36,946	82,716	35,19,662	13,718	...	13,718	29,881	831	30,712	.....	16,994	...	·48	.....	...	.. ...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern canals	.....	.....	.....	—42,574	8	—42,566	51,59,087	58,914	52,17,981	4,79,484	...	4,79,484	1,86,747	9,462	1,96,209	2,83,275	.....	5·42	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	46,04,316	1,89,666	47,93,982	4,58,250	12,970	4,71,220	99,51,409	2,59,702	1,02,11,111	5,34,345	...	5,34,345	2,39,379	10,873	2,50,252	2,84,093	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Grand Total ...	7,39,99,271	27,37,920	7,67,37,191	10,96,737	26,276	11,23,013	6,69,61,543	18,74,803	6,88,36,346	21,19,280	...	21,19,280	13,92,795	66,411	14,59,206	6,60,074	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...

NOTE.—* In accordance with Accountant-General, Public Works Department, No. 40 I, dated 28th July 1886, the estimated and actual charges on account of "Loss by Exchange" have been transferred from "interest" to direct charges.

C.—Railways, 1885.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Number of passengers. (a.) First class.	Second class.	Third or intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers.	Goods receipts.	Miscellaneous (including steam boat) receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Capital expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
East Indian	5½	1,515	48,634	157,130	537,933	11,094,911	11,838,608	1,32,21,119	3,22,87,256	8,78,515	4,63,86,890	1,63,51,239	3,00,35,651	1,620	45,447	47,067	34,42,33,024
Eastern Bengal	.....	234¼	41,012	89,099	489,284	4,079,754	4,699,149	19,93,000	22,24,761	6,68,004	48,85,765	29,92,534	18,93,231	285	7,070	7,355	4,71,85,742
Northern Bengal	.....	249½	3,981	9,559	29,257	863,288	906,085	6,82,143	12,52,017	2,24,814	21,58,974	15,14,710	6,44,264	93	3,853	3,946	2,12,74,658
Kaunia-Dharlla	.....	37	809	1,787	.....	79,595	82,191	47,777	12,209	79,473	1,39,459	1,09,773	29,686				9,30,602
Tirhoot	.....	226	6,893	6,981	8,233	1,440,351	1,462,458	5,45,505	5,80,271	1,52,858	12,78,634	9,19,365	3,59,269	82	2,547	2,629	1,44,47,916
Patna-Gya	.....	57½	928	3,243	5,877	615,972	626,020	3,38,466	1,74,354	4,680	5,17,500	2,71,790	2,45,710	(b)	(b)	(b)	40,03,312
Nalhati	.....	27½	537	3,953	.....	117,551	122,041	49,530	25,681	1,572	76,783	63,020	13,763	2	138	140	3,17,963
Bengal Central	.....	125¾	2,490	22,731	56,514	1,054,554	1,136,289	4,20,747	69,802	44,804	5,35,353	5,27,119	8,234	7	693	700	85,58,421
Darjeeling-Himalayan	.....	51	1,828	4,747	.....	23,751	30,326	159,322	2,66,512	5,469	4,31,103	2,67,753	1,63,350	24	593	617	26,77,718
Tarkessur	.....	22½	586	3,263	70,290	852,010	926,149	2,43,023	19,024	266	2,62,313	1,37,889	1,24,424	(b)	(b)	(b)	16,88,995
Deoghur	1½	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	183,634	23,047	616	324	23,987	14,078	9,909	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,75,000
Bengal and North-Western ...	228	303	3,296	6,816	5,078	915,598	930,788	4,93,345	5,78,156	1,34,040	12,05,541	6,16,334	5,89,207	139	2,303	2,442	1,86,15,909
Dacca	75	85	1,327	2,575	4,190	252,929	261,021	41,060	45,956	14,748	1,01,764	1,43,609	—41,845	41	969	1,010	53,94,324

(a) From pages 6 to 19 of the Director-General of Railways, Administration Report. (b) Included in East Indian Railway.
(c) Figures not known.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1885-86.

Details of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse power.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
"Undaunted," steamer...	470	200	6	49	58,585		
River-going Vessels.							
"Coleroon," pilot-vessel	346·66	...	8*	38	41,946		* In this vessel one additional second officer was for two and a half months only, who is not included in the number of officers.
"Cassandra," ditto ...	299·19	...	3	38	29,846	Nil	
"Sarsuti," ditto ...	375	...	3	38	23,635		
"Chinsurah," brig† ...	.....	...	...	...	.....		† Transferred to the Government of India.
"Muriel," steam launch	10·5	7	...	5	2,038		

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1885-86.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	23	36,366		
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried... ...	3	...	4,800		
Ditto, free	43*	...	3,05,784	3,02,453	* One pensioned and one died during the year.
Licensed	21†	...	1,55,464		† One died during the year.
Leadsmen apprentices ...	28‡	...	24,252		‡ Of these, seven are attached to the brigs and steamer *Undaunted* and four passed for mate pilots during the year.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2§	...	3,722	.....	§ Employed only when required.
Seventh crew	..	...	3,976		
Examiners of Masters, Mates and Engineers.	7‖	...	2,188	3,107	‖ Ditto ditto.
Orphangunge Yard	...	...	1,344		

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	2,79,069	.....	2,65,250
Animals, living	No.	411	10,428	54	1,350
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	24,32,565	.....	28,34,295
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	2,47,207	.....	2,65,357
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	2,505	4,72,365	4,221	6,21,101
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	,,	245,265	4,65,316	2,25,656	4,12,713
Other sorts	Val.	.....	1,39,594	.....	1,57,789
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	726.137	2.55,447	6,86,693	2,32,002
Clocks and watches	No.	12,055	1,44,886	18,721	2,13,318
Coal—					
Coals	Tons.	57,729	10,24,128	92,338	14,75,752
Coke	,,	2,306	55,556	2,971	72,067
Corals, real	lbs.	180	600	.....	.....
Corks	Cwts.	435	74.119	530	71,147
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	14,861,029	1,10,17,399	14,043,499	96,99,665
Manufactured—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	702,628,499	7,40,48,154	653,188,831	6,93,15,006
White (bleached)	,,	144,558,538	1,88.65,407	151,883,993	1,71,36,523
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	114,059,539	1,54,05,236	151,818,928	2,01,96,225
Other sorts	,,	173,569	4,82,655	309,592	4,47,002
	No.	1,567,538		1,290,216	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	466,222	5,03,829	396.594	4,28,766
Other sorts of manufactures	,,	33,987	6,78,138	30,646	5,86,299
	Yds.	902,870		866,638	
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	9,98,799	.....	9,26,074
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	896	2,15,235	811	1,36,997
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	3,51,675	.....	4,43,988
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	361,637	1,12,398	230,182	82,037
Canvas	,,	814,604	3,53,165	1,003,856	4,52,778
Other sorts	lbs.	109.073	54,985	148,626	70,745
Other sorts	,,	34,741	7,492	2,043	1,180
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	3,921	.....	8,268
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	776	63,055	649	47,281
Other ware	Val.	.....	9,36,193	.....	10,47,415
Gums and resins	Cwts.	9,155	35,483	19,231	70.305
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware)	Val.	.....	25,97,874	.....	23,14,609
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	4,53,398	.....	4,30,099
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	2,152	.....	60
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	7,78,343	.....	4,70,937
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	.....	7,23,186	.....	7,49,556
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	434,164	10.82,290	558,776	13,17,250
Spirits	,,	245,298	20,93,643	280,101	23,04,966
Wines and liqueurs	,,	102,622	10,48.230	109,647	11,66,399
Other sorts	,,	1,622	11,181	1,717	10,702
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	66,61,956	.....	39,56,160
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	.....	3,94,856	.....	4,24,358
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	40,988	15,40,096	45,419	14,69,972
Wrought	,,	103,462	36,38,187	114,983	35,99,328
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	31	934

TRADE.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	114,050	.....	1,21,894	.....	94,105	.....	87,870
.....	60	.....	...	.....	53	...	3,133
3	1,495	126	2,628	5	1,158	19	1,458
52	109	1,464	2,535	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	260	200	.....	.....
2	200	135	2,250	4,930	73,910	2,956	38,151
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,570	61,470	10,381	90,570
.....	.....	3	649	.....	.....	.....	95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
257,560	2,43,244	237,800	2,03,618	48,400	43,975	7,200	6,300
2,654	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
363,498	1,32,004	223,793	64,465	333,066	1,25,870	109,089	38,095
284,731	51,551	163,472	24,888	35,452	5,258	116,046	36,640
.....	88,867	.....	40,375	.....	10,451	.....	21,031
48,786		29,553		17,469		18,297	
6,216	4,078	.....	.....	315	530	224	925
2,000	54,372	1,200	11,686	.....	29,205	.....	17,033
72,882		17,448		43,006		21,526	
.....	1,751	.....	3,505	.....	7,285	.....	1,669
146	42,475	25	4,890	11	4,400	15	3,712
.....	2,310	.....	4,045	.....	736	.....	662
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	180	.....	525	.....	.....	.....	.....
389	66,831	370	38,551	1	2,247	1	1,946
.....	21,205	.....	27,988	.....	1,757	.....	2,281
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29,992	.....	45,864	.....	3,079	.....	3,267
.....	9,216	.....	13,113	.....	7,467	.....	8,168
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,410	.....	7,587	.....	1,43,456	.....	2,91,807
.....	1,512	.....	7,850	.....	2,239	.....	2,865
1,593	4,451	320	1,259	119	290	83	245
10	205	28	1,041	1,962	24,560	2,679	38,004
493	5,441	241	2,965	11,749	63,865	10,631	54,793
4	40	.....	.....	.....	10	8	78
.....	1,087	.....	.....	.....	3,911	.....	3,000
.....	7,369	.....	790	.....	.....	.....	250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
954	2,27,250	699	1,65,329	7	1,750	22	4,150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	44,015	.....	18,620
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	1	386	1	140
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	„	.....	.....	1,071	1,900
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	15	915	30	550
Coal—					
Coals	Tons.	.....	.....	100	1,900
Coke	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	146,140	15,55,334	108,863	9,91,430
Corks	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	114,800	1,09,185	43,290	37,848
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached)	„	384,887	1,36,635	298,955	1,00,781
Coloured, printed or dyed	„	408,731	70,358	1,093,982	1,65,884
Other sorts	„	.....	12,231	.....	2,150
	No.	8,599		678	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	„	.....	49,932	.....	47,831
	Yds.	19,149		22,554	
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	22,250	.....	1,800
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	21	6,650	41	8,155
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	.....	.....	75
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	6,762	3,04,826	7,718	2,86,804
Other ware	Val.	.....	5,500	.....	1,722
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery, &c.	Val.	.....	140	.....	230
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	„	.....	300	.....	3,600
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	„	.....	5,925	.....	4,875
Leather and manufactures of	„	.....	.....	.....	550
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	„	50	1,271	164	3,394
Wines and liqueurs	„	4,167	20,203	1,845	10,336
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	25	235
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	150	.....	610
Matches, lucifer and other	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	„	55	13,597	4	1,411
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
					100		
				40	20		
12	60	10	100	80	800	149	2,020
		11,000	3,750				
	170						
4	36						
				160	100		
	11,881		710		1,175		2,750
		222	305	5	42		
24	144	805	5,539	2	19		
	500						
7	375						

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United States.			
		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	600	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	100	.....	.....
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	15	.....	68
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	.....	175	.....	.....
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coals	Tons.	5	50	.....	.....
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	210,000	41,718	.....	.....
White (bleached)	,,	26,620	4,991	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	1,016	331	.....	.....
Other sorts	,, / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	,, / Yds.	.....	.....	96	60
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	.....	.....	9	81
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	4,180	.....	25
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	609	.....	.....
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	,,	3,337	28,472	1,875	16,000
Wines and liqueurs	,,	.....	.....	.....	1
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	114	2,778	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
				2	100		
			175		5,449		13,844
			10				
				2	506	3	500
				300	760		
						328	128
		1	50				
				306	5,272	132	1,851
						111	3,330
				14,400	14,200	75	28
				430	75	120	16
				8,382	2,103	7,197	1,890
				10,555	1,798	1,729	705
				30	55	20	10
						600	1,140
	1,165				3,229		1 932
				39	1,951	75	10,959
					255		34
					3,91,689		7,18,302
				24	9,614	10	1,911
	65				1,715		1,968
		8	400				
			179		5,166		2,051
					80		361
					4 345		3,730
					100		616
				250	635	27	110
2	36			40	744	185	2,328
				194	613	354	2,298
					6,112		835
							6,250
				3	111	1	52
		78	1,576	11	2,300	21	941

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	China.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	.....	1,185	.....	1,593
Animals, living ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... ... Val.	.....	12,637	.....	25,754
Arms, ammunition, &c. ... ... „	.....	92	.....	.....
Books and printed matter, &c. ... ... Cwts.	1	105	.....	16
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts ... ... lbs.	50	16	50	15
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—				
Coals ... ... Tons	.....	.....	200	4,000
Coke ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	2	30	.....	.....
Corks ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	...	.....
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached) ... . „	2,320	550	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... „	1,942	1,017	260	390
Other sorts ... ... Yds. / No.	..... / 300	300	.....	.....
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs. / Yds.	..... /	.....	2,510 /	1,270
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	.....	3,71,448	.....	3,45,857
Dyeing and colouring materials ... ... Cwts.	3,099	25,860	425	3,511
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	.....	21,563	.....	16,714
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	30
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls ... . Cwts.	131	4,823	57	1,869
Other ware ... ... Val.	.....	1,76,495	.....	1,49,487
Gums and resins ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery, &c. ... ... Val.	.....	1,790	.....	2,018
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ... „	.....	477	.....	111
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Val.	.....	24	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c. ... ... „	.....	10,357	.....	10,322
Leather and manufactures of ... ... „	.....	49	.....	24
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... ... Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits ... ... „	3,258	10,280	10,241	16,960
Wines and liqueurs ... ... „	583	11,005	333	2,432
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwts.	25,504	9,66,385	38,195	11,40,514
Wrought ... ... „	1	170	.....	63
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.
						2	800
					5,828		4,413
							60
				1	130	3	56
					97		
				2	450	1	66
				50	860	186	2,235
						143	1,062
				1,600	1,300		
				2,600	1,515	8,154	1,426
				8,996	1,983	3,895	2,439
						26	8
						1,620	1,050
					1,18,958		1,09,875
				7,018	52,720	6,166	41,586
					19,125		2,938
					51,081		1,39,202
				39	1,323	22	695
					10,935		8,940
				15,236	2,66,797	13,968	2,14,599
			240		2,062		1,955
					200		820
					1,233		1,325
					9,780		16, 03
					190		278
						36	71
5	33			12,438	18,943	28,347	42,718
87	612	38	326	521	931	127	1,048
					250		500
					11,017		300
				161	6,145	5	300
				33	1,320	60	1,754

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	...	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	2,002	8,76,380	2,659	11,04,001
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	4,243	.....	3,622
Arms, ammunition, &c	,,	.....	223	.....	15
Books and printed matters (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	14	2,345	5	1,092
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coals	Tons	2,882	28,892	3,283	35,590
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwts.	9	65	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	2,876	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	265	.....	480
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	Val.	.....	17,383	.....	14,099
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	335	.....	317
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	1,607	.....	5,126
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	16	46	16	8
Spirits	,,	704	8,583	898	8,379
Wines and liqueurs	,,	2,640	16,686	1,028	6,640
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	81	960
Machinery and mill work	Val.	.....	1,600	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	62,761	23,05,385	44,366	14,20,015
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,80,854	.....	2,67,593
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,415	8,86,908	2,715	11,06,151
.....	30,225	.....	34,453	.....	27,43,317	.....	31,44,940
.....	1,318	.....	155	.....	2,48,968	.....	2,68,798
7	874	16	2,009	2,539	4,79,539	4,394	6,29,003
187	425	510	912	245,804	4,66,550	228,701	4,18,060
.....	550	.....	.....	.....	1,40,241	.....	1,37,789
210,288	78,485	67,709	24,520	936,775	3,34,168	754,780	2,56,665
1	100	2	145	17,005	2,20,461	21,846	2,54,530
1,472	20,666	649	12,934	62,536	10,80,728	97,047	15,36,382
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,306	55,556	2,971	72,067
.....	.....	454	11,195	151,892	16,17,434	119,841	10,94,257
.....	25	.....	.....	435	74,144	533	71,891
.....	.....	2	40	9	65	113	3,379
2,425	2,333	16,400	13,850	15,300,214	1,14,31,636	14,348,264	99,61,309
.....	.....	.....	.....	702,841,583	7,40,90,597	653,188,951	6,93,15,022
9,330	2,353	.....	.....	145,689,241	1,92,71,428	132,531,181	1,73,43,180
9,113	2,917	121,688	38,659	114,820,075	1,55,40,449	153,331,000	2,04,69,580
.....	.....	.....	} 10,350	{ 173,569	} 5,94,559	{ 309,592	} 5,20,926
.....	.....	9,000		{ 1,642,722		{ 1,348,190	
672	563	8,124	5,914	473,425	5,09,000	404,942	4,35,605
.....	1,057	{ 1,800	} 2,469	{ 34,187	} 8,12,704	{ 36,852	} 6,68,828
.....		.....		{ 1,037,907		{ 929,786	
.....	3,807	.....	2,573	.....	15,31,738	.....	13,93,285
55	10,497	233	3,449	11,319	3,59,824	7,800	2,13,340
.....	1,456	.....	12,921	.....	3,97,120	.....	4,81,377
.....	.....	.....	.....	361,637	1,12,398	230,182	82,037
2,016	1,035	.....	.....	816,780	3,54,300	1,003,856	4,52,778
.....	.....	1,000	690	109,073	54,985	149,626	71,435
.....	.....	.....	.....	34,741	7,492	2,043	1,180
.....	1,93,936	.....	1,70,695	.....	6,41,072	.....	10,37,502
119	3,690	135	22,480	8,241	4,56,409	8,962	4,01,567
.....	37,545	.....	65,229	.....	11,90,410	.....	13,05,030
4	300	19	1,570	24,395	3,02,580	33,226	2,86,874
.....	17,949	.....	26,252	.....	26,92,671	.....	24,14,249
.....	281	.....	1,644	.....	4,71,419	.....	4,58,116
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,409	.....	1,385
.....	680	.....	3,635	.....	9,63,631	.....	8,09,313
.....	100	.....	351	.....	7,29,592	.....	7,67,216
361	761	1,016	2,828	436,503	10,88,473	560,274	13,21,771
3,557	21,376	2,025	12,737	270,686	22,08,188	326,765	24,46,832
3,447	25,354	1,895	14,371	126,529	11,93,103	126,944	12,67,148
6	52	.....	.....	1,632	11,283	1,831	11,975
.....	.....	.....	1,932	.....	66,77,566	.....	39,63,037
.....	.....	.....	6,640	.....	4,13,242	.....	4,38,588
10,924	4,03,868	4,520	1,37,358	140,180	52,15,845	132,501	41,67,911
516	13,848	709	25,987	105,288	39,06,400	116,521	37,99,085
116	2,490	190	3,696	149	3,810	281	6,384

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles		United Kingdom.			
		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwts.	1,347,618	78,97,303	1,240,155	71,19,126
Other sorts	,,	55,206	1,22,958	60,948	1,28,981
Lead	,,	60,983	7,53,274	51,423	6,25,112
Steel	,,	85,052	5,09,562	54,192	3,31,379
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	126	6,242	233	13,030
Other sorts	,,	5	492	1	110
Zinc or spelter	,,	67,890	5,73,227	79,936	6,90,927
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	1,145	70,485	3,032	2,18,871
Oils	Gals.	1,155,386	6,52,750	1,026,393	5,30,774
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Val.	.....	5,97,630	.....	5,30,487
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	10,32,322	.....	6,69,760
Provisions	,,	.....	14,46,769	.....	17,11,521
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	47,74,210	.....	22,66,921
Salt	Tons.	303,605	45,28,156	257,040	40,56,954
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	142	130
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	345,014	3,46,001	367,910	3,41,150
Other sorts	Val.	.....	3,625	.....	4,860
Spices	lbs.	1,898	245	6,124	495
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwts.	22,166	2,47,385	17,230	1,95,948
Tea	lbs.	518	348	962	657
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	,,	39,733	16,284	25,334	7,900
Manufactured	,,	247,767	1,79,621	274,762	2,25,345
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	2,92,858	.....	3,31,201
Umbrellas	No.	2,482,063	19,15,148	950,596	7,88,366
Wood, timber manufactures of (excluding fire-wood)	Val.	.....	96,361	.....	87,456
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	432	108
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	4,713,513	38,61,348	4,573,787	40,10,581
Other sorts	Val.	.....	14,38,291	.....	17,34,533
All other articles unenumerated	,,	.....	53,72,939	.....	32,66,305
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	17,84,84,741	.....	16,66,81,277
Dutiable		.....	90,11,984	.....	91,21,739
Total		.....	18,74,96,725	.....	17,58,03,016
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	17,59,875	.....	60,115
Silver		.....	1,26,47,632	.....	1,09,86,617
Total		.....	1,44,07,507	.....	1,10,46,732
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	20,19,04,232	.....	18,68,49,748
Government—					
Stores		.....	1,10,81,019	.....	1,22,46,863
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	1,10,81,019	.....	1,22,46,863

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	15	.....	.....	.....	22	2	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	140	24	289
3	675	136	17,717	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	200	.....	.....	50	441	.....	.....
.....	450	.....	435	.....	16,150	.....	7,856
.....	38,110	.....	37,203	.....	90	.....	1,615
.....	11,854	.....	15,057	.....	27,126	.....	17,153
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	1	12	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	4,080	.....	.....
53,873	45,311	22,433	19,220	1,133,005	10,66,350	1,198,835	10,77,127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,542	1,69,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	105	150	88	22	.....	.....
195	800	140	250	1,277	2,302	1,824	5,195
.....	18,055	.....	19,014	.....	3,331	.....	18,720
.....	.....		232	1,107	5,530	557	1,947
.....	3,045	.....	416	.....	750	.....	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,895	14,907	14,234	16,291	5,338	7,193	22,336	19,751
.....	4,889	.....	36,383	.....	135	.....	360
.....	78,086	.....	78,808	.....	17,704	.....	16,669
.....	14,98,533	.....	10,36,189	.....	17,78,297	.....	18,34,873
.....	10,201	.....	5,277	.....	86,668	.....	91,166
.....	15,08,734	.....	10,41,466	.....	18,64,965	.....	19,26,039
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250
.....	15,08,734	.....	10,41,466	.....	18,64,965	.....	19,32,289
.....	1,807	.....	1,849	.....	20	.....	249
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,807	.....	1,849	.....	20	.....	249

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure, imported

Articles.		Italy.			
		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	2,853	.....	13,770
Provisions	,,	.....	4,324	.....	10,510
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons.	11,371	1,54,787	38,437	5,39,169
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	121,841	1,03,854	95,998	79,610
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	19	32	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	280	.....	3,498
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	893	880
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	2,552
All other articles unenumerated	,,	.....	39,560	.....	1,17,490
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	24,89,232	.....	19,07,176
Dutiable		.....	1,76,261	.....	5,53,134
Total		.....	26,65,493	.....	24,60,310
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	1,25,000	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	1,25,000	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	27,90,493	.....	24,60,310
Government—					
Stores		.....	.....	.....	15
Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	.....	.....	15

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
50	150	4	30	40	400		
165	169					45	25
	75						
	2,066		1,123		2,144		645
	9						
3,887	47,393	49,280	6,02,793	11	150		
1,705	762						
		1,792	240				
338	333			130	55		
	100				100		
	1,775		1,485		628		524
	65,845		6,10,231		5,672		5,964
	153		5,844		61		
	65,998		6,16,075		5,733		5,964
	12,000						
	12,000						
	77,998		6,16,075		5,733		5,964
	150						
	150						

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	United States.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	40	300
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	16,625,532	68,51,349	10,776,073	40,60,694
Paints, colours and painter's materials ... ... Val.	.....	27,527	.....	1,000
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	5,965	.....	5,034
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,758	1,230	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) .. Val.	.....	3,412	.....	985
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	9,241	.....	1,397
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	69,54,256	.....	40,69,566
Dutiable	.....	28,487	.....	16,069
Total ...	.....	69,82,743	.....	40,85,635
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	6,98,000	.....	70,000
Total ...	.....	6,98,000	.....	70,000
Grant Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	.....	76,80,743	.....	41,55,635
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
61	170	20	50	.....	.....	20	203
50	80	66	157	.....	.....	4,000	5,850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
.....	5,470	.....	.....	14,118	21,295	81,979	1,22,274
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	216
.....	2,19,679	.....	1,83,668	.....	1,600	.....	48
.....	...	... ...	.....	.....	2,407	.....	2,787
20,008	2,59,071	15,153	2,21,846	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	351	.....	90	.....	3	.....	.....
				.....	37,837	.....	93,211
... ..	.....	.....	.....	4	16	... ..	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,554	39,703	608	1,938
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,691,169	2,36,768	3,995,002	5,11,199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	88	74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	600	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	436	1,470	125	431
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,612	.....	780
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	36
.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	.....	20
... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	426	.....	.....	3,041	3,081	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	536	.....	100
.....	5,488	.....	560	.....	1,24,470	.....	1,53,225
.....	2,32,894	.....	1,86,905	.....	9,30,124	.....	16,65,990
.....	2,59,107	.....	2,21,856	.....	1,995	.....	4,736
.....	4,92,001	.....	4,08,761	.....	9,32,119	.....	16,70,726
.....	78,146	... ..	99,762	.....	.....	.....	13,125
.....	21,737	.....	4,820	.....	58	.....	3,50,000
.....	99,883	.....	1,04,582	.....	58	.....	3,63,125
.....	5,91,884	.....	5,13,343	.....	9,32,177	.....	20,33,851
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	.....	45

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		China.			
		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*concluded.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwts.	4	26	10	63
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	45	347	8,760	7,900
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Val.	.....	44,573	.....	68,450
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	21,230	.....	31,762
Provisions	,,	.....	38,151	.....	38,593
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	72	.....	.....
Salt	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	212,345	3,31,465	105,624	1,95,533
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	10,020	11,184	8,716	8,390
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	lbs	.....	.....	24,000	8,600
Sugar and sugarcandy	Cwts.	20	454	5,782	79,408
Tea	lbs.	15,660	8,197	34,505	10,461
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	11,781	23,686	8,042	19,209
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	170	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	28	129	1	25
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	Val.	.....	1,439	.....	1,249
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	27	12	78	105
Other sorts	Val.	.....	25	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	2,06,779	.....	2,06,203
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	22,84,220	.....	23,78,909
Dutiable		.....	21,377	.....	19,392
	Total	.....	23,05,597	.....	23,98,301
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	43,92,593	.....	42,70,071
Silver		.....	57,18,049	.....	93,85,133
	Total	.....	1,01,10,642	.....	1,36,55,204
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	1,24,16,239	.....	1,60,53,505
Government—					
Stores		.....	62	.....	2,453
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Stores and Treasure	.....	62	.....	2,453

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
12	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	50	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,010	14,46,235	24,586	15,11,265
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	134	16,987	820	14,765
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,455	13,562	2,177	20,329
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,47,920	.....	1,87,885
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,822	.....	30,182
.....	50	.....	380	.....	1,53,698	.....	1,88,728
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,246	44,169	2,703	36,796	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	2,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,985	9,366	3,524	3,046
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,783,594	16,28,878	15,737,901	19,95,228
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,848	40,277	5,643	78,954
.....	.....	.....	.....	53,642	23,172	123,940	40,931
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,344	240	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,364	22,494	12,439	21,492
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	656
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,269	.....	16,702
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,208	590	5,880	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,994	4,398	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	115
.....	35	.....	1,623	.....	2,38,642	.....	2,46,778
.....	121	.....	2,243	.....	44,01,509	.....	49,14,206
.....	44.814	.....	37,122	.....	19,874	.....	43,899
.....	44,935	.....	39,365	.....	44,21,383	.....	49,58,105
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,987	.....	3,996
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,74,278	.....	6,26,825
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,50,265	.....	6,30,821
.....	44,935	.....	39,365	.....	46,71,648	.....	55,88,926
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,261	.....	5,659
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,261	.....	5,659

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	Australia.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or speiter ... ... ,,	243	2,188	134	1,142
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	152,530	45,759	.....	.....
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	44,633	.....	43,831
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	61,600	.....	50,030
Salt ... ... Tons.	.....	.....	24	322
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	650	497	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	56	12	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwts.	11	20	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	50	25	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	12	.....	.....
Umbrellas ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... Val.	.....	3,254	.....	13,921
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	14,657	6,312	78,862	32,409
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	967	.....	270
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	5,478	.....	34,128
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	34,12,073	.....	27,60,073
Dutiable	.....	25,538	.....	16,324
Total ...	.....	34,37,611	.....	27,76,397
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	10,79,950	.....	3,70,600
Silver	.....	6,400	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	10,86,350	.....	3,70,600
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	45,23,961	.....	31,46,997
Government—				
Stores	.....	450	.....	125
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	450	.....	125

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
77,168	3,25,825	35,899	1,50,596	1,424,904	82,23,797	1,276,151	72,70,450
.....	.....	600	600	55,346	1,23,238	65,614	1,35,588
.....	.....	.....	.....	60,983	7,53,284	51,432	6,25,216
2,750	17,221	4,850	30,226	87,802	5,26,792	59,042	3,61,605
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,136	14,52,477	24,819	15,24,295
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	492	1	110
344	4,044	200	2,400	68,491	5,79,599	80,295	6,94,767
.....	.....	187	4,191	1,282	88,147	4,176	2,55,594
93	120	50	100	17,949,391	75,85,992	11,895,477	47,42,096
.....	11,317	.....	11,240	.....	8,51,153	.....	8,07,569
.....	43,468	.....	35,004	.....	11,76,495	.....	8,18,744
.....	13,055	.....	10,771	.....	19,71,921	.....	22,29,801
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,36,232	.....	23,16,951
9,121	1,24,148	928	15,318	347,352	51,10,359	314,285	48,70,409
.....	21,586	.....	68,273	.....	61,026	.....	1,61,574
.....	.....	.....	.....	229,349	3,35,561	106,246	1,97,663
5,058	6,596	13,438	12,833	1,709,000	16,28,852	1,711,462	15,43,314
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3,625	.....	4,860
190,456	58,183	267,620	81,757	11,667,173	19,24,086	20,030,727	25,97,279
25,991	2,35,999	11,015	2,12,139	68,476	7,41,606	88,950	11,69,248
16	16	.....	.....	71,631	32,560	159,495	52,123
250	250	1,558	1,149	41,415	16,796	29,389	9,514
23,844	81,825	19,888	85,747	300,909	3,13,848	317,220	3,57,669
.....	36,679	.....	28,928	.....	3,55,205	.....	4,02,737
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,483,199	19,20,821	951,193	7,90,606
.....	1,07,305	.....	1,64,863	.....	2,68,343	.....	2,85,762
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,865	6,902	85,174	32,917
23,942	21,691	9,835	18,093	4,763,892	39,13,056	4,621,163	40,65,701
.....	136	.....	260	.....	14,45,061	.....	17,74,573
.....	99,425	.....	57,103	.....	62,00,250	.....	41,82,298
.....	19,16,796	.....	16,20,825	.....	20,44,54,313	.....	18,96,74,427
.....	1,73,009	.....	45,409	.....	98,59,529	.....	1,01,81 967
.....	20,89,805	.....	16,66,234	.....	21,43,13,842	.....	19,98,56,394
.....	2,64,795	.....	1,17,820	.....	77,76,346	.....	49,35,489
.....	18,320	.....	12,650	.....	1,92,96,474	.....	2,14,42,295
.....	2,83,115	.....	1,30,470	.....	2,70,72,820	.....	2,63,77,784
.....	23,72,920	.....	17,96,704	.....	24,13,86,662	.....	22,62,34,178
.....	145	.....	2,146	.....	1,10,85,434	.....	1,22,59,404
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	145	.....	2,146	.....	1,10,85,434	.....	1,22,59,404

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1884-85

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Foreign Merchandise.				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	175	135	576	533
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	59,005	6,987	33,531	3,778
White ... ... ,,	140	61	5,514	1,841
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... ,,	168,378	17,439	16,285	5,413
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... ,,	.....	257	.....	81
... ... No.	105		27	
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	.....	1,300	166	2,891
... ... Yds.	.....		2,000	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwts.	625	13,256	1,450	30,836
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Val.	.....	800	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwts.	17,472	46,141	34,389	51,282
Others, unenumerated ... ... ,,	106	7,810	26	381
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	7,67,172	.....	2,90,384
Total of Foreign Merchandise	.....	8,61,358	.....	3,87,420
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	.....	.....	2	70
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Val.	.....	73,973	.....	60,784
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	5,701	5,27,654	3,519	3,26,180
Coffee ... ... ,,	.....	.....	38	1,150
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured... ... Cwts.	35,757	3,70,593	12,800	1,29,301
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	196,049	44,58,077	2,16,201	49,15,202
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	8,940	2,246	10,612	2,440
... ... No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	8,512	.....	10,097
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	.....	25,929	.....	17,727
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwts.	50,402	1,38,13,647	31,439	1,07,51,540
Other sorts ... ... ,,	29,335	3,12,379	47,910	4,68,841
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... ,,	320	1,075	166	770
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	843,195	33,72,212	1,235,896	53,78,322
Wheat ... ... ,,	2,269,370	87,69,312	4,114,648	1,50,23,618
Other sorts ... ... ,,	327,641	7,92,994	42,125	1,36,009
Gums and Resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwts.	6,204	1,23,845	4,150	83,000
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	25,223	1,79,370	39,356	3,06,834
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides Raw ... ... Cwts.	333,645	1,30,63,548	338,869	1,31,47,080
... ... No.	4,545,963		4,548,679	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwts.	6,213	3,36,562	1,779	1,22,063
... ... No.	93,400		26,331	
Skins Raw ... ... Cwts.	18,943	14,61,727	13,119	9,66,893
... ... No.	2,082,729		1,438,279	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwts.	585	50,193	790	65,437
... ... No.	54,720		103,854	
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c. ... Val.	.....	1,12,988	.....	44,152

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1885-86.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	10,400	3,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,702	.....	2,860	.....	63,979	.....	9,222
.....	13,752	.....	2,860	.....	63,989	.....	12,802
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,520	.....	719	.....	19,281	.....	7,806
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,779	37,350	7,072	1,63,364	3	95	28,637	6,33,478
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1884-85

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwts.	3,638	5,557	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	33,991	.....	1,20,100
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	39,548	.....	1,20,100
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	710	.....	2,295
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	20,008	4,45,975	49,106	11,83,125
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	6
Drugs and medicines	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwts.	720	2,27,096	677	2,20,209
Other sorts	,,	707	8,039	1,250	12,820
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. not in the husk	,,	6,006	16,380	.....	.....
Wheat	,,	.....	.....	8,008	28,938
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	73	225
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	,,	932	9,312	.....	.....
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	187	1,415	26	185
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides— Raw	Cwts.	86,594	32,65,632	92,094	3,398,110
	No.	1,166,479		1,237,987	
Hides— Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	2,511	1,05,150	464	23,250
	No.	35,050		7,625	
Skins— Raw	Cwts.	985	50,808	1,288	57,105
	No.	40,212		60,189	
Skins— Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	32	3,200	17	2,100
	No.	5,000		1,060	
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.	Val.	.....	100	.....	108

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during th and 1885-86—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,040	4,460	12,138	1,598	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,640	12,609	79	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
122,950	29,904	14,000	3,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
400		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
20	9	6	24	2,720	1,500	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
52	1,295	12	512	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	1,056	120	1,180	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21,508	.....	23,532	.....	9,359	.....	5,321
.....	71,841	.....	30,613	.....	10,859	.....	5,321
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,884	.....	7,819	.....	120	.....	2,400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	1,470	129	4,173	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	750	48	504	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,964	934	14,550	3,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
6		.....		.....		.....	
.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,694	.....	12,116	.....	.....	.....	1,488
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
539	5,294	1,025	9,892	30	327	237	2,244
45,261	1,32,877	49,103	1,55,821	73	237	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,237,308	45,84,260	1,345,449	55,42,415	240,999	14,52,108	519,086	23,82,673
9,827	38,097	13,331	52,184	.....	.....	.....	.....
128,098	4,11,063	111,587	3,74,766	21,313	83,011	23,490	89,387
.....	.....	35	535	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1884-85

Articles.	United States.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White ... ... ,,	.....	.....	40	100
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods .... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
... No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	28	135
... Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwts.	4,561	8,407	8,460	11,552
All others, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	30,343	.....	5,562
Total of Foreign merchandise ...	.....	38,750	.....	17,349
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Val.	.....	3,965	.....	2,157
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	1,965	2,05,963	2,642	2,92,341
Coffee .... ,,	.....	.....	6	300
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ,,	.....	.....	398	4,307
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	.....	.....	901	23,027
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... . Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	3,064	.....	34,833
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	.....	29,453	.....	14,473
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... . Cwts.	23,770	66,26,771	18,654	59,41,563
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4,712	55,383	11,639	97,152
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	69	380	37	200
Wheat ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4	18	41	218
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	66,616	8,51,265	50,966	7,32,852
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwts.	116,879	29,06,207	168,399	43,19,747
... No.	647,525		978,636	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... No.	.....		.....	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwts.	21,593	15,69,246	28,523	21,29,277
... No.	2,089,026		2,805,450	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwts.	1,814	2,28,763	1,050	1,20,480
... No.	220,920		150,600	
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls unset, &c. ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	991

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1885-86—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,936	2,250	7,705	7,704
.....	.....	19,695	2,525	92,600	17,285	54,200	9,150
3,000	350	62,010	16,075	167,034	32,799	263,897	51,516
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,240	2,524	10,508	2,052
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	65		25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	189	5	30	12	160	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	697	.....	.....
.....	1,064	.....	898	.....	21,311	.....	30,888
.....	1,603	.....	19,528	.....	77,126	.....	1,01,540
.....	.....	.....	.....	61	4,360	.....	.....
.....	1,122	.....	730	.....	6,717	.....	7,091
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	120	1	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	1,000
36,921	20,302	63,986	39,033	8,810	10,004	4,504	1,238
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	1	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,219	.....	1,888
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	828	.....	.....	20	291
2	16	.....	.....	5	37	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	28,297	86,805	20,226	61,280
1	2	.....	.....	31,091	64,194	24,431	53,610
446,198	17,70,745	520,668	21,78,323	1,675,122	60,82,013	17,42,397	66,98,929
.....	.....	.....	.....	236	966	.....	.....
41	216	502	1,372	19,865	74,149	35,524	1,32,663
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	62	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1884-85

Articles.	China.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Foreign Merchandise.				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	40,000	13,000	46,000	17,250
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	22,400	5,180
White ... ... ,,	110	100	50,469	10,866
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... ,,	.....	515	.....	1,240
... ... No.	190		530	
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	10	30	56	80
... ... Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwts.	37	500	.....	.....
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	1	6
All others, unenumerated ... ... ,,	41	4,861	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	26,709	.....	11,770
Total of Foreign Merchandise	.....	45,715	.....	46,392
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	2	400	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Val.	.....	4,521	.....	5,942
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	7	530	20	1,300
Coffee ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... ,,	44	281	135	930
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	55,893	15,96,344	82,505	23,46,765
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	1,09,200	3,93,685	665,800	2,43,688
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	270	130	691
... ... No.	90		270	
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	.....	23,639	.....	32,895
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwts.	38	7,187	48	18,229
Other sorts ... ... ,,	131	3,599	573	12,675
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... ,,	648	1,993	751	2,394
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. not in the husk ... ... ,,	1,303	6,282	816	4,832
Wheat ... ... ,,	15	61	747	2,548
Other sorts ... ... ,,	24	91	24	124
Gums and Resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ... No.	.....		.....	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ... No.	.....		.....	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwts.	162	8,125	13	500
... ... No.	13,500		1,000	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	13	800
... ... No.	.....		1,000	
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c. ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	700

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1885-86—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	33	46,800	18,550
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,700	1,715	23,480	3,741
.....	.....	.....	.....	81,610	15,597	1,06,695	20,045
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,120	1,680	13,265	3,346
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	4,020	113	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	626	4,115	453	1,794
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,485		2,000	
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	860	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	31	329	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	46	7	304
.....	1,637	.....	1,218	.....	2,32,856	.....	2,27,886
.....	1,637	.....	1,218	.....	2,61,251	.....	2,75,781
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,997	1,12,855	11,771	1,17,766
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	70,672	.....	54,291
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	105	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	175	1	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	156	8	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,12,400	31,975
190	125	2,778	4,204	8,724	6,475	47,605	11,987
.....	.....	.....	.....	210	1,688	48	835
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,226	.....	5,788
.....	75	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
393	1,31,410	230	80,961	.....	10,766	515	6,580
.....	.....	.....	.....	595			
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,246	22,310	11,373	36,180
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6
34,688	1,38,649	57,098	2,51,869	92,491	3,80,734	95,740	4,18,243
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,585	32,002	10,668	44,566
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,575	36,796	17,371	64,146
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	240	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	7,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	761	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	600	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	900		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	250	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	200		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	16,700

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1884-85

Articles.		Australia.			
		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	"	.....	.....	110	61
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	1	6	.....	
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins	Cwts.	4	360	6	283
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated	"	.....	.....	.....	65
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	74,457	.....	20,129
Total of foreign merchandise		.....	74,823	.....	20,538
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	190	20,166	77	8,675
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	45,552	.....	81,908
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwts.	.....	.....	13	1,331
Coffee	"	.....	.....	12	500
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	1,385	12,223	1,133	13,486
Cotton—					
Raw	"	1,672	27,832	3,167	43,524
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	110	140
	No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts	Val.	.....	10,501	.....	13,825
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	.....	.....	1,034
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwts.	12	3,500	17	5,710
Other sorts	"	2,039	9,232	3,904	17,541
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	"	2,048	5,805	228	711
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	21	106	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	"	58,584	3,08,977	57,823	3,32,068
Wheat	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	1,828	5,897	5,491	23,015
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	"	100	1,500	6	54
Hemp—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides— Raw	Cwts.	15	563	.....	.....
	No.	262		.....	
Hides— Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	.....	.....	13	1,060
	No.	.....		180	
Skins— Raw	Cwts.	14	1,040	.....	.....
	No.	1,236		.....	
Skins— Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	3	150	4	750
	No.	120		660	
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.	Val.	.....	517	.....	1,275

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1885-86—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
455	423	869	630	42,626	15,841	101,881	44,667
39,616	4,613	52,680	6,489	235,961	35,060	218,124	32,461
5,628	1,052	9,548	2,706	291,172	62,578	508,762	1,06,727
10,410	2,852	3,946	1,250	329,098	54,399	58,004	15,811
.....	.....	.....	1,362	.....	5,498	.....	2,884
.....	.....	918		2,761		1,709	
162	112	306	217	3,538	7,066	1,040	5,167
.....		.....		4,485		2,000	
37	547	48	1,939	785	16,818	1,523	33,768
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....
314	1,782	36	268	26,418	63,621	43,011	64,318
10	160	12	318	178	14,964	45	1,068
.....	84,761	.....	99,357	.....	13,81,849	.....	8,49,127
.....	96,242	.....	1,14,536	.....	16,58,494	.....	11,55,998
3	1,300	.....	.....	14,253	1,39,081	11,850	1,26,511
.....	25,423	.....	43,820	.....	2,69,660	.....	2,77,834
3	54	.....	.....	7,677	7,34,306	6,194	6,21,152
.....	.....	.....	.....	49	1,470	199	6,473
95	555	1,004	6,784	37,372	3,84,292	15,453	1,54,855
13,515	3,15,365	29,114	6,68,331	288,976	68,82,064	416,760	99,77,396
9,624	4,710	4,336	1,620	1,098,824	3,98,395	783,336	2,78,283
51,929	51,185	78,920	61,299	128,478	91,541	213,195	1,24,382
.....		.....		306		319	
.....	3,427	.....	.....	.....	27,622	.....	59,626
.....	4,694	.....	1,161	.....	1,06,949	.....	89,040
6,648	19,25,534	4,748	16,54,563	106,069	3,02,33,957	76,109	2,55,96,913
358	4,958	969	11,293	44,538	4,69,753	88,687	8,54,746
1,701	5,554	2,302	7,289	85,652	2,56,816	84,168	2,64,510
301	325	.....	.....	31,414	64,627	24,434	53,616
1,288,094	53,59,809	1,292,229	57,55,178	6,084,868	2,34,89,962	6,878,674	2,89,97,516
114,284	4,60,619	42,270	1,45,113	2,563,204	99,96,131	4,189,672	1,52,96,967
16,053	58,942	13,473	49,383	537,604	15,12,830	249,823	8,71,686
3	66	20	383	76,091	10,12,938	56,455	8,34,084
26	200	3	32	25,440	1,81,035	39,966	3,11,551
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,805	96,463	8,995	3,07,728	593,399	2,13,06,270	657,506	2,30,03,052
30,395		76,771		7,030,851		7,490,422	
1	50	.....	.....	8,979	4,52,967	2,256	1,46,373
12		.....		132,017		34,136	
100	4,806	397	21,662	44,269	32,72,721	47,765	35,01,769
3,630		21,510		4,473,093		4,908,562	
.....	.....	1	100	2,438	2,83,421	1,883	1,90,527
.....		100		281,386		258,434	
.....	4,345	.....	3,155	.....	1,30,500	.....	79,377

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1884-85

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	6,077,061	3,60,56,356	5,514,177	3,29,55,841
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	7,006,000	12,23,127	7,240,829	12,38,888
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	3,456,459	3,31,790	5,118,193	4,03,990
Cwts.	268		183	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	737	10,038
Shell ... ... ,,	68,637	29,01,696	72,420	27,75,962
Other kinds ... ... ,,	33,302	13,56,184	34,349	12,63,817
Oils—				
Vegetables, not essential ... ... Gals.	1,476,070	14,34,503	982,469	9,81,482
Other sorts ... ... ,,	5	50	4	72
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	91,375	.....	1,22,192
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	165,422	14,85,414	194,807	17,41,621
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwts.	2,694,613	1,46,36,329	4,272,658	2,34,38,698
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	1,699,249	91,79,356	1,086,354	55,41,125
Poppy ... ... ,,	254,104	15,76,862	85,074	4,85,629
Til or jinjilli ... ... ,,	21	123	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	3,849	15,028	1,268	7,127
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	544,657	11,78,517	333,675	6,38,415
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	17,95,748	.....	19,24,651
Spices ... ... lbs.	1,943,437	2,81,968	2,707,076	2,57,878
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwts.	36,811	3,48,586	4,706	39,076
Tea ... ... lbs.	61,538,929	3,87,30,146	65,962,740	4,12,60,007
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	5,317,539	2,56,809	731,384	40,871
Manufactured ... ... ,,	17,646	18,510	7,840	9,127
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	149	10,641	516	37,385
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	647	75,806	351	37,654
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	3,415	.....	17,711
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	42,576	9,216	14,072	4,510
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	102	2,890	376	8,258
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	66,095	1,00,113	53,931	79,747
Yds.	50		4,010	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	19,04,870	.....	18,75,850
Indian produce and manufactures { Free	.....	15,94,88,112	.....	16,37,76,810
Dutiable ...	.....	33,72,212	.....	53,78,322
Total ...	.....	16,28,60,324	.....	16,91,55,132
Total of merchandise Foreign and Indian ...	.....	16,37,21,682	.....	16,95,42,552
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	7,04,055
Silver	.....	2,400	.....	23,000
Total ...	.....	2,400	.....	7,27,055
Grand total of exports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	16,37,24,082	.....	17,02,69,607
Government—				
Stores	.....	6,825	.....	35,521
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	6,825	.....	35,521

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1885-86—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
194,894	11,61,560	121,589	7,02,805	34,639	2,06,560	36,951	2,31,701
.....	.....	5,100	918	12	3	31,800	6,116
426,707	51,898	69,900	7,794	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,833	1,22,073	2,024	72,999	7,535	2,89,285	7,604	2,94,638
224	7,622	845	30,667	110	4,658	715	28,500
9	15	.....	.....	145	140	250	250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,598	.....	10,525	.....	254	.....	101
.....	.....	.....	.....	30,414	2,92,772	33,766	3,15,661
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,010	1,82,966
.....	.....	.....	.....	25,288	1,24,965	20,259	1,14,202
.....	.....	.....	.....	210,937	13,21,614	266,078	15,19,413
.....	.....	.....	.....	142,855	9,11,374	63,143	3,85,548
1	10	.....	.....	76,270	3,17,998	18,256	76,976
.....	.....	.....	.....	729,551	17,62,938	902,855	16,92,418
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,53,980	.....	8,46,022
126,112	19,818	304,752	34,844	11,200	1,400	56,000	6,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	100	.....	.....
285	262	641	608	6,463	4,197	9,274	6,494
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,250	305	686,000	20,677
150	260	.....	.....	168	170	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1,808
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	44	3,058	2	650
896	1,474	2,016	2,500	7,122	15,772	9,130	19,746
.....	6,650	.....	3,494	112	64,005	.....	98,880
.....	61,09,441	.....	54,00,165	.....	1,21,04,701	.....	1,15,15,170
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,413	.....	54,464
.....	61,09,441	.....	54,00,165	.....	1,21,22,114	.....	1,15,69,634
.....	61,23,193	.....	54,03,026	.....	1,21,86,103	.....	1,15,82,436
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	900	.....	248	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	900	.....	248	.....	.....
.....	61,23,193	.....	54,03,926	.....	1,21,86,351	.....	1,15,82,436
.....	400	.....	465	.....	.....	.....	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	400	.....	465	.....	.....	.....	106

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1884-85

Articles.	Italy.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.		Rs.		Rs.
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	112,278	7,20,573	169,608	9,74,501
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	15,000	4,000	250	45
Other kinds ... ... Yds. / Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac—				
Dye ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	3,757	1,41,479	2,864	97,252
Other kinds ... ... ,,	22	1,200	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gals.	182	200	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests / Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	22,262	.....	58,568
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	463	4,105	1,695	15,168
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	73	450	.....	.....
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jinjilli ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	229,939	15,91,945	125,168	8,85,949
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	148	.....	300
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugar-candy and other saccharine produce ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	195	225	585	515
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	75	82	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... lbs. / Yds.	112	150	224	150
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	82,808	.....	38,378
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ... / Dutiable ...	.....	66,87,064	.....	69,99,302
	.....	16,380	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	67,03,444	.....	69,99,302
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	67,42,992	.....	71,19,402
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	67,42,992	.....	71,19,402
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1885-86—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
824,900	1,39,040	876,250	1,40,751	783,000	1,03,159	1,575,030	2,35,865
.....	}	.....	}	.. ...	}	71,000	}
364	4,720	170	1,600	3	27	.....	4,510
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140,517	1,64,720	168,390	2,00,645	4,937	7,015	6,785	6,764
6	54	5	50	.....	.....	2	20
25	} 32,155	19	} 23,535	.....	.....	.....	.....
36		27					
.....	1,99,454	.....	1,83,582	.....	20,896	.....	16,154
8,283	68,791	1,759	15,831	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	300	266	1,684	39,520	2,16,926	16,016	92,819
494	2,871	751	4,911	.....	.....	73	325
37	240	67	543	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	265	84	672	.....	.....	.....	.. ...
1,318	8,252	1,482	11,447	99	810	124	835
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	48,422	.....	19,228	.....	.....	.....	.....
91,500	8,865	1,40,027	15,712	448	36	5,865	948
.....	.....	8	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,093	4,067	80	70	90	83	3,383	3,426
316,485	42,387	222,050	33,816	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,640	932	3,330	278	14,812	835
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
229	14,826	464	44,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10,285	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....
47,248	} 17,750	23,852	} 9,755	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....					
.....	60,535	.....	61,894	.....	56	.....	530
.....	14,29,582	.....	14,02,805	.....	4,32,981	... ..	4,58,550
.....	45,84,260	.....	55,42,415	.....	14,52,108	... ..	23,82,673
.....	60,13,842	.....	69,45,220	.....	18,85,089	.....	28,41,223
.....	60,85,683	.....	69,75,833	.....	18,95,948	... ..	28,46,543
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	65,000	.....	.....	... ..	.....
.....	60,85,683	.....	70,40,833	.....	18,95,948	... ..	28,46,540
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.. ..

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1884-85

Articles.	United States.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	1,726,193	71,94,171	1,705,259	71,80,410
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	22,220,830	22,14,836	16,871,825	13,78,994
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	10,406,322	8,12,677	12,793.610	8,00,982
Cwts.	360		567	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... ,,	90	986	174	3,562
Shell ... ... ,,	21,152	9,53,644	24,797	10,60,366
Other kinds ... ... ,,	1,085	48,788	2,707	1,05,755
Oils—				
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gals.	55,665	52,018	22,318	20,500
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	133	.....	217
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	105,225	10,34,623	90,882	8,58,388
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	984,105	53,35,099	246,628	13,27,645
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	825	4,500	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jinjilli ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	17,207	83,695	21,353	1,03,928
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	10	75	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	37,903	.....	40,027
Spices ... ... lbs.	342,188	48,829	590,162	61,212
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	173,954	1,25,199	97,823	51,788
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value.	.....	10	.....	50
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	1,089	27,800
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	8,820	12,655	7,097	7,728
Yds.	.....		.....	
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	4,15,020	.....	3,84,998
Indian produce and manufactures... ... Free	.....	3,08,54,959	.....	2,71,28,068
Dutiable	.....	380	.....	200
Total ...	.....	3,08,55,339	.....	2,71,28,268
Total of Merchandise—Foreign and Indian ...	.....	3,08,94,089	.....	2,71,45,617
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	3,08,94,089	.....	2,71,45,617
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE – *continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1885-86—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1884-85		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	64
18,500	2,503	15,000	2,175	758,455	1,50,335	264,250	50,958
.....	.....	.....	.....	346,221	36,725	501,115	55,820
.....		.....		38		91	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	44	13	45	43,489	48,935	31,976	36,521
8	35	38	290	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	107	1,36,590	77	94,070
.....		.....		156		113	
.....	248	.....	22	.....	3,659	.....	7,541
.....	.....	.....	.....	262	2,273	372	3,048
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	29	202	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	205	2,685	16,699	324	2,982
1	15	15	120	5,344	1,38,901	5,681	2,10,331
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,877	.....	18,723	.....	5,668	.....	4,601
825	87	19,600	1,940	46,498	8,242	89,695	10,018
58	882	22	306	461	7,074	505	6,980
10	25	540	700	1,142	940	3,060	2,025
.....	.....	41	6	7,504	1,760	6,787	1,320
9,922	1,313	15,609	1,519	8,455	1,413	9,131	1,639
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	.....	536	.....	906	.....	4,747
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	456	180	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	2,442	.....	8,429	.....	52,060	.....	45,963
.....	39,242	.....	79,079	.....	7,97,199	.....	7,44,379
.....	17,70,747	.....	21,78,323	.....	61,46,207	.....	67,52,539
.....	18,09,989	.....	22,57,402	.....	69,43,406	.....	74,96,918
.....	18,11,592	.....	22,76,930	.....	70,20,532	.....	75,98,458
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,00,000	.....	2,00,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,00,000	.....	2,00,000
.....	18,11,592	.....	22,76,930	.....	1,00,20,532	.....	77,98,458
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,602	.....	1,112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,602	.....	1,112

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1884-85

Articles.	China.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	13,328	84,715	5,071	33,650
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	6,677,010	7,56,137	4,618,899	4,76,015
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	384,024	46,113	1,117,900	1,24,003
Other kinds ... ... Cwts.	88		7	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... „	385	18,770	326	12,988
Other kinds ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gals.	101,304	1,09,011	109,843	1,19,799
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	36,714	4,77,28,380	39,223	4,87,07,875
Opium ... ... Cwts.	53,848		57,526	
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	32,665	.....	41,556
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	127,450	12,32,206	60,431	5,90,471
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard and rape ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jinjilli ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	87	876	5,003	32,665
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures... ... ... Val.	.....	728	.....	94
Spices ... ... lbs.	12	62	42,048	4,665
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	4,263	2,233	19,364	16,101
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... „	3,137	2,036	2,671	1,573
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	290	20,754	120	8,783
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. ton.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	2,120	.....	15,897
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	2	50	1	600
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	224	300	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	.....			
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	1,51,351	.....	1,67,079
Indian produce and manufactures... Free ...	.....	5,22,29,233	.....	5,30,23,995
Indian produce and manufactures... Dutiable ...	.....	6,282	.....	4,832
Total ...	.....	5,22,35,515	.....	5,30,28,827
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	5,22,81,230	.....	5,30,75,219
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	5,22,81,230	.....	5,30,75,219
Government—				
Stores	.....	300	.....	1,103
Tereasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	300	.....	1,103

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1885-86— continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	368	2,664	489	2,973
30,000	5,554	51,000	7,922	17,572,077	27,35,651	7,480,061	11,51,445
.....	.....	1,000	75	100,250	15,989	87,690	14,005
		.....		530		589	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	50	2	50	287	14,546	263	12,849
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	199,175	2,11,999	200,235	2,07,606
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	384	47	615
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,134	1,29,71,115	10,728	1,30,12,000
.....	224	.....	.....	14,865		15,732	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,35,192	.....	1,58,031
				6,307	57,896	7,539	71,292
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	84	433	135	801
.....	.....	.....	.....	52	341	59	350
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,863	53,791	4,335	32,882
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,670	.....	1,238	.....	25,515	.....	17,296
.....	.....	.....	.....	32,583	5,900	80,032	7,044
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	69	8	94
8,217	5,839	6,440	4,025	5,494	4,179	6,261	4,983
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,552	4,056	3,569	814
744	78	2,064	203	97,349	25,115	112,366	23,354
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,271	1,57,972	2,486	1,75,943
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	1,050
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	5	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	105	10	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	112	150	476	505
.....	60	.....	80	40	2,45,281	.....	2,76,182
.....	1,45,285	.....	99,208	.....	1,69,81,553	.....	1,55,70,237
.....	1,38,649	.....	2,51,869	.....	3,80,734	.....	4,18,249
.....	2,83,934	.....	3,51,077	.....	1,73,62,287	.....	1,59,88,486
.....	2,85,571	.....	3,52,295	.....	1,76,23,538	.....	1,62,64,267
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,794	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,794	.....	.....
.....	2,85,571	.....	3,52,295	.....	1,76,30,332	.....	1,62,64,267
.....	75	.....	1,495	.....	54	.....	75,661
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	75	.....	1,495	.....	54	.....	75,661

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1884-85

Articles.	Australia.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	11,822	68,774	4,661	31,425
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	18,303,700	47,61,125	15,426,964	31,31,033
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	24,040	3,077	143,400	14,587
Other kinds ... ... Cwts.	105		211	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... „	794	33,536	715	28,838
Other kinds ... ... „	38	1,368	123	3,707
Oils—				
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gals.	875,603	8,13,712	568,298	5,51,899
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	27,751	.....	28,815
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	828	6,963	4,242	35,913
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... „	7,400	42,413	6,178	38,649
Mustard and rape ... ... „	5	30	123	651
Poppy ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jinjilli ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	57	427	31	366
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	28	.....	985
Spices ... ... lbs.	7,438	1,122	46,723	5,216
Sugar, sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	1,536,366	9,06,561	1,733,283	10,18,952
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... „	.....	.....	4,920	465
Manufactured ... ... „	1,158	1,349	1,427	1,287
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons.	60	6,050	40	4,000
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	53	.....	996
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	2	70	17	1,095
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	1,499	2,023	2,830	4,029
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	.....		1,040	
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	44,075	.....	52,121
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free	.....	68,65,985	.....	51,69,568
Indian produce and manufactures ... Dutiable	.....	3,09,083	.....	3,32,068
Total ...	.....	71,75,068	.....	55,01,636
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	72,49,891	.....	55,22,174
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	72,51,891	.....	55,22,174
Government—				
Stores	.....	336	.....	2,268
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	336	.....	2,268

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1885-86—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
198,076	11,18,084	224,553	14,39,631	8,368,659	4,66,13,457	7,782,363	4,35,53,001
7,407,420	17,99,075	7,727,623	1,768,486	81,616,904	1,38,94,545	62,184,881	95,89,611
182,160	15,675	180,780	13,962	15,326,117	13,18,691	20,084,588	14,41,328
16		54		1,178		1,872	
.....	.....	.....	.....	90	936	911	13,600
1,319	59,399	1,030	37,990	106,700	45,34,488	112,045	43,53,932
396	17,490	55	2,100	35,177	14,37,310	38,794	14,34,546
67,801	74,652	55,707	60,686	2,964,933	29,17,964	2,146,784	21,86,197
46	537	82	1,431	103	1,060	178	2,478
914	11,76,480	1,007	12,02,265	47,894	6,20,44,720	51,054	6,30,39,745
1,340		1,474		70,245		74,872	
.....	2,40,397	.....	1,73,221	.....	7,78,108	.....	8,00,525
5,949	53,628	1,869	14,081	450,608	42,38,671	397,362	36,61,474
31,252	1,56,658	148,779	8,11,593	3,757,018	2,03,88,175	4,720,538	2,58,94,072
183,918	9,31,947	37,802	2,06,217	1,909,863	1,02,44,102	1,145,497	58,68,232
3	15	80,840	4,85,045	465,462	28,99,274	432,118	25,62,980
3	18	10	70	145,608	9,28,479	63,597	3,89,531
758	21,560	1,465	22,417	112,154	6,39,363	59,012	4,99,094
3,337	11,492	6,005	25,213	1,507,494	45,45,027	1,367,703	32,41,995
.....	23,940	.....	12,891	.....	29,03,627	.....	28,86,056
35,260	5,128	209,778	21,873	2,637,501	3,81,457	4,291,758	4,27,550
1,575	20,515	1,302	17,902	38,918	3,77,226	6,551	64,488
50,574	37,207	13,614	9,493	63,334,075	3,98,21,253	67,857,088	4,23,79,187
2,900,722	1,35,768	2,716,152	1,69,794	8,567,052	4,41,085	4,370,903	2,67,763
62,071	7,848	53,808	5,073	204,205	58,452	221,368	45,542
48	3,540	14	1,087	2,758	1,92,907	3,136	2,23,198
1	87	2	216	937	96,769	857	86,370
.....	889	.....	2,917	.....	7,553	.....	55,997
.....	.....	.....	.....	42,581	9,220	14,077	4,516
4	214	9	419	158	6,452	1,504	38,972
168	200	760	1,085	132,752	1,50,767	100,336	1,25,245
.....		444		202		5,194	
.....	62,021	.....	55,352	.....	30,92,234	.....	30,69,230
.....	89,42,804	.....	95,46,226	.....	30,31,08,141	.....	30,09,13,562
.....	53,60,134	.....	57,55,178	.....	2,35,54,589	.....	2,90,51,132
.....	1,43,02,938	.....	1,53,01,404	.....	32,66,62,730	.....	32,99,64,694
.....	1,43,99,180	.....	1,54,15,940	.....	32,83,21,224	.....	33,11,20,692
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	7,04,055
.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	30,09,442	.....	2,90,500
.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	30,11,442	.....	9,94,555
.....	1,43,99,180	.....	1,54,17,540	.....	33,13,32,666	.....	33,21,15,247
.....	100	.....	5,020	.....	63,692	.....	1,22,801
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	5,020	.....	63,692	.....	1,22,801

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.				
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—				
Fire-arms and parts thereof	42,172	16,124	41,687	5,704
Gunpowder, common	69	69	12	12
Ditto, sporting	7,763	7,763	7,035	7,035
Other sorts	9,025	8,921	9,514	9,402
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	27,283	27,280	35,030	34,895
Spirits	10,67,997	10,62,428	11,30,328	11,23,841
Wines and liqueurs	1,67,284	1,66,764	1,71,498	1,70.176
Other sorts	2,485	2,390	2,738	2,701
Opium	1,261	1,261	1,550	1,550
Salt	1,91,86,114	1.89,75,115	1,80,35,154	1,78,50,166
Total duty on imports ... Including salt ...	2,05,11,453	2,02,68,115	1,94,34,546	1,92,05,482
Total duty on imports ... Excluding salt ...	13,25,339	12,93,000	13,99,392	13,55,316
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	8,422	7,813	6,235	5,730
Rice not in the husk	16,15,866	15,31,936	18,04,386	17,42,689
Total duty on exports ...	16,24,288	15,29,749	18,10,621	17,48,419
Grand total duty on imports and exports (exclusive of penalty)	2,21,35,741	2,18,07,864	2,12,45,167	2,09,53,901

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1884-85 *and* 1885-86.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Imports into Bengal—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	1,00,90,808	96,52,306	7,51,633	9,40,251	1,08,42,441	1,05,92,557	10,700	14,252
,, Sind	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	240	.....	.....
,, Madras	1,06,37,467	99,70,182	1,76,576	2,30,604	1,08,14,043	1,02,00,7	3,600	11,400
,, British Burma ...	71,25,932	50,44,512	2,33,089	2,56,641	73,59,021	53,01,153	46,00,500	12,98,064
From British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	2,78,54,207	2,46,67,000	11,61,298	14,27,736	2,90,15,505	2,60,94,736	46,14,800	13,23,716
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,54,31 657	1,40,15,717	75,91,437	71,14,060	2,30,23,094	2,11,29,771	33,02,667	26,60,539
From Goa	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	80	.....	.....
,, Pondichery	31,901	1,61,846	3,872	4,895	35,776	1,66,741	2,21,000	.....
,, Cochin—Narrakal ...	1,32,458	57,859	.....	.....	1,32,458	57,859	.....	.....
,, Karrikal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, Cutch	.....	.....	1,953	.....	1,953	.....	.....	.....
,, Kattywar—Beyt ...	.....	.....	.....	442	.....	442	.....	.....
,, Mahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, Travancore { Allepey ...	11,17,401	10,13,093	145	8,000	11,17,546	10,21,093	.....	.....
,, Travancore { Kolachel ...	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
,, Travancore { Quilon ...	453	16,620	.....	.....	453	16,620	.....	.....
,, Travancore { Poracand ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Indian Ports not British— Total ...	12,82,216	12,49,438	5,970	13,417	12,88,186	12,62,855	2,21,000	.....
From all Ports— Total ...	4,45,68,080	3,99,32,149	87,58,705	85,55,213	5,33,26,785	4,84,87,362	81,38,467	39,84,255
Government Stores and Treasure	2,58,043	2,12,906	1,39,037	2,39,390	3,97,080	4,52,296	10,71,902	11,91,584
Exports from Bengal—								
To Bombay	1,01,13,291	90,07,277	2,35,007	2,64,582	1,03,48,298	92,71,859	.....	.....
,, Sind	3,88,377	2,82,665	5,200	21,865	3,93,577	3,04,530	.....	.....
,, Madras	80,89,796	91,70,764	43,44,134	37,38,552	1,24,33,930	1,29,09,316	3,06,000	3,02,000
,, British Burma ...	97,51,883	1,08,38,979	48,81,491	53,78,512	1,46,33,374	1,62,17,491	29,91,500	1,33,24,730
To British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	2,83,43,347	2,92,99,685	94,65,832	94,03,511	3,78,09,179	3,87,03,196	32,97,500	1,36,26,730
To British Ports within the Presidency	1,51,50,740	1,34,56,997	78,60,464	78,64,087	2,30,11,204	2,13,21,084	32,14,767	20,52,063
To Goa	.....	48	40	.....	40	40	.....	.....
,, Pondichery	1,13,594	1,03,467	17,483	15,380	1,31,077	1,18,847	.....	.....
,, Cochin—Narrakal ...	2,57,870	2,90,440	975	650	2,58,845	2,91,090	.....	.....
,, Cutch	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	.....
,, Kattywar ... { Dwarka ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, Kattywar ... { Junagurh ...	.....	9,570	.....	.....	.....	9,570	.....	.....
,, Kattywar ... { Nawanagar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, Kattywar ... { Serryah Bunder	.....	9,578	.....	40	.....	9,618	.....	.....
,, Kattywar ... { Porbander ...	.....	.....	50	150	50	150	.....	.....
,, Kattywar ... { Peravat ...	9,640	10,192	.....	.....	9,640	10,192	.....	.....
,, Kattywar ... { Novabandar ...	7,448	.....	.....	.....	7,448	.....	.....	.....
,, Kattywar ... { Mangrol ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, Mahi	9,210	.....	.....	.....	9,210	.....	.....	.....
,, Travancore { Allepey ...	1,41,480	2,21,241	910	50	1,42,390	2,21,291	.....	.....
,, Travancore { Kolachel ...	37,781	.....	150	.....	37,931	.....	.....	.....
,, Travancore { Poracand ...	17,156	24,569	.....	8	17,156	24,577	.....	.....
,, Travancore { Quilon ...	3,857	5,969	144	400	4,001	6,369	.....	.....
,, Travancore { Trivandrum ...	16,822	.....	.....	.....	16,822	.....	.....	.....
To Indian Ports not British— Total ...	6,14,853	6,75,236	19,752	16,678	6,34,610	6,91,914	.....	.....
To All Ports— Total ...	4,41,08,945	4,34,31,918	1,73,46,048	1,72,84,276	6,14,54,993	6,07 16,194	65,12,267	1,56,78,793
Government Stores and Treasure	6,18,170	3,09,722	2,84,104	2,20,178	9,02,274	5,29,900	13,93,102	81,61,000

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and 1885-86, *compared with the totals*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	77	152,505	94	181,960	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	188	303,610	202	328,868	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	6	7,894	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	3	3,620	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	2	3,056	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	3	4,458	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	12	14,373	7	7,910	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,490	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	2	1,659	4	6,142	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	5	3,992	51	45,304	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	651	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	21	22,815	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	3	5,202	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	16	23,905	45	69,248	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	2	2,499	6	8,636	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	11	8,806	5	4,938	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	3	5,765	13	15,953	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	3,242	3	1,275	3	514	2	335
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	30	47,105	26	40,571	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	3	5,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,607	2	1,607	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	7	9,946	1	1,047	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	210	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	11	17,852	7	9,549	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	7,339	10	11,848	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	1	1,355	3	4,117	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	9	9,274	25	14,856	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1885-86	Steam	148	258,881	176	297,147	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	241	364,774	368	505,868	4	724	2	335
Total 1884-85	Steam	132	239,401	173	300,296	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	232	345,261	365	496,070	9	1,949	5	1,459

TRADE—*continued.*

cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1884-85.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	3	4,599	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....
...	.....	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	... ..	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	1,908	...	...	4	6,761	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	2	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	1,908	...	.....	4	6,701	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	... ..	4	2,880	4	2,880
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	386	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	435	23	12,375	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	2	1,177	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	8	11,402	17	23,351	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,331	4	2,331
...	.....	1	1,078	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	...	... ...	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	145	1	145
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....
...	.....	9	3,881	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	1,908	2	2,986	4	6,701	4	6,761	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,880	4	2,880
1	435	37	19,001	...	...	...	...	11	16,001	17	23,351	5	2,476	5	2,476
3	7,697	4	9,895	2	3,640	3	5,458	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,880	6	4,320
3	1,414	48	25,367	...	...	2	1,064	12	15,754	19	23,985	5	2,476	4	1,991

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and 1885-86, *compared with the totals*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	1	1,911	3	4,718	1	1,911	3	4,718
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,599	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	1	1,848	6	10,631	1	1,848	6	10,631
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,225	.....	.....	6	9,894
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,082
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	2	2,757	.....	.....	2	2,757
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8,609	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,880	4	2,880
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,459	.....	.....	1	1,459
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	303	5	2,694	1	303	6	3,080
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	435	23	12,375
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,177
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	1,628	8	11,402	18	24,979
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,092	.....	.....	1	1,092
	Sailing	3	1,973	2	1,585	7	4,304	6	3,916
Ceylon	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,078
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	145	1	145
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	816	.....	.....	1	816	.....	.....
Staits Settlements	Steam	1	1,943	.....	.....	1	1,943	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	912	23	7,151	3	912	32	11,132
Total 1885-86 ...	Steam	3	5,702	14	21,882	12	17,191	24	34,509
	Sailing	8	4,004	31	13,058	25	22,916	90	57,886
Total 1884-85 ...	Steam	4	5,686	14	20,181	13	19,003	27	39,354
	Sailing	11	6,440	21	10,560	31	26,084	94	62,967

TRADE—*continued.*

cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1884-85—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1885-86.				GRAND TOTAL, 1884-85.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	78	154,416	97	186,678	89	175,937	96	190,310
.....	.....	.....	.....	191	308,209	202	328,868	186	289,632	190	302,485
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,848	6	10,631	1	1,547	8	12,820
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	17,788	2	5,018	13	22,755
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,082	.....	.....	1	553
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6,377	.....	.....	3	3,774
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,143
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,056	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,458	.....	.....	1	1,289
.....	.....	...	.....	17	22,982	7	7,910	2	3,640	3	4,429
.....	.....	...	.....	1	1,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,880	4	2,880	4	2,880	6	4,320
.....	.....	6	769	.....	.....	6	769	.....	.....	10	1,643
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,949	2	2,244	5	6,959
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,659	4	6,142	.....	.....	1	1,349
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4,295	57	48,384	5	5,769	60	54,444
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	435	24	13,026	2	724	28	15,147
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,699
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23,992	.....	.....	11	12,677
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,202	1	1,590	7	12,529
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	35,307	63	94,227	34	49,568	83	116,998
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,499	7	9,728	4	5,375	2	3,208
.....	.....	3	299	18	13,110	14	9,153	19	11,523	20	11,115
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,765	14	17,031	1	1,399	15	18,770
2	213	8	928	7	3,969	13	2,538	10	2,047	8	3,948
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	47,105	26	40,571	23	35,884	24	36,807
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,822	.....	.....	1	1,695	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	2,625	29	3,257	23	2,770	30	3,402	20	2,538	28	3,637
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,423	2	1,607	2	2,148	2	1,607
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11,889	1	1,047	6	7,307	2	2,092
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	17,852	7	9,547	8	12,109	12	16,193
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7,339	10	11,848	5	6,133	12	12,249
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,355	3	4,117	1	2,679	1	1,136
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10,186	57	25,988	12	6,130	51	25,163
.....	.....	.....	.....	160	276,072	200	331,656	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	2,838	46	5,253	294	391,252	506	569,342	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	259,304	200	340,150
23	2,918	44	5,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	376,212	508	566,098

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered 1885-86, *compared with the*

[illegible]		BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	3,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	4,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	26	24,056	.....	.....	1	460	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	19	29,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	2	3,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	10	14,857	4	5,219	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	19	24,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	3,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	1	1,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	11	16,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	19	27,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	21	32,872	1	1,334	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries...	Steam	3	5,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	30	22,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1885-86 ...	Steam	27	41,089	4	5,219	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	145	175,251	1	1,334	1	460	.....	.....
Total 1884-85 ...	Steam	22	30,721	1	1,312	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	94	98,158	.....	.....	6	1,169	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1884-85.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered 1885-86, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	1	1,092	.....	.....	1	1,092	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	1,730	.....	.....	6	3,344	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	990	.....	.....	19	10,552	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,027	.....	.....	2	1,027	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	4	5,594	.....	.....	5	7,157	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,154	.....	.....	3	1,890	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,668	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,616	.....	.....	2	2,642	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	2	2,654	.....	.....	3	4,012	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,673	.....	.....	2	2,480	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,628	.....	.....	3	3,918	.....	.....
Other countries...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	533	1	533
	Sailing	19	6,057	1	295	23	8,429	1	295
Total 1885-86 ...	Steam	7	9,340	.....	.....	10	12,794	1	533
	Sailing	30	15,875	1	295	61	35,950	1	295
Total 1884-85 ...	Steam	6	7,753	.....	.....	7	9,951	.....	.....
	Sailing	9	4,197	.....	.....	41	22,986	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official ye totals of the year 1884-85—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1885-86.				GRAND TOTAL, 1884-85.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	111	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	393	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	33	27,860	.....	.....	2	2,837	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40,079	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	11,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	12,083	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	30,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	24,692	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	22,014	4	5,219	15	21,887	1	1,31
1	81	.....	.....	23	26,450	.....	.....	15	10,296	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,581	.....	.....	2	4,068	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	143	.....	.....	1	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	20,205	.....	.....	6	9,331	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	30,003	.....	.....	8	11,125	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,039	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	36,790	1	1,334	3	5,135	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,556	1	533	1	1,399	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	53	31,045	1	295	32	18,490	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	53,883	5	5,752	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	224	.....	.....	209	211,885	2	1,629	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	40,672	1	1,312
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	122,293	.....	.....

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the Interportal compared with the totals

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
From or to Bombay	Steam	3	5,102	15	20,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6,868
	Sailing	17	23,861	.....	.....	1	205	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Sind	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Madras	Steam	165	299,807	167	317,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16,341
	Sailing	4	4,227	20	12,895	25	4,774	17	3,130	.....	.....
„ British Burma	Steam	147	139,398	130	119,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,126	16	2,104	.....	.....
British ports in other Provinces Total	Steam	315	444,307	312	457,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	23,209
	Sailing	21	28,088	20	12,895	35	6,105	33	5,234	.....	.....
„ British ports within the Province	Steam	814	335,276	850	391,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	5	2,455	1	559	666	83,425	570	71,466	.....	.....
„ Indian ports not British	Steam	4	5,580	16	25,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	847	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	335
Total, 1885-86	Steam	1,133	785,163	1,178	874,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	23,209
	Sailing	26	30,543	22	14,301	701	89,530	603	76,700	1	335
Total, 1884-85	Steam	1,047	763,730	1,068	793,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	23,860
	Sailing	22	19,964	18	14,166	860	101,520	882	103,427	4	1,737
In Ballast.											
From or to Bombay	Steam	26	45,701	2	2,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	16	20,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,510
„ Sind	Steam	1	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Madras	Steam	11	13,895	2	2,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	14	13,592	.....	.....	8	1,302	.....	.....	4	1,784
„ British Burma	Steam	6	7,279	5	8,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,355	2	1,925	2	278	19	3,416	1	1,312
„ British ports in other Provinces, Total	Steam	44	68,325	9	13,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	32	37,107	2	1,925	10	1,580	19	3,416	8	5,606
„ British ports within the Province	Steam	28	35,531	21	10,891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	974	4	2,368	262	36,081	353	48,516	3	2,135
„ Indian ports not British	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,078
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4,338
Total, 1885-86	Steam	72	103,856	30	24,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,078
	Sailing	33	38,081	6	4,293	272	37,061	372	51,932	19	12,079
Total, 1884-85	Steam	74	105,043	37	42,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	21	22,173	3	1,821	440	53,065	443	54,743	30	19,174

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1885-86, *of the year* 1884-85.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1885-86.				TOTAL, 1884-85.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	11,970	15	20,399	10	15,009	13	19,394
.....	.....	1	130	2	238	19	24,196	2	238	18	15,493	2	1,650
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	19,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	316,148	184	336,512	176	317,599	160	303,931
9	5,519	23	2,714	27	3,496	52	11,715	73	25,040	42	7,596	96	24,990
1	1,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	139,398	131	121,265	137	126,827	121	106,248
.....	.....	2	188	.....	.....	11	1,314	16	2,104	13	3,002	13	2,395
18	20,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	467,516	330	478,176	323	459,435	294	429,573
9	5,519	26	3,032	29	3,734	82	37,225	91	27,382	73	26,091	111	29,035
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	814	335,276	850	391,977	743	328,155	768	346,538
.....	.....	151	9,892	187	8,258	822	95,772	758	80,283	1,027	111,293	1,068	110,602
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,580	16	25,048	.....	.....	19	31,836
3	2,200	.....	.....	2	239	1	335	6	3,286	3	812	4	2,171
18	20,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,152	808,372	1,196	895,201	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	7,719	177	12,924	218	12,231	905	133,332	855	110,951	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	14,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066	787,590	1,081	807,947
8	4,585	217	14,975	275	19,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,103	138,196	1,183	141,808
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	45,701	2	2,704	24	42,433	6	11,096
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	23,144	.....	.....	11	12,728	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	13,895	2	2,929	8	11,819	8	10,386
1	296	22	1,093	5	420	48	17,771	6	716	75	14,501	20	1,440
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7,279	5	8,277	14	11,997	11	7,875
.....	.....	1	120	1	81	5	3,065	22	5,422	17	9,730	22	2,802
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	68,325	9	13,910	46	66,249	25	29,357
1	296	23	1,213	6	501	73	45,506	28	6,138	103	36,959	42	4,242
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35,531	21	10,891	26	34,679	13	14,594
3	2,235	45	2,677	54	2,590	311	41,867	414	55,709	424	53,845	441	54,955
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,078	.....	.....	2	4,115	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	128	.....	.....	9	4,466	.....	.....	19	9,777	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	104,934	30	24,801	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2,531	69	4,018	60	3,091	393	91,839	442	61,847	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	105,043	38	43,951
1	393	55	6,169	36	2,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	546	100,581	483	59,197

I.—COINAGE AND

1.—

BULLION AND COIN RECEIVED INTO THE MINT FOR COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1885-86.							NED DURING			
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.					
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.
							Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
							15,057	3,35,70,204	14,08,336	10,24,076
Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.		Tolas.		Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in
8	6,392	43,02,166	2,85,77,262	*Nil.*	5,00,24,045	*Nil.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
							2,25,855	3,35,70,204	7,04,168	2,56,019

2.—*Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper*

NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR ON 1ST APRIL 1885-86.					Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1886.		
	Small notes under Rs. 50.		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces	... 1,811,344		180,352	33,987	.....	.....	1,863,900	171,913	31,418
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value	... 1,72,91,410		1,52,54,800	3,33,02,000	33,23,06,445	32,60,43,925	1,78,65,140	1,46,34,050	2,70,86,500

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

THE YEAR 1885-86.

One-eighth rupees.	Single pice.	Half-pice.	Pie-pieces.	Straits cents.	Total.	Sovereigns received during the year 1885-86.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COIN IN CIRCULATION. Gold. Government.	Gold. Native.	Silver. Government.	Silver. Native.	Copper. Government.	Copper. Native.
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tolas.						
13,35,444	3,66,99,482	62,05,840	47,83,126	7,412,670	9,24,54,235	1,262	Not known.					
Value in Rs. A.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.							
1,66,930 8	5,73,429 6 6	48,483 2 0	24,912 1 10	1,66,785 1 3	3,57,36,786 3 6							

Currency for the year 1885-86.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1886 STATED IN RUPEES.

Coin. Gold.	Coin. Silver.	Coin. Copper.	Bullion. Gold.	Bullion. Silver.	Bullion. Copper.	Securities.	Foreign circle account.	Notes. Allahabad.	Notes. Lahore.	Notes. Nagpur-Calcutta circle.	Notes. Other circles.
							Closing debtor balance of Foreign circle account— Rs.				
							Allahabad ... 1,62,34,455				
							Lahore 74,11,415				
							Madras 21,51,220				
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
...	1,07,38,078 2 1	...	...	3,01,586 13 11	...	5,99,95,000 0 0		3,04,530	4,92,415	...	8,62,770

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1885.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowment. In land.	Income. From endowment. In money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
Government institutions.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	647·35	53,046	97,689 7 0	.....	5,312 15 10	13,648 11 6	1		Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	163·03	3,417	68,892 13 8	.....	.....	46,209 3 3	1	1	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	407·07	7,611	42,795 3 8	.....	.....	32,069 14 7	1	...	
Mayo Native Hospital and dispensaries	5	1,251·7	181,772	37,366 6 0	.....	16,958 7 6	4,081 8 0	2	...	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	167·39	13,149	4,668 10 8	.....	1,720 0 0	19,744 10 8	1	5	
Lunatic Asylums—										
For Europeans ...	1	30·	51	7,393 0 0	.....	.....	12,338 0 0	1	1	
„ Natives ...	5	939·62	1,151	87,251 2 0	.....	.....	919 14 7	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.									...	
Hospitals and dispensaries	231	8,361·95	990,616	38,595 14 0	1,108 0 0	29,781 14 2	3,98,016 14 0	138	229	
Total ...	246	11,968·11	1,250,813	3,82,652 9 0	1,108 0 0	53,773 5 6	5,27,628 12 7	150	236	

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1885-86.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta only.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	7,723	21,998	4,266	69	118	1,74,945 5 9	
Do. of Scotland ...	1,725	1,679	462	6	26	17,364 11 8	
Protestant Dissenters ...	1,698	12,719	1,500	142	123	.....	
Roman Catholics	9,909	10,224	3,900	62	82	*6,675 0 0	
Greek Church	129	3	14	.....	1	.....	
German Lutheran Church	.....	35,805	43	25	163	.....	
Armenians	564	404	66	2	2	.....	
Christians (sect not stated)	4,682	15,237	5,616	.....	.....	.....	
Syrians	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jews	982	48	18	.....	.....	.....	
Parsees	141	19	1	.....	.....	.....	
Hindus	278,762	42,965,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mahomedans	124,430	21,369,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Buddhists	1,578	153,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jains	143	1,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sikhs	278	737	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other sects	474	1,657,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	433,219	66,247,052	15,886	.....	.....	.....	

* Exclusive of the pay, &c., of Roman Catholic chaplains attached to regiments, which is adjusted in the Military Department.

Note.—The figures entered in this statement do not agree exactly with the census figures, but as the census report does not show for natives and others separately the number of persons of different denominations, the figures furnished by the Commissioners have been adopted. The latter figures exceed the census figures by 4,701.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1885-86.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.							Private institution.		Grand total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
											1,879	341				
			For males...	25	12	2,137	50,710	22	53	52,959	2,220		55,179	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	21·23	
			Institutions								.....	14				
			For females	1	...	50	2,286	3	...	2,340	14		2,354		·90	
											1,879	355				
165,775	Towns ... 232 Villages ... 259,686 Total ... 259,918	Males 33,917,217 Females 34,243,381 Total 68,160,598	Total ...	26	12	2,187	52,996	25	53	55,299	2,234		57,533		22·13	
											24,212	5,321				
			For males ...	2,993	1,193	173,570	1,099,686	1,142	3,282	1,281,866	29,533		1,311,399	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	25·77	
			Scholars ...								.....	216				
			For females ...	5	...	3,665	42,628	116	...	46,414	216		46,630	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	1·28	
											24,212	5,537				
			Total ...	2,998	1,193	177,235	1,142,314	1,258	3,282	1,328,280	29,749		1,358,029	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.	15·56	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

Education.—General Table II.

Abstract return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1885-86.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1885-86.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on education.	REMARKS.
	University Education.		School Education General.		School Education Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... { For males ...	5,43,899	2,32,864	25,01,406	24,53,030	83,128	2,22,236	60,36,563	81,343	53,230	4,97,726	1,93,764	1,19,430	8,554	1,36,893	10,90,940	71,27,503	
„ females ...	3,323	.....	2,51,053	2,51,356	14,435	.....	5,20,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,20,167	
Total ...	5,47,222	2,32,864	27,52,459	27,04,386	97,563	2,22,236	65,56,730	81,343	53,230	4,97,726	1,93,764	1,19,430	8,554	1,36,893	10,90,940	76,47,670	
2. (*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction.	10·50	6·74	21·39	22·50	2·85	4·70	68·38	.....	1·79	16·53	5·62	3·73	·26	3·69	31·62	100·	
(*b*) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	13·96	59·82	.....	.....	73·78	.....	.....	5·78	5·56	4·34	.....	10·54	26·22	100·	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	69·50	23·74	.....	1·90	95·14	.....	.....	·61		1·72	·16	1·88	4·86	100·	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7·16	3·04	35·99	35·36	1·28	2·91	85·74	1·06	·70	6·51		1·56	·11	1·79	14·26	100·	
3. AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Departmental institutions. { Cost to provincial revenues.	266 8 1	399 4 3	9 3 4	3 6 5	95 9 6	63 8 9	30 10 4										
Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....	.....	0 4 3	.....	.....	.....	0 3 6										
Total Cost ...	354 1 11	447 14 8	24 4 0	3 15 3	96 9 3	86 10 3	48 11 6										
Local fund schools† ... { Cost to provincial revenues.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Cost to local funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Total Cost ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

† The average cost of each pupil in local fund and Municipal schools is obtained from the figures given in general Table VII.
Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

| | | |

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts College.																
English	13	949	1,090	955	...	.....	.....	.....	6	875	848	710	7	1,174	1,158	899
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
Law	6	110	183	146	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	772	764	548
Medicine	1	152	169	164	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	1	159	154	140	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SECONDARY EDUCATION.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For Boys—																
High Schools ... English ...	52	14,963	14,705	12,235	4	929	915	718	137	20,699	19,667	15,418	71	21,032	19,569	16,362
Middle ,, ... English ...	12	1,448	1,373	1,130	3	608	531	442	561	39,649	36,663	28,619	156	10,298	9,305	7,414
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	179	9,508	8,641	6,670	9	1,417	1,209	922	857	47,166	43,971	34,084	96	5,853	5,401	4,101
For Girls—																
Hig S hools ... English ...	2	201	188	146	...	.....	.....	.....	1	43	40	35	2	238	139	135
Middle ,, ... English ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	27	2,115	1,954	1,622	3	260	244	196
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	15	808	775	601	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Secondary Schools ...	245	26,120	24,907	20,181	16	2,954	2,655	2,082	1,598	110,480	103,070	80,379	328	37,681	34,658	28,209
PRIMARY EDUCATION.																
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary	20	712	693	453	6	175	192	85	2,983	109,961	101,149	81,140	78	2,678	2,324	1,780
Lower ,, ...	9	121	128	96	20	472	425	185	40,032	869,116	771,576	613,593	7,562	116,451	114,382	83,523
For Girls—																
Upper primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	159	163	98	269	8,912	8,496	6,028	13	645	57	429
Lower ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,769	29,609	26,734	20,457	231	3,303	2,892	2,297
Total Primary Schools ...	29	833	821	549	30	806	780	368	45,053	1,017,598	907,954	751,218	7,884	123,077	120,155	88,029
SPECIAL EDUCATION.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School of Art	1	163	160	123	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training schools for masters ...	16	683	690	590	...	.....	.....	.....	6	459	462	401	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto for mistresses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3	116	107	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical schools	4	443	511	421	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	157	158	131
Surveying ,, ...	3	201	185	155	1	7	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial ,, ...	1	24	23	23	...	.....	.....	.....	5	347	318	163	2	75	84	53
Madrasas	7	1,124	1,156	911	...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	192	184	122
Other schools	1	31	31	26	1	67	48	36	21	405	383	314	1	46	43	33
Total Special Schools ...	33	2,669	2,756	2,247	2	74	56	41	35	1,327	1,270	980	8	470	469	339
Total Schools of Public Instruction ...	328	30,992	30,080	24,382	48	3,834	3,491	2,491	46,692	1,130,280	1,013,142	833,287	8,231	163,174	157,204	118,023

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... For boys ... ,, girls ...
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ... ... For boys ... ,, girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

RAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1885-86.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning—			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.					Remarks.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	
18	19	20	21	22	23*a*	23*b*	23*c*	23*d*	23*e*	24
26	2,998	2,966	2,647	.....	40	27	2,773	140	13	5 girls.
10	882	882	.....	.....	2	9	840	31	.....	
1	152	152	.....	.....	59	4	80	3	6	
1	159	159	.....	.....	41	.....	113	1	4	3 girls.
264	57,623	54,970	22,467	36,351	1,243	409	50,196	5,517	258	89 girls.
732	52,003	35,744	744	50,211	1,626	397	43,034	6,632	314	373 do.
1,141	63,944	7,509	148	63,371	.....	210	54,956	8,457	321	688 do.
5	482	379	20	228	231	58	124	3	66	15 boys.
30	2,375	2,337	322	201	2,175	127	66	.....	7	382 do.
15	808	754	1	808	10	286	494	.....	8	12 do.
2,187	177,235	101,093	23,702	151,170	5,285	1,497	148,870	20,609	974	1,150 girls in boys' schools. 409 boys in girls' do
3,087	113,526	671	74	113,293	182	559	91,100	20,355	1,330	3,845 girls.
47,623	986,160	497	42,929	974,201	.....	3,384	649,724	309,668	23,394	29,363 do.
286	9,216	963	.....	9,194	499	1,109	7,845	193	70	475 boys.
2,009	32,912	277	420	32,509	.....	1,043	25,503	5,601	765	626 do.
52,996	1,142,314	2,408	43,423	1,129,497	681	6,095	774,172	335,807	25,559	33,208 girls in boys' schools. 1,101 boys in girls' do.
1	163	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	158	2	1	
22	1,142	120	503	1,129	.....	360	612	68	104	34 girls.
3	516	44	1	115	7	109	.....	.....	.....	
6	600	.....	.....	600	.....	4	509	82	5	
4	208	57	.....	158	1	8	171	26	2	
8	446	74	.....	249	.....	51	298	76	21	
10	1,316	423	1,207	171	.....	.....	1	1,315	.....	19 do.
24	549	38	341	366	.....	.....	217	301	31	8 do.
78	4,540	749	2,052	2,788	10	532	1,966	1,868	164	61 girls.
55,299	1,328,280	108,403	71,823	1,283,455	6,118	8,164	923,814	358,459	26,725	34,427 girls in boys' schools. 1,510 boys in girls' schools.
1,302	18,766	15	18,310	475	.....	1	227	18,538	.....	456 girls.
577	5,446	.....	5,418	28	.....	.....	5,441	.....	5	
227	3,560	10	1,109	3,233	.....	.....	1,629	1,893	38	159 do.
7	129	.....	23	129	.....	59	47	23	.....	3 boys.
134	1,761	53	900	808	.....	.....	305	847	609	34 girls.
7	87	.....	82	5	.....	.....	5	82	.....	2 boys.
2,234	29,749	178	25,842	4,678	.....	60	7,654	21,383	652	649 girls in boys' schools. 5 boys in girls' do.
57,533	1,358,029	108,581	97,665	1,288,133	6,118	8,224	930,468	379,842	27,377	35,076 girls in boys' schools. 1,515 boys in girls' schools.

EDUCATION--GENE

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.														
English	2,90,493	.....	.....	77,964	44	17,492	3,85,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
University Education.														
Law	.....	.....	.....	(a) 8,723	.....	798	9,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine	1,38,696	.....	.....	9,534	.....	.....	1,48,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	63,425	.....	.....	5,561	.....	.....	68,986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HIGH AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.														
Secondary Education.														
For Boys—														
High schools ... English	1,41,495	.....	5,395	2,91,915	4,982	17,287	4,61,074	876	.....	5,017	10,922	.....	20	16,835
Middle schools ... English	23,189	.....	600	23,554	268	241	47,852	240	.....	1,026	2,896	57	.....	4,219
Middle schools ... Vernacular	47,500	.....	625	19,749	4,918	25	72,817	.....	.....	3,313	5,759	122	244	9,438
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	17,265	.....	.....	4,470	630	.....	22,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle schools ... English	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle schools ... Vernacular	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Secondary Schools	2,29,389	.....	6,620	3,39,688	10,798	17,553	6,04,048	1,116	.....	9,356	19,577	179	264	30,492
PRIMARY SCHOOLS (VERNACULAR).														
Primary Education.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,998	.....	.....	396	.....	.....	2,394	.....	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	675
Lower do.	796	.....	.....	39	19	.....	854	.....	1,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,520
For Girls—														
Upper primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	932	.....	.....	.....	932
Lower do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Primary Schools	2,794	.....	.....	435	19	.....	3,248	.....	2,195	932	.....	.....	.....	3,127
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
Special Education.														
School of Art	18,818	.....	.....	3,116	.....	.....	21,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training schools for masters	65,960	.....	.....	556	.....	123	66,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training schools for mistresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical schools	75,264	.....	.....	12,394	.....	192	87,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surveying schools	6,440	.....	.....	2,020	.....	.....	8,460	.....	.....	346	.....	.....	.....	346
Industrial schools	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madrasas	25,515	.....	.....	4,859	.....	24,732	55,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other schools	4,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,058	.....	.....	443	.....	1,027	.....	1,470
Total Special Schools	1,97,255	.....	.....	22,945	.....	25,447	2,45,647	.....	.....	789	.....	1,027	.....	1,816
University	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Direction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in ... Arts colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in ... Professional colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in ... Secondary schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in ... Primary ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in ... Special schools other than training schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	9,21,962	.....	6,620	4,64,850	10,861	61,290	14,65,583	1,116	2,195	11,077	19,577	1,206	264	35,435

(a) Surplus fees in the Dacca College, Rs. 1,583

RAL TABLE IV.

the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1885-86.

Under Private Management.											Total expenditure from—						Remarks.
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,247	.....	.....	41,754	19,282	57,061	1,42,344	5,578	.....	13,337	18,915	3,14,710	.....	.....	1,26,296	1,07,216	*5,47,222	*Exclusive of the expenditure in the La Martiniere, Metropolitan, City and Albert Colleges.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,145	.....	72	6,217	.....	.....	.....	14,868	870	†15,738	†Ditto Metropolitan and City Colleges.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,38,606	.....	.....	9,534	.....	1,48,140	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,426	.....	.....	5,561	.....	68,986	
89,722	.....	22,015	3,30,800	82,508	40,415	5,65,490	2,17,473	43,258	67,585	3,28,316	2,32,093	.....	32,427	8,51,110	2,56,085	13,71,715	
1,66,493	645	2,460	1,79,652	1,63,268	43,073	5,52,591	29,626	30,093	11,676	71,395	1,89,922	645	11,086	2,35,728	2,48,676	6,86,057	
1,15,225	217	6,563	1,18,627	84,500	5,519	3,30,651	9,822	12,784	8,122	30,728	1,62,725	217	10,501	1,53,957	1,16,234	4,43,634	
1,920	.....	.....	1,476	2,400	.....	5,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,125	.....	.....	5,916	3,030	28,101	
31,718	.....	180	1,17,986	14,495	32,267	1,93,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,718	.....	180	1,17,986	43,702	1,93,646	
5,921	.....	299	1,933	8,281	12,872	29,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,921	.....	299	1,933	21,153	29,306	
4,10,999	862	38,517	7,50,474	3,52,452	1,34,176	16,87,480	2,56,921	86,135	87,383	4,30,439	6,41,504	862	54,493	13,66,660	6,88,940	27,52,459	
3,64,696	147	3,213	1,38,725	41,708	9,590	3,57,481	2,356	2,709	2,752	7,817	1,66,096	822	3,213	1,41,477	56,759	3,68,367	
4,19,807	1,351	8,619	12,28,476	93,653	1,06,624	18,58,530	1,81,588	15,748	26,423	2,23,759	4,20,603	2,871	8,619	14,10,103	2,42,467	20,84,663	
46,307	.....	2,364	12,581	66,578	33,218	1,61,048	325	7,503	1,389	9,217	46,307	.....	3,296	12,906	1,08,688	1,71,197	
41,622	.....	3,489	5,261	22,226	2,938	75,476	515	3,694	474	4,683	41,622	.....	3,489	5,716	29,332	80,159	
6,71,834	1,498	17,685	13,84,983	2,24,165	1,52,370	24,52,535	1,84,784	29,654	31,038	2,45,476	6,74,628	3,693	18,617	15,70,202	4,37,246	27,04,386	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,818	.....	.....	3,116	.....	21,934	
5,758	.....	.....	262	7,127	2,842	16,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,718	.....	.....	1,318	10,092	83,128	
4,720	.....	.....	2,166	5,212	2,337	14,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,720	.....	.....	2,166	7,549	14,435	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,310	.....	.....	2,310	75,264	.....	.....	14,704	192	90,160	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,440	.....	346	2,020	.....	8,806	
362	.....	699	.....	786	79	1,926	.....	843	702	1,547	1,562	.....	699	.....	2,812	5,073	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,963	12,000	1,607	30,570	25,515	.....	.....	21,822	38,339	85,676	
698	.....	.....	684	2,422	5	3,709	.....	.....	1,350	1,350	4,756	.....	413	584	4,804	10,587	
11,538	.....	699	3,512	15,547	5,263	36,559	19,273	12,845	3,659	35,777	2,08,793	.....	1,488	45,730	63,788	3,19,799	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,343	.....	81,343	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,230	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,95,464	357	478	.....	1,427	4,97,726	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,271	.....	.....	.....	16,571	85,842	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,545	.....	.....	.....	1,266	20,811	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,950	266	242	2,137	1,498	75,093	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,479	77	146	1,243	550	9,495	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278	.....	.....	.....	1,245	2,523	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,11,867	268	1,345	.....	5,950	1,19,430	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,332	.....	126	.....	596	8,554	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,11,477	651	1,475	15,616	7,674	1,36,893	
11,18,588	2,360	56,901	21,80,723	6,11,446	3,48,870	43,18,888	4,72,701	1,28,634	1,35,489	7,36,824	29,99,059	6,174	78,410	32,38,190	13,34,837	76,47,670	

and in the Patna College, Rs. 2,318, total Rs. 3,900.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1885-86.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... Government	56	15,892	4,518	.....	4,518	5,126	.....	5,126	3,573	.....	3,573	2,502	.....	2,502	173	.....	173	15,892	.....	15,892
High English ... Aided	137	20,699	3,726	1	3,727	5,964	8	5,972	5,846	20	5,866	4,965	24	4,989	138	7	145	20,639	60	20,699
High English ... Unaided	71	21,032	5,053	.....	5,053	6,393	.....	6,393	5,319	9	5,328	3,886	10	3,896	158	10	168	20,809	29	(a)20,838
Middle English ... Government	15	2,056	.....	.....	.....	504	9	513	668	9	677	802	20	822	42	2	44	2,016	40	2,056
Middle English ... Aided	561	39,649	11	.....	11	7,230	20	7,250	11,928	51	11,979	17,101	124	17,225	3,111	73	3,184	39,381	268	39,649
Middle English ... Unaided	156	10,298	3	.....	3	1,719	1	1,720	2,913	9	2,922	4,798	43	4,841	800	12	812	10,233	65	10,298
Middle Vernacular ... Government	188	10,925	.....	.....	.....	1,962	1	1,963	2,723	4	2,727	4,330	18	4,348	1,885	2	1,887	10,900	25	10,925
Middle Vernacular ... Aided	857	47,166	.....	.....	.....	7,407	4	7,411	12,180	26	12,206	21,110	378	21,488	5,861	200	6,061	46,558	608	47,166
Middle Vernacular ... Unaided	96	5,853	.....	.....	.....	820	.....	820	1,502	4	1,506	2,511	30	2,541	965	21	986	5,798	55	5,853
Total	2,137	173,570	13,311	1	13,312	37,125	43	37,168	46,652	132	46,784	62,005	647	62,652	13,133	327	13,460	172,226	1,150	(a)173,376
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... Government	2	201	.....	20	20	.....	33	33	.....	45	45	.....	95	95	.....	8	8	.....	201	201
High English ... Aided	1	43	.....	16	16	.....	20	20	.....	5	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43
High English ... Unaided	2	238	.....	8	8	.....	58	58	.....	62	62	6	74	80	9	21	30	15	223	238
Middle English ... Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle English ... Aided	27	2,115	.....	18	18	14	381	395	34	518	552	85	534	619	174	357	531	307	1,808	2,115
Middle English ... Unaided	3	260	.....	1	1	11	24	35	16	35	51	18	46	64	30	79	109	75	185	260
Middle Vernacular ... Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Vernacular ... Aided	15	808	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	85	.....	180	180	12	444	456	.....	87	87	12	796	808
Middle Vernacular ... Unaided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	50	3,665	.....	63	63	25	601	626	50	845	895	121	1,195	1,316	213	552	765	499	3,256	3,665
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,187	177,235	13,311	64	13,375	37,150	644	37,794	46,702	977	47,679	62,126	1,842	63,968	13,346	879	14,225	172,635	4,406	(a)177,041
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary ... Government	26	887	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	234	.....	234	434	17	451	191	4	195	866	21	887
Upper Primary ... Aided	2,983	1,09,961	.....	.....	.....	380	3	383	20,026	139	20,165	56,870	1,807	58,677	28,939	1,797	30,736	106,215	3,746	109,961
Upper Primary ... Unaided	78	2,678	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	605	3	608	1,401	35	1,436	591	40	631	2,600	78	2,678
Lower Primary ... Government	29	593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	302	3	305	269	4	273	586	7	593
Lower Primary ... Aided	40,032	869,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,698	78	4,776	502,074	12,305	514,379	335,095	14,866	349,961	841,867	27,249	869,116
Lower Primary ... Unaided	7,562	116,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	54,293	743	55,036	60,022	1,364	61,386	114,344	2,107	116,451
Total	50,710	1,099,686	.....	.....	.....	390	3	393	25,607	220	25,827	615,374	14,910	630,284	425,107	18,075	443,182	1,066,478	33,208	1,099,686
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary ... Government	4	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	24	24	.....	89	89	.....	41	41	.....	159	159
Upper Primary ... Aided	269	8,912	.....	.....	.....	1	121	122	36	1,418	1,454	238	5,339	5,577	105	1,654	1,759	380	8,532	8,912
Upper Primary ... Unaided	13	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	27	74	101	19	301	320	49	170	219	95	550	645
Lower Primary ... Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Primary ... Aided	1,769	29,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	466	475	336	16,378	16,714	243	12,177	12,420	588	29,021	29,609
Lower Primary ... Unaided	231	3,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	15	1,477	1,492	23	1,775	1,798	38	3,265	3,303
Total	2,286	42,628	.....	.....	.....	1	131	132	72	1,995	2,067	608	23,584	24,192	420	15,817	16,237	1,101	41,527	42,628
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	52,996	1,142,314	.....	.....	.....	391	134	525	25,679	2,215	27,894	615,982	38,494	654,476	425,527	33,892	459,419	1,067,579	74,735	1,142,314
GRAND TOTAL	55,183	1,319,549	13,311	64	13,375	37,541	778	38,319	72,381	3,192	75,573	678,108	40,336	718,444	438,873	34,771	473,644	1,240,214	79,141	(a)1,319,355

I.—For the purposes of this return schools maintained by Municipal Boards are included under Government schools.
II.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Table III.
III.—Mixed schools are entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or girls is greater.
(a).—No returns of 194 boys from LaMartiniere.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the results of prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1885-86.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINERS.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.				
	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	European and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*
ARTS COLLEGES—																			
1. Master of Arts	4	3	1	8	27	10	6	5	48	21	5	4	1	31					
2. Bachelor of Arts	7	5	1	13	149	119	73	32	373	105	86	65	18	264		9	231	4	20
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	6	5	23	298	203	231	8	740*	174	81	91	...	346		9	314	12	11
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																			
Law—																			
1. Doctor of law	1	.....	...	1	1	.....	...	...	1	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	...
2. Bachelor of law	6	.....	3	9	46	.....	162	...	208	21	.....	98	...	119	...	...	.....	...	...
3. Honours in law	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Medicine—																			
1. First M. B.	1	.....	...	1	30†	.....	...	...	30	12	.....	...	...	12	...	...	.....	...	...
2. First L. M. S.	1	.....	...	1	3	.....	...	...	3	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	...
3. Second M. B.	1	.....	...	1	32	.....	...	...	32	23	.....	...	...	23	...	...	.....	...	...
4. Second L. M. S.	1	.....	...	1	9	.....	...	...	9	5	.....	...	...	5	...	...	.....	...	...
5. Honours in Surgery ...	1	.....	...	1	2	.....	...	...	2	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	...
6. Ditto in Medicine ...	1	.....	...	1	3	.....	...	...	3	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
7. Ditto in Midwifery ...	1	.....	...	1	3	.....	...	...	3	3	.....	...	...	3	...	...	.....	...	...
Engineering—																			
1. L. C. E.	1	.....	...	1	5	.....	...	...	5	2	.....	...	...	2	...	...	.....	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering.	1	.....	...	1	4	.....	...	...	4	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
3. L. E.	1	.....	...	1	1	.....	...	...	1	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																			
Matriculation ... ... { Boys	56	‡120	166	242	1,016	721	1,153	88	2,978	497	217	349	7	1,070	46		957	44	23
{ Girls	1	.....	...	1	2	.....	...	...	2	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Middle English Scholarship Examination ... { Boys	8	390	47	*a* 446	...	1,063	112	97	& 1,312	28	465	52	24	*c* 569	...	1	548	19	1
{ Girls	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination ... { Boys	153	889	103	*d* 1,145	712	2,767	303	783	*e* 4,565	455	1,696	174	214	*f* 2,529	...	2	2,305	212	10
{ Girls	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination ... { Boys	52	2,374	149	2,575	206	6,687	441	627	7,961	138	3,435	270	199	4,092	...	2	3,580	457	47
{ Girls	3	26	...	29	9	47	...	...	56	5	36	...	...	*g* 41	...	7	33	1	...
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination ... { Boys	33	10,678	83	10,794	166	37,656	230	591	38,443	67	19,577	122	252	20,018	...	5	16,841	2,943	229
{ Girls	3	192	1	196	12	517	3	2	534	9	383	3	2	397	...	22	359	13	3
Girls' Scholarship Examination held by the Hitakari Sabha of Uttarpara	...	.....	...	.....	...	290	...	...	290	...	215	...	...	215	...	...	215	...	...

* Of these two were females.
† Of these one was a female.
‡ Including girls' schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

a Inclusive of 23 middle vernacular and 4 high schools.
b Do. 434 candidates from 23 middle vernacular schools and 13 candidates from 4 high schools.
c Do. 21 do. from middle vernacular schools and 4 candidates from high schools.
d Do. 259 middle English and 20 high schools.
e Do. 736 candidates from 259 middle English schools and 185 candidates from 20 high schools.
Do. 582 do. from middle English schools and 110 candidates from high schools.

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY EDUCATION.															
High and Middle Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
PRIMARY EDUCATION.															
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Lower ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Lower ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for Masters	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Ditto for Mistresses	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Medical schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Surveying ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Industrial ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Madrassas	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Other schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
INSPECTION	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
SCHOLARSHIPS held in—															
Secondary schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Primary ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
BUILDINGS	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (special grants only)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
MISCELLANEOUS	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....

RAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1885-86.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
4	929	915	718	876	5,017	.....	10,922	.....	20	16,835	8,804	.....	18,606	32,427	32,427	
3	608	531	442	240	1 026	.....	2,896	57	.....	4,219	2,045	.....	8,015	11,086	11,086	
9	1,417	1,209	922	.....	3,313	.....	5,759	122	244	9,438	772	.....	6,416	10,501	10,501	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	180	180	
.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	48	.....	251	299	299	
16	2,954	2,655	2,082	1,116	9,356	.....	19,577	179	264	30,492	11,669	.....	33,468	54,493	54,493	
6	175	192	86	.....	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	675*	127	.....	3,086	3,888	3,888	
20	472	425	185	.....	1,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,520*	43	.....	8,576	10,139	10,139	
4	159	163	98	.....	932	.....	.....	.....	.....	932	54	.....	2,310	3,296	3 296	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	3,251	3,489	3,489	
30	806	780	369	.....	3,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,127	462	... ..	17,223	20,812	20,812	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	
1	7	8	5	.....	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	346	.....	.....	.....	346	346	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	699	699	699	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	67	48	36	.....	443	.....	.....	1,027	.....	1,470	... ..	.....	.....	443	443	
2	74	56	41	.....	789	.....	.....	1,027	.....	1,816	.....	.....	699	1,488	1,488	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	835	835	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	434	434	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	297	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,345	1,345	
.....	.....	.....	.....	120	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	50	.....	.....	126	126	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	1,829	1,829	
48	3,834	3,491	2,492	1,236	13,272	.....	19,577	1,206	264	35,555	12,181	.....	51,604	81,659	81,659	

* Khondmal Cess Fund.

C.—Scientific

-Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

Names.	Objects.	Income.			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	To promote and improve agriculture and horticulture of India.	6,000 0 0	.....	14,500 0 0	20,500 0 0
Asiatic Society of Bengal.	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder Sir William Jones. "The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."	The Society administers two Government funds, viz: (1) Oriental Publication Fund, Rs. 9,000 per annum; (2) Sanskrit Manuscripts Fund, Rs. 3,200.	*6,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	14,000 0 0
Albert Institute ...	The chief object of the institute will be to promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	Nil ...	Nil ...	113 0 0 per mensem.	.....
"Bango Vasha-o-Sahitta Samaj," or the Society for the Improvement of Bengali Language and Literature.	To improve and enrich Bengali language and literature by various means according to the prescribed rules of the Association. (Office 143, Upper Chitpore Road.)	.....	12 0 0	25 0 0	37 0 0
Bengal Economic and Art Museum.	The primary object of the museum is the bringing together of a careful and well-classified selection of specimens of all the products and manufactures of Bengal, together with printed papers telling all that is as yet known concerning every article of importance.	14,000 0 0	Nil ...	Nil ...	14,000 0 0
Bethune Society ...	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	.....	.....	276 0 0	276 0 0
Barrabazar Family Literary Club.	To bring Europeans and natives together in closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than what had existed before, and to promote the cause of moral, social, and religious progress.	Supported solely by the Honorary Secretary, Baboo Prosad Dass Mullick, at an annual cost of Rs. 100 only.			
The Central Bengal Union (Madhya Bangala Sammilani).	The object of the union is to improve the condition and to remove the wants of the people of the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea. Its efforts are now mainly directed to the following purposes: (1) To encourage and assist the spread of female education in the country by examinations and grants of scholarships and prizes; and (2) to look after the moral improvement of young men.	Nil ...	Nil ...	182 8 0	182 8 0

* Interest on invested funds.

AND LITERARY.

Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1886.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
559	2	.....	561	Registered	1820.
330	Nil ...	Nil ...	330	Ditto	1784.
Average of 30 a day.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto under Act XXI of 1860.	April 1876.
15	3	.....	18	Not registered	1874.
230,821*	39,750*	.....	270,571	Ditto	7th April 1874.
200	.....	.....	200	Not registered	December 1851.
289	7	25	321	Ditto	27th April 1857.
182	Nil ...	Nil ...	182	.....	29th September 1882.

* The number of Juveniles is included under male and female.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal*

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From endowment.	From subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain physical, intellectual, social, and moral improvement.	Nil ...	Nil ...	21 0 0	21 0 0
Calcutta School Book Society.	The object of the Society in the School Book Department is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and Vernacular school books of the most improved type and at the lowest possible cost without regard to commercial profit.	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0
The Calcutta Phrenological Institute.	To disseminate the science of phrenology by means of meetings, teachings, and lecturings, and placing at the disposal of the enquiring public the library containing most valuable, rare, and standard phrenological works, charts, maps, busts, casts, mosks, appliance, instrument, and animal and human skulls.	Nil ...	Nil ...	12 0 0	12 0 0
Dalhousie Institute.	Promoting the welfare of the young men of Calcutta by affording them the means of social improvement in the shape of lectures, library reading-rooms, and such other resources as may be from time to time devised.	Nil ...	Nil ...	3,420 0 0	3,420 0 0
Indian Museum.	Devoted to collections illustrative of Indian archæology and of the several branches of natural history, and to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical, or economic.	12,877 4 1	Nil ...	Nil ...	12,877 4 1
The Indian Union.	To promote the interests of the people of India by giving expression to their views and sentiments, and taking such action on questions affecting the constitutional, administrative, educational, and material improvement of the country as may be necessary or expedient, and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the promotion of such interests.	Nil ...	Nil ...	4,142 0 0	4,142 0 0
The Public Health Society for Calcutta and the Suburbs.	The promotion of public health in Calcutta and its Suburbs, the support and encouragement of all measures conducive to improve sanitation or efficient municipal administration, and the diffusion of information on topics connected with these subjects.	.....	.....	4,405 13 0	4,405 13 0
Soldiers' Institute, Fort William.	To afford a good library reading room and in-door recreation for soldiers of the Garrison.	1,225 0 0	.....	1,556 0 0	2,781 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

for the year ending 31*st March* 1886—continued.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
250	Nil ...	Nil ...	250	Not registered	January 1873.
10	.....	.....	10	Registered	1817.
.....	.....	.....	227	Not registered	1883.
138	9	.....	147	.....	1859.
3,01,929	78,368	.....	3,80,297	Incorporation by the Act of Indian Legislation, No. XXII of 1876.	Act XVII, 1866.
87	Nil ...	Nil ...	87	Not registered	March 1884.
210	3	.....	213	Ditto	The end of 1884.
4,976	.....	.....	4,976	.....	16th July 1886.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
BURDWAN DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Utterpara Hitakari Sovha.	To educate the poor, to distribute medicines to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual conditions of the inhabitants of Utterparah and places adjoining.	10 0 0	150 0 0	298 0 0	628 0 0
2. Hooghly Public Library.	To afford facility to the public for reading books and periodicals during open hours.				Information
3. Burdwan Raj Public Library.	To supply English and Bengali books, newspapers, &c., to the Burdwan reading public.	.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0
4. Ranigunge Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge of English and vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public to discuss social and political questions.	.....	.....	217 0 0	217 0 0
5. Bankurah Reading Club.	Diffusion of vernacular knowledge among the public.	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Rampur Haut Mechanics' Institution.	Reading and recreation ...	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
7. Midnapur Public Library.	To diffuse English and Bengali knowledge among the people.	.....	.....	349 0 0	349 0 0
8. Beams and Wilson's Public Library.	To spread education ...	.....	60 0 0	*360 0 0	420 0 0
9. Tumluk Public Library.	To spread education ...	.....	126 0 0	40 12 0	166 12 0
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.					
Bogra Students' Association.	The object of this Association is to improve the morality of students.	.....	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0
Darjeeling Debating Club.	(1) To improve the social, national, and moral conditions of the people				
	(2) To cultivate the power of speech and of reasoning among members.	.....	.....	73 0 0	73 0 0
Rajshahi Students' Club.	Improvement of literary and scientific knowledge, social manners and customs, and moral character.	.....	.....	102 0 0	102 0 0
RUNGPORE.					
Nilphamari Sanmilani Sovha.	Moral, intellectual, and social improvement.	.....	.....	211 7 3	211 7 3
Bhogdebari Public Library.	Improvement of science and literature.	.....	107 0 0	18 0 0	125 0 0
Rungpore Public Library.	Benefit of the reading public.	.....	.....	304 0 0	304 0 0
DACCA DIVISION.					
1. Panch Rukhye Samiti.	Self-improvement ...	.....	.....	281 0 0	281 0 0
2. Hasimpore Gyan Prodayini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0
3. Dabtali Gyan Daini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Patali Bagbikasini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes Rs. 60 as municipal contribution

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1886—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
301	.....	.....	301	Not registered	5th April 1863.
not furnished.					
3,846	.....	.....	3,846	Not registered	December 1881.
16	.....	.....	16	Ditto	1876.
38	.....	.....	38	Ditto	28th Sraban 1290B.S.
228	120	36	384	Ditto	March 1871.
50	.....	.....	50	Ditto	1852.
1,440	.....	200	1,640	Ditto	December 1883.
15	.....	.....	15	Ditto	1880.
8	.....	.....	8	Ditto	1882.
50	.....	.....	50	.....	9th March 1884.
12	.....	30	42	.....	19th August 1881.
75	.....	.....	75	.....	Baisak 1290B.S.
24	.....	36	60	.....	February 1886.
31	.....	.....	31	.....	1854.
30	.....	.....	30	.....	1885.
3	.....	19	22	.....	1880.
41	.....	.....	41	.....	1881.
2	.....	7	9	.....	June 1884.

towards the Library.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
DACCA DIVISION—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5. Uchitpura Gyan Sancharini.	Self-improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Murapura Gyan Daini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. West Dacca Hit-Karisovha.	Promotion of female education, &c.	.....	.....	252 0 0	252 0 0
8. Balla Timira Nasini.	Self-improvement. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Manikgunj Agyan Timira-nasini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Nabagram Hitasadhini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Atigram Gyan Dayini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Dhamrai Biduyat Sahini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Mamudpur Gyan Dayini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Kasimpore Gyan Sadhini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Saraswat Samaj, Dacca.	Improvement of Sanskrit Toles.	500 0 0	.....	1,905 0 0	2,405 0 0
16. Subhadya Gyan Bikasini.	Self-improvement. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Parjour Samiti.	Female education and self-improvement.	.....	.....	350 0 0	350 0 0
18. Benjara Chhatra Samiti.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Kaliganj Gyan Bidhayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Konda Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Banari Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Svarnagram Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Simulia Chhatra Samiti.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Baligao Hitkari.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Kumarbhog Gyan Bikasini.	Essay-writing and self-improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Ichhapasa Gyana Dayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Kamarpur Gyana Dayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	2 8 0	2 8 0
28 Kanahsar Balak Sabha.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Jainsar Sikhya Bidhayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Madhyapara Gyan Dayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Medinimandal Hitopadesini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
32. Kaikirtan Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Kolapara Subha Sadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Dakhinpaiksa Gyan Dayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Maijpara Bidya Bidhayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Sekharnagur Hitasadini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Katiapara Hitasadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
38. Kamargao Subha Sadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
39. Mandra Gyan Prodayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1886—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
.....	.....	9	9	.....	1882.
15	.....	.....	15	.....	1885.
264	.....	.....	264	.....	1881.
2	.....	40	42	.....	1881.
.....	.....	30	30	.....	1881.
3	.....	28	31	.....	1863.
3	.....	22	25	.....	1882.
4	.....	21	25	.....	1882.
6	.....	30	36	.....	1882.
2	.....	49	51	.....	1883.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1878.
.....	.....	8	8	.....	1881.
227	4	.....	231	.....	1884.
.....	.....	20	20	.....	1881.
4	.....	19	23	.....	1882.
7	.....	19	26	.....	1868.
.....	.....	25	25	.....	1881.
.....	.....	43	43	.....	1881.
.....	.....	17	17	.....	1881.
.....	.....	8	8	.....	1881.
.....	.....	22	22	.....	1881.
.....	.....	35	35	.....	1884.
10	.....	40	50	.....	1883.
4	.....	40	44	.....	1885.
8	.....	23	31	.....	1885.
.....	.....	32	32	.....	1880.
.....	.....	111	111	.....	1883.
3	.....	35	38	.....	1883.
2	.....	21	23	.....	1883.
2	.....	16	18	.....	1883.
4	.....	40	44	.....	1885.
.....	.....	20	20	.....	1881.
.....	.....	11	11	.....	1882.
.....	1	9	10	.....	1882.
.....	.....	16	16	.....	1882.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAMES.	Object.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From endowment.	From subscriptions.	Total.
FURREEDPORE.					
1. Suhrid Sabha, Furreedpore.	Promotion of female education.	72 0 0	.....	179 0 0	251 0 0
2. Hitasadhini Sabha Manikdaha.	General good of pergunnah Hakimpore, district Furreedpore.	.....	51 0 0	174 0 0	225 0 0
3. Chhatra Samiti Rajbari.	Spread of education ...	.....	.....	67 0 0	67 0 0
CHITTAGONG DIVISON.					
TIPPERAH.					
Comillah Public Library.	Improvement of the public in literature and science.	.....	.....	4,222 0 0	4.222 0 0
CHITTAGONG.					
The Chittagong Students' Association.	Moral, literary, and intellectual improvements.	.....	201 0 0	14 0 0	215 0 0
The Shantoshini Shabha (Normal school).	Literary improvements ...	.....	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0
The Gyana Prodayini Shabha (Chittagong Vernacular school)	Ditto	.....	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0
NOAKHALI.					
Dalal Bazar Bidyot Shahini.	Spread of education and moral culture.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khilparah Bidyot shahini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali Wootkurshashadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0
Madhupur Hitashadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karpara Gyanonnati.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamchar Deshhitashadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulgazi Gyana Prodayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangalkandi Balatoshini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jagdia Bidyotkarshika.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harishpore Bidyotshahini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musapur Gyanannati.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nilakhi Chhatronatibardhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
PATNA DIVISION.					
Chapra Public Library.	The library is intended to be used by public for reference and perusal of books, periodicals, and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to the subscribers.	Nil ...	Promissory notes worth Rs. 200, which yielded annual income of Rs. 79-12-10. A bungalow, the gift of the late Maharajah Chatordhari Sahai Bahadur of Hatwa, a part of which is rented, and Rs. 492 was realised during the last year.	601 0 0	1,172 12 10

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1886—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
518	.....	.....	518	Nil	1880.
139	2	.....	141	Nil	1880.
40	.....	.....	40	Nil	1883.
145	.....	.....	145	Not registered	1st September 1885.
252	.....	.....	252	Ditto	28th March 1882.
60	.....	.....	60	Ditto	24th April 1879.
60	.....	101	161	Ditto	1876.
.....	.....	45	45	Ditto	15th December 1882.
15	.....	60	75	Ditto	1st March 1880.
.....	.....	66	66	.....	.....
27	.....	50	77	.....	15th December 1879.
.....	.....	21	21	.....	1st April 1881.
.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....
2	.....	14	16	.....	26th February 1881.
7	.....	15	22	.....	January 1880.
18	.....	29	47	.....	March 1881.
10	.....	50	60	.....	1st February 1881.
70	.....	20	90	.....	1876.
3	.....	24	27	.....	9th April 1881.
32	1	.....	33	Not registered	1857.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal*

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhagulpore Institute.	Promotion of social intercourse, and the study of literature, science, and politics.	Nil ...	Nil ...	About Rs. 75 a month.	About Rs. 75 a month.
Banka Public Library.	Books and newspapers ...	.....	.....	94 0 0	94 0 0
Jamalpur Native Institute.	Literary improvement ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	70 0 0	70 0 0
Jamalpur Young Men's Association.	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement among young men.	Nil ...	Nil ...	50 0 0	50 0 0
ORISSA DIVISION.					
1.—Cuttack Students' Association.	(1) Cultivation of arts, science, and literature. (2) Improvement of the physical powers of the members. (3) Charity.	.....	.....	650 0 0	650 0 0
2.—Sikshyabidhayini (Cuttack).	(1) Cultivation of Bengali and Oriya literature. (2) The bringing about of a close union between the Bengalies and the Oriyas. (3) Promotion of the welfare of the country as much as possible.	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
3.—Pooree Students' Association.	To improve the power of speaking and writing by discussing questions and writing essays.	.....	.....	79 5 6	79 5 6
4.—Balasore National Society.	The object of the Society is to represent the people, to help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and to promote by every legitimate means the political, social, intellectual, moral and material advancement of the people.	.....	.....	3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.					
Hazaribagh Union Club.	A literary institution established for the purpose of social, moral, and mental improvement.	Nil ...	200 0 0	250 0 0	450 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

for the year ending 31*st March* 1886—concluded.

MEMBERS AND VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
32	.....	.....	32	Not registered	About the year 1834.
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	1870.
20	.....	.....	20	Ditto	1876.
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	1878.
50	.....	20	70	Not registered	1878.
30	.....	60	90	Ditto	1879.
30	.....	.....	30	Ditto	20th May 1882.
60	.....	.....	60	Reorganized by Government, but not registered.	1879.
35	.....	5	40	Not registered	January 1883.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual return of presses worked and newspapers published thereatin the Bengal Presidency during the year 1885-86.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietors.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Adhiraj Jantra	The Burdwan Raj Manager	None	None	Purans are printed for distribution.
		Municipal Press	The Chairman and the Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality.	Do.	Do.	Its own work and other job work.
		Burdwan Press	Babu Jogesh Chandra Sircar	*Sanjibani*	Do.	
	Bankoora	.....	*Nil.*			
	Beerbhoom ...	Ali Press	Sheik Monoowar Ali	None	Do.	Hand press.
		Shome Press	Dinanath Shome	Do.	Do.	Foolscap press.
	Midnapore ...	Bani Press	Radhika Nath Banerji, Srinarain Pal and Ramlal Chakravatty.	*Navo Medini* (weekly vernacular newspaper).	Do.	
		American Mission Press ...	The Free Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the United States, America. (The Rev. Mr. F. D. George, Local Manager.)	None	Monthly Sunday school lesson papers and annual report.	
	Hooghly	Budhodoy	Kasinath Bhattacharji	Education Gazette ...	None	Job work.
		Imperial Printing	Poorno Chandra Ghose	None	Do.	Ditto.
		Albert Press	Harish Chandra De	Do.	Do.	Ditto.
		Tamohar	Jitendra Nath De	Do.	Do.	Ditto.
		Law Press	Prosunno Kumar Sen	Do.	Do.	Ditto.
		Chandradoy	Gangadhar Karmokar	Do.	Do.	Ditto.
	Howrah	Municipal Press	Municipal Commissioners	Do.	Do.	Its own work and other job work.
		Branch Corinthian Press ...	Durga Charun Dass & Co.	Do.	Do.	Printing of a miscellaneous nature is done here for public in general.
		Caledonian Steam Printing Press ...	Mr. Bruce Ellis	Do.	Do.	The Sub-Inspector of Golabari reports that the manager of the press, Mr. M. C. Farlam, on being asked to give particulars of work done in the press refused to give any information to the Sub-Inspector.

Presidency.									
	Someprokas Press	Dwarkanath Bidyabhusan	Someprokash			
	Shulav Press	Mukerjee & Co.				
	Home Press	Nursing Prosad Dutt				
	Sangshar Press	Beharilal Mukerji				
	North Suburban Press	Haroparbutty Dass				
	Chundrodoy Press	Poorna Chundra Bose				
	New Eden Press	Rajendralal Ghosh				
	Metropolitan Press	Khettra Mohan Mitter				
	Roy Press	Kedar Nath Roy				
	Alimuddy Press	Asgar Hosain				
	Abdul Mujudy Press	Abdul Mujeed				
The 24-Pergunnahs	Kaduriah Press	Hyder Buksh				
	Sattariah Press	Abdus Sattar				
	Habiby Press	Moonshi Golam Mawla				
	Mohamedy Press	Maulvi Abdul Khalik				
	Noor Mohamud Press	Belait Hosain				
	Ameer Hosany Press	Ditto				
	Patrick Press	Punchanon Ghosh				
	Aruna Press	Rajkristo Roy Chowdhury				
	Secular Press	Kali Prosunno Banerji				
	Saptahik Sambad Press	Brojomadhub Bose				
	The Musalmanbundhu Press	Brojendralal Paul				
	The Bhowanipur Press	Mohesh Chundra Chowdhury				
	Suburban Municipal Press	Shamachurn Beed				
	Orientak Press	Borodakanto Bidyaratna				
Nuddea	Mathuranath	Harinath Mazumdar	Nil			
	Hitakar Press	Bhuban Mohan Chatterji	Nil			
Jessore	Imperial Press	Narail Trading Company				
	Arunodoy Press	Kamakhy Prosad Ganguli				
	Satyaratna Press	Narain Prosad Chakravarti	Protikar			
	Dharmasindhoo Press	Jadunath Banerji	Murshidabad Patrika			
	Promad Bhanjan Press					
Moorshedabad	Radharaman Press	Ramnarain Bidyaratna				
Khulna	Bissabenode Press	Roy Setab Chand Nahar Bahadur				

* Murshidabad Patrindi, a weekly paper, has ceased to exist.
† This press has ceased to exist.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1885-86.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of proprietors.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore Sen Press ...	Kalee Mohun Sen	.....	Masik Patrika.	
	Rajshahye	Tamaghna Press	Secretary to the Beaulia Dharma Shava for the time being.	Hindu Ranjika	.....	
		Rajshahye Press	Gokool Chunder Chowdree and Kristo Kant Shaha.	.....	.....	
		Taherpore Tatta Prokashak Press ..	Shoshee Shikhureswar Roy	.....	Baishaik Tatta.	
		Soodhakur Press	Deghaputtea Estate under the Court of Wards	.....	.....	
	Pubna	Dibakar Press	Kristo Lall Roy and others	.....	.....	
	Bogra	Nababekash Press	Kailash Chunder Sirkar	.....	Bijalee.	
	Rungpore	.. ..	Nil	.....	.....	
	Julpigoree	Shamboo Chunder Press ...	Mohima Rajan Roy Chowdree	Rungpore Dik Prokash ...	.....	
	Darjeeling ...	.....	Nil	.....	.....	
		Darjeeling News Press ...	W. M. Lloyd	Darjeeling News	.....	
		Scotch Mission Orphan Press ...	Church of Scotland	.....	The Darjeeling Mission ki Samachar.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Bengal times	E. C. Kemp	Bengal Times	.....	
		Bengali	Guruganga Aich Choudry	Dacca Prokash	.....	
		East Bengal Press	Banga Chandra Roy...	The East ...	Banga Bandhu.	
		Grish Press	Grish Chandra Roy	.....	The New Light.	
		Mahamedi	Mahamed Jan	.....	Bandhab, Mahabiddya, Homœpathic practice of Medicine Sadananda.	
		Raghu Nath Press	Sarasvota Samaj	Sarasvota Patra	None.	
		Shital Press	Purna Chandra Roy...	.....	.....	
	Furreedpore ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.....	
	Backergunge ...	Satya Prokash	Iswar Chandra Kar	.....	.....	
		Kashipur New Press	Protap Chandra Mukerjea	.. ...	Kashipur Nibashi.	
	Mymensing ...	Charu Press	Hara Chandra Chowdry	Charu Barta	.....	
		Ahamudi Press	Zemindars of Delowar	Ahamudi	.....	
		Mahamedan Press	Hafez Mahamedali	Mahamudi	.....	

Chittagong Division.	Chittagong ...	Sarad Press	Sarat Chundra Das	Songsodhini	1. Bondha Bandhu. 2. Gospel of God's church.	
		Chandra Sheker Press... ...	Ramkumar Kar Chowdry	Purbadarpan	1. Tantrakalpataru. 2. Reshitatta.	
	Tipperah	Sadharan Press	Chandrakanto Chakraburty ...	Nil	Santoshini.	
		Baradeshawri Press	Sashikishor Ray	Nil	Nil	
	Noakhally	Shingha Press	Gurudayal Shingha	Nil	Nil	
		Ramendra Press	Ramendra Chowdry and Krishna Kumar Chowdry.	Purbabangabashi ...	Nil	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Patna Division.	Patna	Behar Bandhu	Madan Mahon Bhatt	Behar Bondhu	.....	
		Behar Herald	Guru Pershad Sen	Behar Herald	.....	
		Indian Chronicle	Bessessur Singh	Indian Chronicle... ...	.....	
		Kharag Bilas	Ramdin Singh	.....	Chhatria Patrika.	
		Indian Trade Advertiser ...	Mooni Lal Shaw	Indian Trade Advertiser ...	.....	
		Regimental Press of the 51st Regiment.	.....	The Bugle	.....	
		Sarf Press	Shaik Ahmad Ali (*a*)	Sharful Akbar	.....	(*a*)—Manager.
		Union Press	Mahamed Azam	Alpanch	... ..	
	Shahabad	Nurul Onwar	Syed Farzand Ahmad	.....	.....	
		Star of India	Shaik Zahurul Huq	Aftaba-alum	.....	
		Arrah Gazette	Syed Khurshed Ahmed	Arrah Gazette	.....	
		Shad Press	Wazir Lall	.....	.....	
	Muzufferpore ...	Herculean Press (*b*)	Ajodhia Pershad, and brothers ...	.....	.....	(*b*) Only price list and receipt forms are printed.
		German Mission Press (*c*) ...	German Mission Society in Berlin ...	.....	.....	(*c*) Religious tracts.
		Narayan Press	Purmeshur Narayan Mahtu	.....	.....	
		Mushig-a-Noor	Sheik Mahomed Hossein	Mehar-a-Manowr... ...	.....	
	Sarun	Nasim Saran Press	Akhoy Coomar Chatterjee ...	.....	Monthly diary (*d*) ...	(*d*) Publication discontinued since January last.
		Marthand Saran Lithograph Press	Ram Kishna Missra	.....	.....	
	Chumparun ...	Motihari Printing Press ..	Radha Pershad Sett	.....	.....	
		Bettiah Printing Press ...	Silikant Ajha	Chumparun Hitakari (*e*) ...	.....	(*e*) Published for some months only.
	Gya and Durbhanga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bhagalpore.	Monghyr	Mirut-ul Hind Press ...	Ram Proshad	.....	.....	
		Baptist Mission Lithographic Press	Baptist Missionary Society ...	.....	.....	
	Bhagulpore ...	Albert Press	Sakhi Chand	Bhagulpore Times	Bharat Panchamrita.	
		Anandamrita Press ...	Chandi Prosad Singh	.....	.....	Another Press was opened in 1885, but it ceased to be carried on after a few days only.
	Purneah, Maldah, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Orissa.		Orissa Mission Press	Genenal Baptist Mission Society, England ...	1. Taraka. ...	Government Urya Gazette.	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press	Cuttack Printing Company	2. Sangskaraka ...		
	Cuttack			1. Utkal Dipica ...	1. Pradipa.	
		Orissa Patriot Press	Kalipada Banerjee	2. Sebaka	2. Sikhyabandhu.	
		Victoria Press	Orissa Printing Corporation ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	
	Peoree ...	Pooree Printing Company's Press ...	Sham Mohan Roy, Damoder Roy ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	
				Nil ...	Nil ...	
	Balasore	De's Utkal Press	Kumar Baikunth Nath De	Nil ...	Hari Bhakto Prodaini ...	
		Utkal Printing Company's Press ...	Gobind Chandra Patnaik	Sangbad Bahika ...	Nil ..	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1885-86.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietors.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Chota Nagpore.	Lohurdugga ...	S. P. G. Mission Press ...	S. P. G. Mission	Dut Patrika	.....	
		G. E. L. Gossner's Mission Press ...	G. E. L. Mission	.. ...	Ghar bundhu.	
		Amrita Bazar Patrika Press ...	Shishir Coomar Ghose	Amrita Bazar Patrika and Anondo Bazar Patrika.	.....	
		Ekadus Sahosro Dibas ...	Devendro Nath Haldar	.....	.....	
		Monee Lall Press	Poorno Chunder Chuckerbutty	.....	.....	
		Calcutta Law Press	Chintamoney Gangooly	.....	.....	
		Naba Sharashat Jantra ...	Chunder Coomar Bhuttacharjee ...	.....	.....	
		Koomood Bandhu Press ...	Chunder Nath Bose	.....	.....	
		Rajasthan Jantra	Barodakanto Mitter	.....	.....	
		Annoda Press	Annoda Prosad Mukerjee	.....	.....	
		Bidyaratna Press	Baney Madhub Dey & Co.	.....	.....	
		Shoodhanidhi Jantra	Mohesh Chunder Ghose	.....	.....	
		M. L. Seal Press	Mohendro Lal Seal	.....	.....	
		Seal Jantra	Radha Ballabh Seal	.....	.....	
		Kamalakanto Press	Baneswas Ghose	.....	.....	
		Imperial Press	Nitto Lall Dutt	.....	.....	
		Chicaco Press	Mohendro Lall Laha	.....	.....	
		Hindoo Press	Soorjo Coomar Dey	.....	.....	
		N. L. Seal Press	Nitto Lall Seal	.....	.....	
		Jnan Sindhu Press	Mohesh Chunder Seal	.....	.....	
		Kabita Koumudy Jantra ...	Russick Lall Chowdry	.....	.....	
		Soorjodoy Jantra	Srenath Laha	.....	.....	
		Hariepiah Press	Khatir Mahomed	.....	.....	
		Sein Press	Pandub Churn Dey	.....	.....	
		Kabita Ratnakar Press ...	Bissumbhur Laha	.....	.....	
		Kaibalyadayini Jantra ...	Annodaprosad Dhar	.....	.....	
		Anglo-Indian Press	Mathooranath Barman	.....	.....	

Calcutta.							
1st Division, Town ...	Crown Press	...	Peary Mohun Soor	...	Bharatbashi ...	...	...
	Great Eden Press	...	Woopendro Chunder Bose	...	.....	...	...
	Hara Gowree Press	...	Shoshee Bhusan Ghose	...	.....	...	.....
	Nootan Bijnan Press	...	Debendro Nath Sirkar	...	.....	...	.....
	Golabia Press	...	Rhidoy Lall Seal	...	.....	...	.....
	Dharmo Jantra	...	Hari Das Manna	...	.....	...	.....
	Sirdhika Press	...	Moonshee Tajoddin	...	.....	...	.....
	General Printing Press	...	Baney Madhub Bhuttacharjee	...	.....	...	.....
	Harmonial Press	...	Woomesh Chunder Bhuttacharjee	...	.....	...	.....
	Sangbad Probhakar Press	...	Woopendro Krishna Gupta	...	Sangbad Probhakar ...	...	.....
	Newton Press	...	Janokee Ballabh Sein	...	.....	...	.....
	Bedanta Press	...	Heralall Dhole	...	.....	...	.....
	Nababibhakar Press	...	Gungadhur Banerjee	...	Nababibhakar ...	...	Vidyodoya.
	Bidyaratna's Press	...	Grish Chunder Bidyaratna	...	.....	...	.....
	B. P. M.'s Press	...	Baroda Prosad Mozoomdar	...	.....	...	.....
	Balmiki Press	...	Devendronath Bhanjo	...	.....	...	.....
	New Balmiki Press	...	Poreshnath Mitter	...	.....	...	.....
	Saraswati Press	...	Khetter Mohon Mukerjee	...	.....	...	.....
	Hare Press	...	Punchanan Mukerjee	...	.....	...	.....
	Satya Press	...	Satya Vrato Sumoshtomy	...	.....	...	.....
	Dak Harkara Press	...	Jogindronath Dutt	...	.....	...	.....
	Bose Press	...	G. C. Bose & Co.	...	Surabhi and Salubha Samachar.	...	Bamabodhiny Patrika ...
	Sanskrit Press	...	Rajkrishna Banerjee	...	.....	...	.....
	Begaun Press	...	Bissessur Panday	...	.....	...	.....
	Victoria Press	...	Bhooban Mohon Ghose	...	.....	...	...
	Bharat Jantra	...	Protab Chunder Roy	...	.....	...	.....
	Artist Press	...	Behary Lall Roy and Kally Dass Paul	...	.....	...	.....
	Sangbad Jnanratnakar Press	...	Bhooban Chundra Bysack	...	.....	...	.....
	Adyasta Press	...	Balaram Dey & Brothers	...	.....	...	.....
	Brojonath Koondoo Press	...	Brojonath Koondoo	...	.....	...	.....
	Khelat Chunder Ghose's Press	...	Khelat Chunder Ghose	...	.....	...	.....
	Art Indian Press	...	Nirode Varun Mukerjee and Dharanidhar Khan.	...	.....	...	.....
	Chandrika Press	...	Dakshina Charan Chatterjee	...	Somachar Chandrika ...	...	.....
	Jyotish Prakash Press	...	Ruesick Mohan Chatterjee	...	.....	...	..... Indian Christian Herald
	Herald Press	...	Joygobinda Shome	...	.....	...	and Arja Darpan.
2nd Division, town ...	Hindoo Patriot Press	...	Radha Charan Pal	...	Hindoo Patriot ...	...	Prabaha ...
	New Sanskrit Press	...	H. M. Mukerjee & Co.	...	.....	...	.....
	Star Press	...	R. B. Langley, Esq.	...	Indian Planter's Gazette and Sporting news.	...	Indian Methodist.
	Banga Bidya Prokashika Press	...	Nobin Chunder Addy	...	Bango Bidya Prokashika	...	.....
	Poorno Chandrodoy Press	...	G. C. Addy	...	Poorno Chandrodoy	...	.....
	Indian Echo Press	...	Rajah Indro Chander Singh	...	Indian Echo ...	...	.....
	Bharat Mitra Press	...	Bhugirothee Charan Neowgee	...	Bharat Mitra ...	...	.....
	Uchit Vakta Press	...	Doorga Prosad Misser	...	Uchit Vakta ...	...	.....
	Sharsoodhanidhi Press	...	Sadananda Misser	...	Sharsoodhanidhi	...	.....
	Sterling Press	...	E. M. D. Cohen	...	Jewish Gazette ...	...	.....
	Stanhope Press	...	Bijoykisto Bose ...	...	.....	...	.....

Annual Returns of Presses worked and Newspapers and Preiodicals published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1885-86.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District	Name of press.	Name of proprietors.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta.	2nd Division, Town	Bangabashy Press	Jogendra Chunder Bose and Opendra Singh Roy.	Bangabashi and Dainik ...	The Indian Agricultural Gazette and Krishi Gazette.	
		Cones & Co.'s Press	A. Cones and G. Sava	.....	Directory and Almanack...	
		Peoples' Friend Press	Rash Behary Dhar	.....	.....	
		New Arja Press	Jadub Chunder Roy	Young India	Bisha Bairi	
		Banick Press	A. G. Sen & Co.	.....	.....	
		Concord Press	Nanda Lall Sein	Youngman	.....	
		People's Press	N. Chuckerbutty	.....	Bekarkalpana Gopal Bhar.	
		Ripon Press	Mahomed Woozeer	.....	Gool Dustae ...	
		Darosh Saltanath Press ...	Ashanoollah	Darosh Saltanath ...	.....	
		Sanjibani Press	Kali Sunkur Sookul	Sanjibani	.....	
		Sokha Press	Annoda Charan Sein and Lolit Mohan Dass...	Sokha	Alochana	
		Shadharani Press	Akhoy Chander Shaha	Shadharani	Nabajiban	
		Bharat Mihir Press	Kallynarain Sannyal	Bharat Mihir	Sreemonto Soudagar ...	
		Bhairi Karjalaya	Khetter Mohon Dutt	Bhairi	.....	
		T. Black & Co.'s Press ...	B. Ellis, Esq	.....	.....	
		Government Printing ...	Government of India	.....	.....	
		Shomoy Press	B. K. Dass & Co	Shomoy	.....	
		Law Publishing Press ...	D. E. Cranenburg, Esq.	.....	.....	
		Oxford Mission Press	Oxford Mission	.....	Indian Churchman, Epiphany, and Indian Nation.	
		Bee Press	Satish Chandra Dutt	Reis and Rayyet	.....	
		D'Rozario & Co.'s Press ...	F. F. Wyman	.....	Tea Gazette	
		Asian and Indian Review Press ...	W. H. Targot	Asian and Indian Review ...	.....	
		Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press ...	Thacker Spink & Co.	.....	Indian Medical Gazette ...	
		Government Printing Press ...	Government of India	.....	Gazette of India ...	
		Exchange Gazette Press ...	Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co. ...	Exchange Gazette ...	.....	
		Englishman Press	J. O'B. Saunders	Englishman, Evening Mail, Over Land Mail and Saturday Evening journal.	.....	

3rd Division, town	Caxton Printing Works	W. Newman & Co.	...	.....		Indian Medical Journal, Indian Bradshaw, Indian Engineer, Hoveton and Indian Omnibus.
	Osborne Printing House	Protap Chunder Ghose	...	.....		Family Physic.
	City Press	T. S. Smith and J. Wipdram	...	.....		Calcutta Review and Financial Review.
	Indian Mirror Press	Norendro Nath Sen	...	Indian Mirror	...	.....
	Indian Daily News Press	J. Wilson	...	Indian Daily News	...	.....
	D. M. Traill's Press	D. M. Traill	...	Calcutta Advertiser—Imports and Exports.	...	Indian Evangelical Review.
	Methodist Press	Revd. Craven and Revd. Messmore	...	Indian Witness, Indian Monthly, Woman's Friend, and Christian Watchman.		.....
	Statesman Press	R. Knight	...	The Statesman and Friend of India	...	.....
	Printing Press	Shaik Mowlabux	...	.....		.....
	Municipal Press	Calcutta Municipality	...	.....		.....
	Hope Press	M. C. Dass	...	.....		.....
	Weekly Dawk Press	R. R. Dutt	...	Weekly Dawk	...	.....
	Job Printing Press	Hurry and Brothers	...	.....		.....
	Bengalee Press	Soorendra Nath Banerjee	...	The Bengalee	...	.....
	Crescent Press	Abdool Majes M. Eqbal	...	Crescent	...	.....
	Jan Jehannamah Press	M. Golam Hossein	...	Jan Jehannamah	...	.....
	Urdu Guide Press	Moonshi Kabiruddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadoor	...	Urdu Guide	...	.....
	Lithographic Press	Ashrafally	...	.....		
	Matiá Ibrahim Press	Syed Mahomed Ibrahim	...	.....		
	Hercules Press	T. G. Bonwetsch	...	Hercules	...	.....
	Presidency Jail Press	Government of Bengal	...	Calcutta Gazette and Police Gazette.		

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing deaths among the population of Calcutta and its Suburbs, and among other classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1885.

PLACE OR CLASS.	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 per annum.
Calcutta	4,33,219	12,707	29·3
Suburbs of Calcutta	251,439	11,267	44·81
General districts (1885), excluding the above ...	65,912,445	1,493,478	22·65
Police force and the Commissioner of Police ...	3,059	28	9·13
Bengal Police	22,815	555	24·32
Railway Police	1,279	4	3·12
Prisoners in Jails and Subsidiary Jails in Bengal ...	15,177	887	58·4

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

Statement showing deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1885.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,823	19,165	16,361	35,526	28·67	22·61	25·52
	Bankura ...	1,041,752	10,277	8,666	18,943	20·26	16·20	18·18
	Beerbhum ...	794,428	11,608	10,880	22,488	30·42	26·35	28·30
	Midnapore ...	2,515,565	26,981	24,343	51,324	21·70	19·13	20·40
	Hooghly, including Serampore ...	1,015,005	12,344	11,546	23,890	25·19	21·99	23·53
	Howrah ...	634,381	7,298	6,294	13,592	23·05	19·73	21·39
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,618,420	17,208	14,495	31,703	20·77	18 34	19·58
	Nuddea ...	1,655,721	31,666	25,879	57,545	39·29	30·44	34·75
	Jessore ...	1,939,375	27,019	22,936	49,955	28·16	23·40	25·75
	Moorshedabad ...	1,226,790	16,337	13,356	29,693	27·85	20·84	24·20
	Khulna ...	1,079,948	12,968	12,195	25,163	22·81	23·83	23·30
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	1,514,346	18,698	13,536	32,234	23·90	18·49	21·28
	Rajshahye ...	1,338,638	23,144	18,597	41,741	35·05	27·41	31·18
	Rungpore ...	2,097,964	29,461	24,193	53,654	27·59	23·48	25·57
	Bogra ...	734,358	10,989	9,372	20,361	29·48	25·91	27·72
	Pubna ...	1,311,728	21,083	17,154	38,237	32·51	25·85	29·15
	Darjeeling ...	156,137	1,681	1,128	2,809	18·80	16·92	17·99
	Julpigoree ...	581,562	8,279	6,837	15,116	27·09	24·77	25·99
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,116,350	22,747	19,694	42,441	22·00	18·19	20·05
	Faridpore ...	1,631,734	13,677	11,802	25,479	16·96	14·29	15·61
	Backergunge ...	1,900,889	23,649	22,367	46,016	24·29	24·11	24·20
	Mymensingh ...	3,051,966	24,481	19,515	43,996	15·74	13·02	14·41
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	1,132,341	11,087	10,326	21,413	20·85	17·19	18 91
	Noakholly ...	820,772	8,821	8,857	17,678	21·24	21·84	21·53
	Tipperah ...	1,519,338	14,705	12,362	27,067	19·07	16·51	17·81
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,756,856	23,540	21,841	45,381	27·41	24·31	25·83
	Gya ...	2,124,682	28,342	26,199	54,541	27·16	24·23	25·67
	Shahabad ...	1,964,909	25,864	24,494	50,358	27 21	24·14	25·62
	Mozufferpore ...	2,582,060	28,373	22,222	50,595	22·41	16·88	19·59
	Durbhungah ...	2.633,447	25,832	21,618	47 450	19·93	16·16	18·01
	Sarun ...	2,280,382	27,992	22,183	50,155	25·81	18·53	21·99
	Chumparan ...	1,721,608	21,558	17,747	39,305	24·76	20·85	22·83
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	1,969,774	33,433	30,122	63,555	34·49	30·10	32·26
	Bhagulpore ...	1,966,158	32,411	28,636	61,047	33·10	29·01	31·04
	Purneah ...	1,848,687	22.160	17,985	40,145	23·64	19·72	21·71
	Maldah ...	710,448	10,015	7,951	17,966	28·86	21·87	25·28
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	16,113	12,770	28,883	20·51	16·31	18·41
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,795,065	21,067	20,550	41,617	24·00	22·40	23·18
	Pooree ...	888,487	10,774	9,867	20,641	24·12	22·32	23·23
	Balasore ...	945,280	10,916	10,181	21,097	23·65	21·04	22·31
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,104,742	12,796	11,195	23,991	23·48	19·99	21·71
	Lohardugga ...	1,609.244	13,677	12,016	25,693	17·16	14·78	15·96
	Singbhoom ...	561,964	4,498	3,556	8,054	16·00	12·65	14·33
	Manbhoom ...	1,058,228	8,105	6,835	14,940	15·42	12·82	14·11
	Total for the Province ...	65,912,445	802,819	690,659	1,493,478	24·56	20·78	22·65

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of disease

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number																
	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.
Medical College Hospital—																	
European	3	382	23	41	42	4	8	3	63	2	15	...	...	180	20	89	52
Native	...	149	143	38	30	4	16	1	69	6	15	1	...	122	13	103	56
Howrah Hospital—																	
European	...	263	17	31	31	...	...	...	15	...	...	5	...	22	1	64	29
Native	...	127	74	14	17	...	...	1	20	11	1	...	...	28	...	105	175
General Hospital—																	
European	10	167	15	118	144	6	17	1	95	2	15	5	1	171	34	162	163
Native	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Mayo Hospital	1	396	151	51	29	...	5	1	14	9	138	6	...	204	8	107	98
Campbell Hospital—																	
European	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native	65	1,379	195	314	363	2	32	33	168	201	4	...	...	211	1	831	899
Police Hospital	1	904	7	71	112	...	14	1	29	7	9	10	...	102	...	374	59
North Suburban Hospital	...	107	16	24	60	...	...	1	2	10	1	...	...	22	1	22	12
Burdwan dispensary ...	...	132	49	3	45	...	13	5	11	43	9	..	...	15	...	87	61
Bancoora ,, ...	...	20	2	3	6	...	...	...	1	18	57	...	...	2	1	8	36
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1
Midnapore ,, ...	...	60	27	11	21	...	2	17	3	40	2	..	...	11	1	58	5
Hooghly ,, ...	...	84	34	27	32	1	2	...	9	26	7	2	...	28	...	104	54
Serampore ,, ...	...	75	31	14	17	...	20	4	6	8	1	...	...	8	2	85	33
Khoolna ,, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Kishnaghur ,, ...	...	27	5	7	16	...	...	1	6	25	28	...	...	3	...	18	6
Jessore ,, ...	...	47	7	16	14	...	4	1	...	11	2	...	...	14	1	22	...
Berhampore ,, ...	...	165	20	17	12	...	1	2	3	35	2	...	...	9	...	74	31
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	96	4	2	14	...	...	...	2	42	5	...	...	14	...	21	7
Maldah English Bazar dispensary.	...	19	19	5	1	...	...	1	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	25	10
Beauleah dispensary ...	...	20	7	9	18	...	8	1	3	8	3	...	...	5	...	15	14
Rungpore ,, ...	...	72	1	9	5	3	...	...	5	21	2	...	...	8	...	8	7
Bogra ,, ...	...	7	7	2	10	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	5	...	12	8
Pubna ,, ...	...	12	6	6	10	...	2	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	16	7
Dinapore ,, ...	1	58	11	15	11	...	2	1	...	2	15	...	...	23	...	38	41
Darjeeling ,, ...	...	60	...	3	12	1	3	...	1	9	...	...	...	7	...	11	11
Julpigoree ,, ...	...	73	3	4	1	...	5	1	6	14	...	...	...	24	...	9	10
Dacca ,, ...	18	332	76	39	108	3	15	6	29	51	...	...	...	69	2	128	130
Furreepore ,, ...	...	9	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Burrisal ,, ...	...	17	2	2	10	...	1	...	2	8	4	...	...	4	...	12	4
Mymensing ,, ...	...	23	10	2	12	...	2	1	2	7	5	..	...	8	1	14	7
Chittagong ,, ...	1	36	14	4	8	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	2	17	5
Noakholly ,, ...	...	4	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Comillah ,, ...	1	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	9	...	2	3
Patna ,, ...	1	56	13	11	11	...	...	1	3	7	7	...	...	18	...	91	23
Bankipore ,, ...	...	89	43	47	45	5	12	3	22	14	20	1	...	16	2	80	35
Gya ,, ...	...	61	48	7	11	...	13	5	3	4	1	...	...	14	3	44	55
Arrah ,, ...	...	13	6	2	9	1	2	...	5	7	...	...	...	7	...	3	17
Mozufferpore ,, ...	...	5	5	6	11	2	25	1	3	21	4	...	...	4	...	7	24
Durbhunga ,, ...	2	63	7	16	38	...	2	...	5	2	34	1	...	11	3	33	38
Chupra ,, ...	...	8	...	1	13	...	7	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	19	5
Motihari ,, ...	...	9	7	9	7	...	1	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Monghyr ,, ...	...	263	11	38	18	25	8	1	10	36	...	...	...	4	12	39	62
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	36	31	23	21	...	13	...	7	13	1	...	...	6	...	26	40
Purneah ,, ...	...	29	1	9	3	...	5	..	...	10	5	...	...	3	...	15	7
Cuttack ,, ...	2	81	53	25	55	1	3	18	7	9	6	...	4	19	2	48	7
Pooree ,, ...	...	36	183	15	13	...	6	2	10	6	...	...	...	12	4	89	33
Balasore ,, ...	1	44	24	8	4	...	...	6	...	11	4	...	...	6	...	52	8
Nya Doomka ,, ...	...	9	3	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	..	7	2
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	31	8	4	9	...	11	6	1	11	6	...	...	11	...	23	8
Ranchee ,, ...	...	9	...	1	10	...	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	14	2
Purulia ,, ...	...	15	9	4	4	...	8	8	1	14	8	...	...	6	1	22	5
Total ...	110	6,179	1,437	1,137	[illegible]		292	139	657	838	443	32	5	1,483	115	3,264	2,412

OF LIFE—*continued.*

in the principal hospitals in Bengal during the year 1885.

TREATED.													NUMBER DIED.									
Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour—premature, natural and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.
3	78	14	40	56	16	33	190	75	98	109	1,124	2,757	...	23	13	...	...	...	2	...	17	1
1	57	41	21	56	5	53	220	24	132	331	1,433	3,140	...	20	81	...	...	...	4	...	29	1
...	18	1	14	15	4	13	21	23	37	51	86	761	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	2	18	4	8	2	12	3	21	10	137	80	870	...	25	46	1	1	...	...	...	11	5
13	58	45	189	109	68	98	...	61	93	186	1,355	3,401	2	5	8	1	...	...	1	...	5	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32	29	10	129	5	64	...	5	42	563	467	2,564	...	27	77	1	1	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	18	198	72	111	95	342	16	398	33	248	1,366	7,596	29	162	131	...	...	...	5	1	122	54
...	10	35	28	70	37	41	...	35	4	38	331	2,329	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	1	19	6	23	3	17	1	...	12	71	78	509	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
1	5	28	6	18	4	63	1	19	...	78	93	789	...	14	29	...	...	...	1	...	2	6
...	...	12	...	10	...	26	1	5	...	44	42	294	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	2	...	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	16	14	64	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	5	9	14	9	1	13	4	23	4	51	79	470	...	5	18	...	2	...	1	6	1	18
1	17	33	11	17	...	31	...	53	1	130	66	770	...	9	25	1	4	...	...	...	4	10
...	2	17	3	7	...	13	2	10	5	108	31	502	...	10	10	...	...	...	6	4	2	1
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	30	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	27	...	6	2	16	...	6	...	34	20	256	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	3	7	7	10	4	18	2	7	...	129	27	353	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
...	3	15	...	11	3	48	1	1	...	41	43	537	...	19	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	11
...	5	21	4	4	...	6	1	4	...	110	19	381	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	17
...	...	4	1	2	...	7	...	4	...	39	14	166	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
...	1	8	4	2	...	5	...	2	4	45	54	236	...	7	5	1	1	...	3	...	2	5
...	...	7	2	10	5	20	...	10	5	62	52	314	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14
...	...	4	3	1	1	4	...	3	1	23	9	107	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	2	8	3	3	...	13	...	...	2	62	21	186	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
2	...	7	1	8	7	6	...	11	4	75	99	448	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	2	3	...	7	...	9	...	23	12	184	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
...	...	6	3	7	1	8	...	4	...	53	31	263	...	8	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	5
1	6	77	48	53	19	106	11	24	7	257	438	2,053	8	27	49	...	...	...	2	1	11	12
...	1	11	3	3	...	12	...	...	1	148	11	218	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	6	2	3	1	6	4	5	4	108	48	253	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	7	2	...	1	4	...	2	3	112	70	295	...	2	7	...	1	...	...	1	2	3
...	3	3	5	8	3	23	4	2	1	137	84	368	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	1	...	1	1	6	...	1	3	53	20	103	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	5	...	1	...	7	...	3	...	43	21	110	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	21	26	16	1	28	1	9	9	113	95	562	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
...	...	48	13	19	21	44	1	38	3	195	292	1,099	...	7	27	...	1	...	1	1	9	7
1	2	5	2	12	1	12	...	7	1	64	71	447	...	14	31	...	...	...	3	2	1	2
...	2	8	...	5	...	4	...	2	2	88	47	230	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
...	4	21	6	8	3	15	2	3	1	48	37	266	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	2	3
4	1	5	3	19	2	47	...	3	1	62	94	501	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	19	20	1	7	...	9	...	1	...	71	63	248	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	7	3	1	1	1	...	9	2	26	51	155	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
...	2	86	14	21	3	37	1	4	3	77	117	892	...	14	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	14
...	...	29	...	4	4	11	...	23	3	27	80	398	...	4	20	...	2	...	8	...	3	5
...	3	14	...	...	...	8	...	12	...	22	11	157	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
...	8	7	2	7	22	16	3	36	2	37	157	637	...	4	32	...	1	1	...	2	1	3
...	1	2	1	3	...	14	1	14	1	23	18	487	...	3	121	1	...	...	1	1	8	3
...	...	5	4	4	2	9	...	13	1	6	16	228	...	3	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	8	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	11	8	66	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	5	6	9	3	23	1	18	2	14	27	238	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
...	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	6	...	29	9	97	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
1	2	5	1	4	1	13	3	11	1	130	46	323	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	5
40	379	1,080	592	941	357	1,440	495	1,062	538	4,780	8,983		43	506	851	13	17	2	50	24	273	253

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of disease in the principal hospitals in Bengal during the year 1885—concluded.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number died.																			
	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour—premature, natural and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.
Medical College Hospital—																				
European ...	...	...	...	12	5	7	10	1	6	2	...	1	...	2	7	2	3	2	47	163
Native ...	..	...	...	34	3	27	10	...	14	1	3	4	...	...	15	4	16	47	85	398
Howrah Hospital—																				
European ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	26
Native ...		...	...	11	...	51	91	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	4	25	21	300
General Hospital—																				
European ...		...	...	10	2	15	7	1	10	4	...	...	..	...	...	....	1	3	28	104
Native ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	2
Mayo Hospital ...	...	...	...	34	2	14	5	...	4	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	6	47	56	283
Campbell Hospital—																				
European ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Native ...	...	...	...	64	...	352	435	...	13	37	...	2	...	7	1	49	1	9	136	1,610
Police Hospital ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	28
North Suburban Hospital	..	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	2	6	3	29
Burdwan dispensary	...	...	...	2	...	37	21	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	12	134
Bancoora ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	41
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	11
Midnapore ,, ...	...	...	...	5	...	30	...	..		...	1	1	...	1	...	6	1	6	2	104
Hooghly ,, ...	1	..	...	11	...	47	26	1	1	1	..	3	...	2	...	27	...	4	10	187
Serampore ,, ...	...	...	...	2	1	48	12	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	2	5	7	123
Khoolna ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	...	3
Kishnaghur ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	6	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	36
Jessore ,, ...	..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	21
Berhampore ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	26	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	2	1	96
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	...	...	6	...	10	4	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	76
Maldah English Bazar dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	38
Beauleah dispensary	...	...	...	3	...	7	8	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	48
Rungpore ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	5	50
Bogra ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	..	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	28
Pubna ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	24
Dinapore ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	2	2	40
Darjeeling ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	16
Julpigoree ,, ...	...	...	...	11	...	3	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	5	51
Dacca ,, ...	..	...	...	14	...	46	39	...	1	8	1	2	...	4	5	1	1	15	32	279
Furreedpore ,, ...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	15
Burrisal ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	26
Mymensing ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	8	50
Chittagong ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	2	5	28
Noakholly ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	3	1	9
Comillah ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	13
Patna ,, ...	...	...	...	7	...	59	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	3	20	129
Bankipore ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	49	8	...	...	7	...	3	...	2	...	2	1	6	19	151
Gya ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	21	28	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	4	1	11	9	138
Arrah ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	2	33
Mozufferpore ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	4	12	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	43
Durbhunga ,, ...	..	...	...	2	1	5	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	43
Chupra ,, ...	...	..	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	2	29
Motihari ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	20
Monghyr ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	27	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	113
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	11	98
Purneah ,, ...	...	...	..	1	...	6	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	28
Cuttack ,, ...	...	..	...	7	...	27	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	5	11	113
Pooree ,, ...	...	...	...	4	2	34	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	3	202
Balasore ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	51
Nya Doomka ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12
Hazaribagh ,, ...	1	...	...	1	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	2	40
Ranchi ,, ...	..	...	...	1	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	19
Purulia ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	9	3	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	2	...	4	5	40
Total ...	2	...	...	279	18	[illegible]	907	3	66	116	8	28	...	60	32	179	45	307	609	5,796

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of vaccine operations in Bengal during the year 1885.

Districts.	Number of operations.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.	Rs.	A.	P.	
In the town and suburbs of Calcutta.	34	21,869	4,540	26,409	17,618	11	6	586,029
Metropolitan circles ...	381	372,375	972	373,347	38,335	14	1	6,294,186
Darjeeling circle	190	250,529	2,033	252,562	35,482	2	2	3,636,570
Ranchi do.	187	124,914	1,512	126,426	14,076	0	0	1,365,739
Sonthal Pergunnahs circle ...	123	141,206	333	141,539	12,869	15	4	1,091,041
Eastern Bengal circle ...	359	285,162	870	286,032	18,947	12	6	3,037,687
Orissa circle	42	54,786	2,895	57,681	7,098	7	8	412,484
Behar do.	147	46,467	711	47,178	11,148	8	9	282,855
Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in these circles of superintendence.	226	78,337	6,485	84,822	11,154	1	3	2,528,594
Total ...	1,689	1,348,645	20,351	1,368,996	1,66,711	8	9	19,105,185

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